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"THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW."

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UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN

SECOND

SUPPLEMENT

TO

PROVISIONAL ROLL OF SERVICE

1916-17

This Second Supplement to the Provisional Roll of Service has been closed on June 20, 1917, so that it covers practically a year from the close of the First Supplement to the Provisional Roll issued in July, 1916, with Vol. III of the ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW.

This Supplement, which follows the same divisions as the Roll, contains not only all new names reported during the year, but the names of any transferred from one branch of H.M.'s. Forces to another and of all previously in the ranks who have now been reported commissioned. It is not possible to record all promotions ; a list of all reported to us is being kept ; and students and graduates are hereby earnestly requested to send the Principal information of any changes in their units or ranks.

The lists of commissions and enlistments in the Volunteer Force are necessarily very imperfect. The same is the case with the list of workers on munitions.

The list of the Fallen, one hundred and seventy, is given from the beginning. It has not been found possible to give a full list of the wounded ; they number towards two hundred.

A list of the Honours gained by graduates and students on service since the beginning of the War is now given for the first time.

Where no number is given for the year of a student's curriculum, 1913-14 is to be understood. The bracket (O.T.C.) after a name signifies previous service in the Aberd. Univ. Contingent O.T.C. ; the bracket (Cdt.) previous training in an Officer Cadet Battalion.

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MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.

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Antisocial &



THE VERY REVEREND THOMAS NICOL, M.A., D.D.,
PROFESSOR OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM, 1899-1916.

The Aberdeen University Review

VOL. IV. NO. 10

NOVEMBER, 1916

Professor Nicol—An Appreciation.



ITH the departure of Professor Nicol disappears one of the best scholars of the time in the north of Scotland. He added a name to the "Aberdeen Doctors". He has left a permanent impression on the students of its University.

Inheriting many gifts, he made the very best possible use of them. He was a student from his very youth. His tenacious memory was "wax to receive and marble to retain"; and through all his University career this greatly helped him. Joined to his other mental gifts and his diligence, it placed him in the very forefront of the graduates of his day.

Fordoun was his birthplace and Fettercairn Parish School gave him his earliest training. There under Mr. Cameron, who afterwards became Dr. Cameron, he first imbibed the love of learning. That teacher was one of the grand old "Parochials". On a small income and in a very humble and mean building, he did a great work. His portrait is well depicted in the "Domsie" of Ian Maclaren: and he left an imperishable record in many whom he sent to the University and to Editorial chairs. There young Nicol began his Latin and Greek studies and afterwards carried them on as a pupil teacher in Montrose. Direct from it he passed into Aberdeen University as fourth bursar. He took a foremost place in Classics and Philosophy: in both of which he finally took first class honours, carrying off also the Simpson Greek £70 and the Hutton £30 prizes. To him also went the Fullerton Scholarship in Classics and Mental Philosophy—since separated but then combined in one.

Dr. Nicol always had a love for teaching and it was clear he would find his final work in a Professorial Chair. But the ministry of Christ claimed his first love. I believe the determining element was found in the Class of Christian Evidences taught by Professor Milligan in the Magstrand year. That influence shaped his future and carried him and more of us into the Divinity Hall. Dr. Milligan had also a Sunday morning class for the study of the Greek Testament in which the young student's love of the Greek literature of the Bible was greatly intensified and grew into the passion of his life. In that Sunday morning class the old Professor was unconsciously training up his own successor and inspiring him with his own ideals.

Professor Nicol was pre-eminently a scholar of the very best type of the Classical Scholars of Aberdeen. His culture covered a large field of literature. It was marked by great accuracy and acumen. He knew all that was best in his own subject and all that was cognate and complementary to it. Gradually he had amassed immense treasures in the whole field of Biblical Science. As a Professor he made the study of the New Testament his professional duty; and his contributions to its literature are ample evidence of his devotion to Biblical learning.

His sympathies were wisely balanced between the past and the present. He was very alive to the importance of the critical movement, appreciated its processes, and reverently received all its proved results, while rejecting all unverified theories. His whole teaching was pervaded by a fine evangelic spirit, the true affinities of which he set forth clearly in his lectures. His spirit was neither one of fear nor of bondage. But it had the sane instinct which discerned the voice of God in the Bible and was sure that the sacred volume would safely stand the most searching criticism. And so while obeying the influences of progressive thought he carefully conserved essential truth.

As a man, he was the most delightful *socius*, a bright talker, overflowing with vivacity and quick at repartee. He had much of that fine

Heart-affluence in discursive talk
From household fountains never dry;
The critic clearness of an eye,
That saw thro' all the Muses' walk.

He kept and strengthened all his early friendships, and they were

many. Few indeed have had such a wide acquaintance with men of all ranks and classes and with the best scholars all over the world.

From boyhood he had what the Psychologists to-day call "the instinct for religion". He seemed to breathe in its atmosphere as if it were his native element. Early to him spoke the Inner Voice. No student ever entered Nicol's rooms without seeing the Bible and the Greek Testament on his mantelpiece. With him the growth in grace was not catastrophical, but gradual and orderly. He set the naturalness of our divine sonship in the forefront of his teaching. He knew well all sides of religious experience; and he always maintained that they formed the indispensable apprenticeship of a Christian teacher.

It was his great delight to preach "the everlasting Gospel". The winning voice, the earnest tone, the reverent manner, all were his and made the truth tell. They impressed and they impelled. In a quiet Galloway parish and in a large Edinburgh church, his influence was deep and lasting. His sermons always dealt directly with the substance of Christian truth and its outcome in Christian life. Side issues never seduced him. He spoke from the heart of things to the hearts of his hearers.

Every good movement had his help both as Professor and Moderator of the Church. Into the Life and Work Committee, into the Jewish Mission and the Foreign Mission, he threw himself with warm ardour, much knowledge and sane judgment. His Moderatorial year was a very trying one, for the war broke out in the course of it. But calmly and wisely he met all emergencies; and the duties of the high office were discharged with tact and ability. He will be greatly missed in the College of Moderators.

When the sudden news of his death arrived, it stunned us; but soon thereafter there came the conviction—He has done his work, he has lived the allotted span, the Church has happily called him to her highest posts, and he has filled them well. He has gone to higher service and on loftier levels. "Well done! good and faithful servant."

W. S. BRUCE.

TRIBUTE BY THE PRINCIPAL.

Principal Sir George Adam Smith preached the sermon at the memorial service to the late Very Rev. Professor Nicol, D.D., in Old-machar Cathedral, 13 August, 1916. Rev. Dr. Calder conducted the opening part of the service.

The Principal preached from Psalm xliii. 5, and at the close of his sermon paid the following tribute to the memory of Professor Nicol. "We mourn," he said, "the loss of one, the steady influence of whose character and service it would be hard to over-estimate. For his age, our friend Dr. Nicol was a young man, and we might have looked, as we have looked, for some years more of his gracious fellowship, his wise counsel, and even his busy labours in the highest interests of his people. It is not for me, who knew Dr. Nicol only during the last seven years of his life, to attempt a full appreciation of his gifts or of his long and faithful career; but we have heard from those who were familiar with him from boyhood of his brave and honest youth, characteristic of so many of our countrymen, and how without other advantage than the old parochial system of education he made his way into the University, and through her classes to the highest honours she held for her students. They tell us how, with the promise which he gave of eminence in other professions, he dedicated his powers and services to religion, and like many others without any consciousness of self-sacrifice in doing so, but rather because the ministry of the Gospel to his fellow-men seemed the fullest opportunity for development and the highest privilege which could come to himself. He was a born pastor, and the fruits of his long ministries in the country and the town still live, and will long live among the people over whom he was settled. Through all his arduous labours for them he maintained the high standard of the scholar, and entered into his work as professor with as full learning and as trained a mind as any of his theological colleagues in the country. The ripe fruits of his studies and of his ministry we have enjoyed for seventeen years in this city and this University, and we thank God for giving him to us. His learning was never at fault, always accurate, always adequate, in its exercise always clear, proportioned, just and sane. What impressed us most in his mental powers was the combination of independence and reasonableness, of caution and strong conviction, complementary qualities not always

found together in the same mind. His pastoral work had given him that knowledge of men, tact and charitableness, which we learned to value in his counsels and in the share he took in the administration both of Church and school. He was a generous friend, a true Christian gentleman, about whom there was nothing petty, nothing narrow, nothing selfish. To me, as a minister of the sister Church now in the midst of negotiations for union with Dr. Nicol's own, it is a privilege to have this occasion to speak about him. He was a living proof to those on my side of the substantial unity of the two Churches. The United Free Church equally rejoiced in the honour Dr. Nicol's Church did him in raising him to the Moderator's chair, and we equally recognised how deserved that honour was because Dr. Nicol illustrated to us what makes the proposed union desirable to our hearts—the characteristic piety of the Church of Scotland, and the solidity, caution, and breadth of her learning. The grounds upon which he sought to labour for union were those upon which alone they will be blessed and be successful—our common faith, our deeply common faith, our duty to the religious necessities and problems of the nation, and the conviction that out of our different experiences in these three-quarters of a century, during which we have been separated from one another, we each have developed distinct gifts to bring to each other, gifts which are equally essential to the life of a national and catholic Church. In all the negotiations, Dr. Nicol's example, his influence and counsel told strongly, and it is not the least of the many losses we are suffering from his death that in what remains of conference and adjustment between the Churches we shall be deprived of his presence. May the temper, patience, caution, and courage which he consistently showed through his career abide with us all to the attainment of the high end for which he laboured and prayed. We have all lost a friend, a very dear and valued friend, whom in death as in life we hold in the highest honour and affection."

At the close of the service the Dead March in "Saul" was played, the congregation remaining standing.

Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles McGregor.

*τεθνάμεναι γὰρ καλὸν ἐνι προμάχοισι πεσόντα
ἄνδρ' ἀγαθὸν περὶ ἧ πατρίδι μαρνάμενον.*



N the British section, European portion, of the Southern Cemetery, Calais, plot C, row 4, grave No. 10, marked by a wooden cross, lie the mortal remains of C.Q.M.S. Charles McGregor, 10th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders. So runs the brief, bald, matter-of-fact official account. In neighbouring graves, as we know, marked in the same simple fashion, are buried men who in civil life were clerks, shopkeepers, farmers, lawyers, stockbrokers, navvies, students, and noblemen. A proof this of the unparalleled upheaval in the ordinary life of the nation, and a flat contradiction of the opinion previously expressed by many that the glory of our race had departed. After two years the war continues to rage with undiminished fury and mercilessness, "as if the dance of battles had only just begun". What has been accomplished on and off the battle-fields since August, 1914, to the present day cannot be weighed or measured up. "There aren't any figures big enough for the reckoning," as a Lieutenant-Colonel of the British Army put it. All the material and spiritual forces of our people at home and abroad have been thrown into the fray. The flower of our manhood have been falling like ripe corn before the scythe. But they never fail who die in a great cause, and these years of stupendous sacrifice, despite the wreckage of a war more destructive in its effects than any of those that have preceded it, can only result in the bringing in of a new age refreshed and braced for fresh achievements in all departments of social life.

We know the arduous strife, the eternal laws
To which the triumph of all good is given,
High sacrifice, and labour without pause
Even to the death : else wherefore should the eye
Of man converse with immortality ?



CHARLES MCGREGOR, M.A.

In the last issue of this REVIEW it was reported that of the total number, amounting to nearly 1900, connected with our University, who were on war service of some kind or other, close on ninety had fallen. These included men belonging to all the faculties, and among them were some who had gained high distinction at this and other Universities. The question may, therefore, be asked, Why single out Charles McGregor for special notice? The main reason lies in the fact mentioned by the Principal in his article, "Two Years of War: the Record of the University". His words, which I take the liberty of repeating, were—"Quartermaster-Sergt. Charles McGregor (M.A. with First Cl. Hons. Maths. '96), 10th Gordons, did more by his courage and self-denial to inspire our students with a sense of duty to their country than any one else among us. Though beyond the military age he enlisted early in the war, and declining all offers of a commission served in the ranks and as a non-commissioned officer with rare patience, ability, and great influence on all his comrades." This belief is held also by Sir Henry Craik, our representative in Parliament, who in a letter written to McGregor when he heard that he had been wounded, said:—"I am greatly concerned to learn that you have in your patriotic service been wounded. Your sacrifice and the honour it has brought both to yourself and your University make me esteem it a high privilege to count you amongst my constituents." Other equally valid reasons may be briefly referred to, since they form a part of the record of the activities in which McGregor's abundant energy found an outlet. As Master of Method at the Training Centre for Teachers he held an educational post of high responsibility in the city. He was twice President of the local branch of the Educational Institute of Scotland. He was a member of the Business Committee of the General Council in whose deliberations he took a prominent part. Lastly he greatly interested himself in the establishment of this REVIEW, serving on the Committee of Management, and acting with much zeal and acceptance as its Secretary. For those and other reasons, then, it is hoped that a short account of the life and work of one who not only has deserved well of his country, but also has shed lustre on our Alma Mater, may prove not unwelcome to readers.

The career of Mr. McGregor affords a good example of the truth of Juvenal's rhetorical question,

Stemmata quid faciunt? quid prodest, Pontice, longo
Sanguine censeri?

He began life without any advantage of birth or of favour, unless we reckon it an advantage of both kinds that he was born in Scotland, which, blessed as few countries are blessed with great educational opportunities open to the children of the humblest parentage, has seen such a large number of the sons of the very poorest rise to honour if not to affluence in the higher walks of life. McGregor received his early education in Commerce Street Public School. Here he soon showed the kind of stuff of which he was made. Having nothing to depend on but a stock of native capacity, backed, it is true, by indomitable perseverance, the young scholar worked hard, attracting the favourable notice of his masters and superiors, and laying the foundation of his future eminence as a student and a teacher. We are not surprised, therefore, to learn that in 1888 he was elected at the age of fifteen to a pupil-teachership in the school. Every one familiar with the early days of Board schools knows what a hard lot the duties of such a post connoted. Often placed in full charge for the whole day of a class numbering anything from forty to sixty, the overburdened P.T. had either before or after school hours proper to attend classes himself for the purpose of receiving instruction to enable him to pass the examination for entrance to the Training College. McGregor had the good fortune to be under an able head master in the person of the late Mr. John Beaumont. I have often heard him speak in flattering terms of Mr. Beaumont's ability both as a scholar and a teacher. He was a stern man, it seems, cast in the mould of the old Scotch dominies who did not spare the rod. Nevertheless, he was loved and admired by the best pupils, who recognized that under his somewhat forbidding exterior was hid a really warm heart and kindly nature. It was the head master himself who took the pupil-teachers in Latin. The book studied for the entrance examination was Virgil's "*Æneid*". Like St. Augustine, Dante, and hundreds more, Mr. Beaumont felt the wizardry of that poet's art, and used to read and expound his Latin hexameters, "the stateliest measure ever moulded by the lips of man," in a way that brought home to the boys their beauty and that strange pathos the memory of which never ceases to haunt the mind of those who have once come under its spell. To such teaching were probably due McGregor's liking for Latin and his subsequent success in the Latin class at the University. He never learned Greek, perhaps no great loss in his case, as his bent was towards not Languages but Science and Mathematics.

In his teaching McGregor, we are told, displayed the same characteristics as in his studies, unsparing devotion of all his powers and faculties to, and concentration of aim and effort on, the instruction of his class. Nothing in the nature of slipshod work was accepted from the pupils. They had to give of their best and that best had to be their own. The way, too, in which the student-teacher could hold his ground in argument, if the criticisms passed upon his work and his methods of teaching did not accord with his views, extorted the admiration of his critics.

His pupil-teachership completed, McGregor entered Robert Gordon's College. Here he not only followed the usual school course but attended the classes and lectures conducted by the late Mr. J. C. Barnett, Head Master of the Middle School, a man of most attractive personality and possessing great natural aptitude as a popular lecturer on scientific subjects. The experience then acquired bore fruit some years later when at the request of Dr. Alexander Ogilvie he undertook for two years the delivery of the Arnott Lectures. The course dealt with Light and its relation to Photography, Sound and its relation to Phonography, and proved a great success. This success was repeated at a later date when he addressed the Philosophical Society on "Wireless Telegraphy". It required no little courage to give this lecture. Wireless telegraphy was then only in its infancy and the apparatus at the disposal of the lecturer was of the most meagre and unreliable description. Nevertheless McGregor's knowledge of the subject and "rare patience" overcame all obstacles and the address enhanced his growing reputation.

From Gordon's College McGregor passed in 1892 into the Church of Scotland Training College, gaining first place in the list of entrants at Aberdeen and being well up among the first ten for all Scotland. His Training College course covered two years and at the end of both sessions he stood first. His University course, which ran concurrently, ended in 1896 and was equally brilliant. As already mentioned he graduated with First Class Honours in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and having to his credit, not to mention other successes, the Boxill Prize, the first prizes in the Honours Classes of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, the first prize in Logic, and a good place in Latin. Dr. Joseph Ogilvie, no mean judge, described him at this period of his career as "a young man of rare gifts, and singularly adapted for entering on a scholastic career". Mr. J. MacPherson

Wattie, H.M.C.I.S., then a lecturer in the Training College, is equally emphatic in his testimony, noting amongst other things, "his clear and definite grasp of the fundamental physical notions" and "his great readiness of resource and flexibility of mind in the solution of problems".

McGregor entered upon the next stage of his life in 1897 when he was chosen to fill the post of Lecturer on Science and cognate subjects in his old Training College as successor to his former teacher, Mr. Wattie. Here he laboured for ten years, winning for himself a high place in the respect and esteem of the managers of the College, his colleagues, and students, and, as Dr. Ogilvie's right-hand man, doing much to maintain and extend the name and fame of the Institution.

It was in the following year that I first made the acquaintance of the future Master of Method, an acquaintance which soon ripened into friendship. I remember well the impressions left upon my mind by our first meeting. I was struck by the boyish appearance, the slim figure carrying itself with an air of easy confidence and assurance, the well-shaped, well-poised head, and the high, well-modelled forehead, rarely absent in men with natural powers of intellect. The face in repose appeared somewhat heavy, but when it was lighted up by a smile, as it so often was, the same pleasing change happened as happens in the case of some deep, dark pool in a river on being smitten by the sun as it emerges from a cloud. The mouth was perhaps rather large, parapeted below by a heavy underlip, indicating that when necessity arose the owner could say distasteful things to friends as well as opponents.

In 1907 when the Provincial Committee took over the management of the two Training Colleges and of the students who were under the care of the University Local Committee, McGregor was unanimously elected to be the first Master of Method. The post is one of great responsibility and trust demanding the possession by the holder of powers of a high order. This was especially the case at the start. The Master of Method had to deliver a course of lectures on general methods of teaching and school management, to organize a scheme of lessons for the work of demonstration and experiment in connexion with the school attached to the Training Centre, to map out a system of continuous practice-in-teaching for the students in training in the schools under the Board, and to arrange for the proper distribution of the students to these schools. The difficulty of this task will be better

appreciated if it is remembered that all this had to be done for some 500 students of all grades, including honoursmen seeking to qualify as specialist teachers in Secondary Schools.

Those who have any acquaintance with what passes for treatises and lectures on Methodology and School Management know that a great deal of the matter consists of dreary excursions into deserts of words with but few oases. Much of the treatment is pure linked nothingness long drawn out. The many students who have passed through McGregor's hands will bear me out when I say that his lectures, far from being of this character, were models of lucidity, directness, and point, always stimulating and suggestive. The reason is not far to seek. He had a clear, logical mind, the faculty of ready exposition, and, best of all, he brought into the lecture-room a mass of first-hand knowledge gathered from observation and personal experience in the schoolroom. Consequently his hearers felt they were under one who not only knew his subject but could teach it, and benefited accordingly.

The arrangements made for the school practice and its direction and supervision by the Methods Staff were no less efficient. The result is all the more creditable when the attendant circumstances are kept in mind. Your pedagogue, be he professor or schoolmaster, is from the nature of his calling highly conservative in all that pertains to his particular work, always inclined to glorify the past, and chary of entertaining new ideas. He shares too with autocratic rulers the prerogative of dogmatism. Now, the head-masters and class-teachers of the schools attended by students for practice-in-teaching were in nearly every instance products of the discarded pupil-teacher system. Many of them, therefore, looked, naturally enough, with suspicion on the new scheme, while some were inclined to treat it with undisguised misprision. But the Master of Method was a man of tact as well as of discernment and firmness. Further, he knew through and through the system that was being supplanted. Hence the new arrangements, in spite of all prejudices and prepossessions, were brought into operation with the minimum of friction, and like Cæsar's Arar, were soon flowing on "incredibili lenitate". This achievement must be considered, so far as civil life is concerned, McGregor's crowning mercy. He was yet, however, to prove himself worthy of his breed in another and totally different capacity.

There came that fatal day two years ago when the Chancelleries of

Europe were stunned by Germany's declaration of war. In the knowledge of all the savageries and unnamable cruelties which from the very outset characterized the conduct of the war by the arch-plotter in the terrible calamity that has overtaken the world, can we wonder that men of the most peaceable disposition were stung into immediate indignation and the fixed determination to leave nothing undone to bring the offenders to book? From the first McGregor became strangely restless. This agitation of mind came to a head after Kitchener's appeal for volunteers to make up an army of 300,000 men. McGregor had Celtic blood in his veins, and it is possible that the spirit inherited from some far-off martial ancestor began to stir within him. No doubt, too, he was strongly moved by the sentiment of nationality. I know, moreover, that he was deeply disappointed by what he thought, and perhaps wrongly thought, the somewhat lukewarm response in certain quarters to the War Secretary's appeal. I was not greatly surprised, therefore, when he burst into my room one morning in November, I think, with the announcement that he had enlisted in Kitchener's Army as a private. When I asked him why he had not applied for a commission, he replied that not being physically robust he wished first to test his fitness for the hardships of a soldier's life, and that in any case his example in joining the colours as a private might have more effect in inducing others situated like himself to do likewise. In a very few days he had donned the khaki and was on his way to a camp in the South of England.

His first winter, which was spent under very trying conditions of weather and accommodation, must, as I gathered from his letters, have taxed his health and keen temperament very severely. The habits of living and modes of thought and speech of those with whom he was thrown in contact were quite alien to all that he had hitherto been accustomed with. But he never chafed or fretted, never uttered a single complaint. He "carried on" with a brave heart and a tenacity of purpose beyond all praise. Then came the news that at last he was to go to the front and face the Germans whom he had begun to hate with a bitter hatred. Shortly thereafter he was promoted to the rank of Quartermaster-Sergeant. Before leaving for France he came home on furlough and expressed himself as highly delighted with the prospect of seeing something of real active service. I had many letters from him during the time he was in the fighting line, and I could see how the iron of the terrible experiences he passed through there had

entered into his soul. On the occasion of his last leave of absence he seemed to me to have lost something of his former buoyancy of spirit. He had, I feel sure now, a premonition that he would not return, though he never said so. Yet in telling me about all he had seen and done, so far as his modesty and his respect for military regulations would allow him to do so, I observed that his mouth would still shut with the old snap of determination so noticeable in former days when any difficult situation had to be faced.

On the morning of Sunday, 14 May of this year, Charles McGregor succumbed to a wound in the head inflicted by the bullet of a sniper. What his loss meant to the officers and men of "M" Company of the 10th Gordons may be best learned from a letter sent shortly after his death to his brother in Aberdeen by Captain P. G. Longman, O.C., and kindly placed at my disposal for the purpose of this sketch. The Captain writes—"I was in command of 'M' Company only a short time before he was hit, but even that time was sufficient to learn his worth, his wisdom, and kindliness, and the great but quiet influence he had with officers and men. I fell under his spell at once, and a growing affection for him—I speak quite truthfully—was already in my heart when he was taken from us. The last time we spoke together we discussed improvements in the Company 'Cooker,' and fixed together on a plan for securing a meat-mincer on the shaft of the cooker. The C.Q.M.S. took the greatest pride and interest in our cooker, and in the feeding of the men, and many times we have discussed together bully-beef, stew and other cognate matters. If I may be allowed to, I send you from myself and from the whole Company our very deep sympathy in the sorrow that has come to you, but you will, I am sure, be pleased to know what we all thought of him and what he was to both officers and men in the Company. He cannot be replaced and his death adds another to the list, already long, of those rare and exceptional characters who have given their lives in this struggle; not in vain, however, for his memory and influence will remain with me and with many out here for all time."

This is a testimony which, coupled as it can be with like testimonies about others of our fellow-countrymen who have fought their last fight on the battle-fields in Flanders and elsewhere, justifies the statement already made somewhere else that—"There is that in the history of these two years which makes the heart brave and the mind proud". Bernhardt has told the world in his egregious book, "Germany

and the Next War," now so famous, that the centre of gravity of effectiveness in war rests on the directing of operations and on the skilful transition from strategical independence to combination of attack. That may be true in the purely mechanical point of view. I venture to submit, however, that "the centre of gravity" will be found in the long run to lie more truly in the kind of spirit that drove men like McGregor to leave their peaceful occupations and take up arms and fight within a short time after their enlistment with as much steadiness and dash as the carefully drilled and scientifically prepared soldiers of Germany.

In conclusion, as we think of the tragic circumstances which mark the death of Charles McGregor in the full tide of unexhausted powers and future promise, of his unflinching courage, his single-minded devotion to duty, and his blameless life, may we not in all reverence breathe for him the prayer breathed by the great philosopher-historian Tacitus for his dead father-in-law Agricola in these beautiful words?—

"Si quis piorum manibus locus, si, ut sapientibus placet, non cum corpore extinguuntur magnae animae, placide quiescas, nosque ab infirmo desiderio et muliebribus lamentis ad contemplationem virtutum tuarum voces, quas neque lugeri neque plangi fas est."

GEORGE SMITH.

Sidelights on the Mediæval Student.

II.



HERESOEVER young men are gathered together, and particularly when they are assembled for doctrine, for reproof, and for instruction, they exhibit a uniformity of type which the passage of the centuries can vary only in its accidentals. Calverley, revisiting Cambridge not very long after his own undergraduate days, recognized this truth in the last stanza of "Hic vir, hic est" :—

When within my veins the blood ran,
And the curls were on my brow,
I did, oh ye undergraduates,
Much as ye are doing now.
Wherefore bless ye, O beloved ones :—

The benediction may be flung as far back as you please, without any sense of incongruity, for the mediæval student in all his phases, grave and gay, is a person whose mentality appears neither strange nor very remote to those who have spent together "the sunniest season of life" in pursuit of knowledge, more or less, and of recreation to a considerable extent. The spirit of the undergraduate is immortal in its individuality, its idiosyncrasy. Well hath one of our own poets sung

'Tis the maddest, most merry,
The saddest to bury,
The sunniest season of life.

As a matter of fact, it is hardly possible to bury that season. Inexorable time may and must demand that the ways of youth be laid aside, for the pretty follies of college days are resumed by age only at its peril, as witness the reverting tutor in a play once popular and acceptable, but now hardly to be mentioned, being of enemy origin. The genial old man had tried to keep it up for a whole night with a rollicking party of his pupils, only to fall pitiably asleep in their

midst somewhere towards the small hours. But if youth and its practice may not return, there is still a lawful reminiscent enjoyment of its peculiar glamour, when, at reunions, we meet in after years to drive down the sun in talk and fight the old battles over again in interchange of memories. For those hours, at least, the sunniest season refuses burial.

And thus, as we count kin with the boys we were, we can, in the records of the mediæval student's works and days count kin with him also, and feel, that without much difficulty, we could have fitted in with his life and he with ours. There were disadvantages, to be sure, in some of his personal habits, which not even his gifts in other respects can render amiable or attractive, but he was not wholly unwashen, although Mr. Lang, with a tear, notes that in the thirteenth century he can find no tub in the rooms of any Oxford man. Yet the average, and not the luxurious, man of that period could boast a laundress (*lotrix*), and like his successor had reason to complain of her iniquities, which left him short of shirts and brought her at length to the spinning house. But there were, besides the average men, "bloods" in those days too, who appointed themselves and their rooms finely and incurred the grave rebuke of the Statutes. Our moderate man, however, lived and lodged very modestly, he had a bed worth fifteenpence and a "cofer" valued at 2d. Like the men of later times who love to hang up a shield bearing the college arms, and perhaps a foil or basket stick, our friend had on his walls "a neat trophy of buckler, bow, arrows, and two daggers," of which he made good practical use, practising archery and sword and buckler in the afternoons, or even "cutting" lecture (fine for same, 2d.) to enjoy these sports earlier in the day. The exercise had good practical use; for town and gown rows were then no mere affair of sticks and fists, but very warlike affrays, where the arrow and the sword often let out gallant lives. For his intellectual armoury a dozen books at most would be something of a possession. Chaucer's Clerk with twenty was nobly furnished, as the times went; for as we know he was of the graver sort who spent his all on learning. There is a point, suggestive, and worth a moment's attention for our present purpose, in Chaucer's choice of a contrast to emphasize his Clerk's studious preference. Books were to him more

Then robes riche, or fithele, or gay sawtrie.

The comparison is no mere flourish of random rhetoric, but a direct

allusion to the predilections of the gayer type of the mediæval student, to whom the viol, the psaltery, and a good song well sung were more than "Aristotle and his philosophie". Mindful of that type Mr. Lang, in the passage already quoted, imagines his thirteenth-century student caught up with the spirit of revelry and going to attend the feast of his nation in the parish church. He "comes forth a wonderful pagan figure with a Bacchic mask" horned and with vine leaves and roses stuck therein. He meets a merry company—"Henricus de Bourges, and half a dozen Picardy men, with some merry souls from the southern side of the Thames, are jigging down the High, playing bagpipes and guitars". They waltz into the church and in and out of the gateways of the different halls, singing as they go.

The song which Mr. Lang, with obvious fitness, puts into the mouth of his roysterers is the familiar

Meum est propositum in taberna mori,
Vinum sit adpositum morientis ori,
Ut dicant, cum venerint, angelorum chori,
Deus sit propitius huic potatori,

and the form is that in which it is usually given as a genial piece of Bacchanalian extravagance, quite wrongly attributed to Walter Map. As a drinking song, the piece was constructed out of certain lines in that furious satire on the corruption of the clergy, the "Confessio Goliae," and many who used it convivially may have been quite ignorant of its original purpose. It occurs in the "Carmina Burana," that wonderful collection of wandering students' songs discovered in the monastery of Benedictbeuern and now in Munich. The "Confessio," written between 1161 and 1164 at Pavia by the Archipoeta, whom the Goliards claimed as their chief, gives the lines in question as follows:—

Meum est propositum
In taberna mori
Ubi vina proxima
Morientis ori;
Tunc cantabunt laetius
Angelorum chori;
Deus sit propitius
Isti potatori.

The immediately preceding stanza is, however, equally important as a clue to the later form, for there we have a further hint for "ut dicant, quum venerint, angelorum chori":—

Tertio capitulo
 Memoro tabernam.
 Illam nullo tempore
 Sprevi, neque spernam.
 Donec sanctos angelos
 Venientes cernam,
 Cantantes pro mortuis
 "Requiem eternam".

But there is yet another form,¹ quoted by the friar Salimbene of Parma in his Chronicle (1284). There he puts the "Confessio" into the mouth, not of the German Archipoeta, but of Primas, a free-living canon of Cologne. This artist Brother Salimbene held in deep suspicion; he admits that he was *maximus versificator et velox*, but he adds sententiously, *si dedisset cor suum ad diligendum Deum, magnus in literatura Divina esset, et utilis valde Ecclesiae Dei*. To him also Salimbene attributes the "Apocalypsis Goliae," which he may or may not confuse with the "Confessio". He represents the poem as the canon's impromptu defence of his way of life, in reply to censure from the Archbishop of Cologne. Now the "Confessio" is said to have been dedicated to Reginald of Dassel, Barbarossa's chancellor, Archbishop of Cologne, by the *unnamed* German Archipoeta. Had it been possible to identify Salimbene's Primas with the earlier French Goliard Primas, otherwise Magister Hugo of Orleans, this attribution might have led us to suspect that the choicest Goliardic songs are perhaps not so purely Teutonic in their origin as the Teuton labours to prove. But Dr. W. Meyer sternly forbids us to associate Salimbene's Primas with Master Hugo, whence probably Dr. Breul, in his recent magnificent edition of "The Cambridge Songs," that delightful MS. collection of Goliardic verse, makes no mention of Salimbene's Primas, although he identifies the Orleans master with the Goliard Primas. It is, however, worthy of remark that the *unnamed* German Archipoeta and Salimbene's Primas should both address the "Confessio" to an Archbishop of Cologne. Further, it is admitted that the great Unknown wrote the "Confessio"

¹ The most interesting variants in Salimbene's version are—

Ut sint vina proxima
 Morientis ori,

and

Tunc occurrent citius angelorum chori,
 Sit Deus propitius, mihi peccatori.

Perhaps we have here a version of the satire older than that in the Carmina Burana. "Mihi peccatori" may well have been the original which suggested "potatori" to the parodist author of the drinking song.

at Pavia, and that he sang many of his songs on Italian soil before the Chancellor Reginald and the Emperor Frederic II. How so great a certainty arises that the author was a German is not quite clear, except on the same grounds on which Shakspere is written down a Teuton. The Frenchman, Master Hugo, although known as Primas, must not be regarded as Salimbene's Primas, for that might hint at authorship of the "Confessio" by one of Latin race, which would never do. The question is intriguing, and the German certainty of German origin entirely characteristic. It would be unjust to call it disingenuous, but in the light of the Teuton's recent arrogation to himself of all perfection, one grows a little sceptical. Such a suspicion was in the mind of a recent writer in the "Athenæum," when he remarked that even granting that the most of the Goliardic songs were composed on German soil, that is no argument against the wider view that they are to be regarded as "links in the living chain of Latin poetry which survived from classical times until far in the Middle Ages". The reflection certainly qualifies the view that would claim these lyrics as the first fruits of German poetry. If only the German Archipoeta could have been named! Salimbene, the Italian of Parma, must have had some reason for supposing that Primas wrote the *Confessio*, but, say the Teuton scholars, this Primas was not Master Hugo, 'the famous French Goliard. But even if we let the "Confessio" go as a German's work, there remains the great body of Goliardic song, abounding in beauties which that poem does not possess, beauties of natural feeling and the joy of the open air and the countryside and fragrant with the breath of spring, characteristics which suggest the close kinship of those lyrics with the pre-Renaissance troubadour poetry of Provence wherein Frederic II was so enthusiastic an amateur. The mediæval student sang often with all the early Southern trouvère's lightness and grace and passion. France and Italy must at least have had a word to say in his making.

Tempus instat floridum,
Cantus crescit avium,
Tellus dat solatium,
Eia, qualia
Amoris gaudia! ¹

He was an Epicurean, three centuries before a quickened interest in classical antiquity taught the Italians an elegant affectation of the

¹ "Carmina Burana," 88.

more sensuous paganism, and if he had little or no Greek, he knew his mythology and could use it deftly in his songs. For him the lamp of ancient learning still burned, not with its full flame, perhaps, but sufficiently bright to make his path through the so-called "Dark Ages" a pilgrimage of joy. Sometimes, being but young and foolish, he went astray and lost himself in merely wanton song, sometimes he was a blackguard, naked and unashamed, but there is enough of graciousness, of serious purpose in his lyrics to redeem the Goliard from utter depravity. And he could put his studies before amorous adventure, when he sang wholeheartedly

Malui Virgilium
Quam te sequi, Paris.

Poor, he could celebrate his poverty in a Franciscan spirit and beg those at whose doors he sang not to think that his need was the result of evil-living. Ridicule wounded him to tears:—

Poorer I than all the band
Of my poet brothers,
Naught of gear have I in hand
Richer than another's;
All I have you see; my tears
Start, as oft you scorn me;
Prithee think not wasted years
To this want have borne me!¹

And in another song he epitomizes the sorrows of the poor scholar:—

Exile I for learning's sake
Born to be a toiler,
Manifold the ills I take,
Slave to want, the spoiler.
O'er my books with studious care
Fain would I be bending;
But a fortune all too bare
Of that dream makes ending.
All too meanly clad I go,
Thin my coat and meagre,
Shivering oft, no warmth I know,
When the frost is eager.²

Too shabby to go to church, he continues:—

Ne'er to lauds of holy cheer
Voice may I be lending;
Nor of mass or vespers hear
Their melodious ending.

¹ C.B., cxciv., trans. J. D. S.

² C.B., xcl., trans. J. D. S.

He now prays his good patron to enable him of his charity to obtain suitable garments. (Did Luther sing this at Frau Cotta's door?):—

Rival then, St. Martin's mind,
Aid, like him, a claimant:
For my pilgrim body find
Some small gift of raiment.
So may God your soul uplift
To the starry regions,
There to share His glorious gift
With the blessed legions!

It is a curious and rather comical point, significant of the poor scholar's thrifty mind, that his song contained a blank in one stanza (here left untranslated) to enable him to fit in some complimentary and appropriate allusion to his immediate patron's condition. It is filled in the MS. with "N," the familiar "N or M" of the Church Catechism. Surely this is poetical mendicancy raised to the Universal.

In that song we have a type such as Chaucer's Clerk of Oxenford, who—

. . . Lokede holwe, and thereto soberly.
Ful thredbare was his overeste courtsey
.
.
.
But all that he mighte of his frendes hente,
On bookes and on lernyng he it spente,
And busily gan for the soules preye
Of hem that yaf him wherewith to scholeye.

How ardent the more serious sort was in the pursuit of learning, as the lighter-witted race was in the pursuit of pleasure, can be learned from those charming autobiographical fragments (pity that they are so few!) which John of Salisbury has introduced into his "Metalogicus" and "Polycraticus". He gives us a glimpse not only of his college but of his school days. He went first to a priest to learn his psalms, perhaps by way of preparatory school, before he entered the usual Cathedral School, where a large part of the instruction was in the choral services of the Church. With the priest, who was a sad rascal, he had a curious experience, for the fellow used the boy to help him in practising divination (*artem speculariam*), perhaps a form of crystal gazing, or the familiar trick of ink poured into the palm. He used other (and rather noisome) accessories of necromancy, for which young John had no respect. He saw them merely as they were, would admit no supernatural transformations in the unholy gear, and came out of the unpleasant ordeal unscathed, as a decent-minded boy would. The priest gave him up as a bad job, to his great relief. It is a delightful

touch, proving that the great mediæval scholar-to-be was own brother to the best type of British schoolboy in our own day, a creature open-eyed and fearless; a keen detector and censor of humbug. A few years later he appears as the student *in excelsis*, untiring in the pursuit of learning. In 1136, at the age of 21 (*adolescens admodum*), he migrated to Paris and betook himself to Abelard (Peripateticus Palatinus), "that illustrious doctor, who was then installed on the hill of St. Geneviève, to the admiration of all. There, at his feet, I received the first rudiments of his teaching, and according to the measure of my slender ability, I took in, with a mind wholly greedy, everything that fell from his lips."¹ Then, on Abelard's departure, he went to Alberic² for Dialectic, and heard the case against the Nominalists. At the same time he attended the lectures of Robert of Melun, an Englishman who had earned his title *Meludensis*, as principal of the school in that town. John had a keen young eye for the qualities of his masters, whom he sums up in a few terse phrases. Alberic was nothing if not controversial, and most meticulously disputatious—*locum quaestionis invenit ubique*, says his pupil: there was nothing so smoothly plain but he would find there some little stumbling-block, and, as they say, even a bulrush was not smooth to him.³ For even there he used to point out knots to be removed. Robert, on the other hand, excelled in ready replies, never, for the sake of evasion, declining a proposition, but ever seeking to bring out the contradictory, or to teach, when the many-headed discourse was finished, that there was not one answer alone. Alberic, then, was in questions subtle and abounding, Robert in answers clear, brief, and to the point. John goes on to regret that his two masters did not pursue physical science, in which he held they would have been very distinguished. With them he remained for two years, believing that he had got their elementary teaching at his finger-ends. He revises that opinion later, however, with the frank confession that in the youthful lightness of his heart, he had valued his knowledge higher than it deserved. He thought himself a bit of a scholar because in the subjects on which he had attended lectures he was "well up" (*promptus*). Evidently our good John had "ground his notes" diligently and mistook that for the whole of knowledge. This failing is not unknown in later times. A period of self-examination

¹ "Metalogicus," II. 10.

² Of Rheims.

³ Cf. Ennius (quoted by Festus), "quaerunt in scirpo, soliti quod dicere, nodum," and Plaut., "Menaechmi," 2, 1, 22, also Terence, "Andria," 5, 4, 38.

followed, and mistrusting his own powers, by the good grace of his teachers, he went to the grammarian, Willelmus *de Conchis* at Chartres, whose lectures he attended for three years. There he read further and "will never regret that time". A little later he follows after Bishop Richard,¹ a man of almost universal learning, one who had more mind than tongue, more knowledge than eloquence, more truth than conceit, more virtue than ostentation. With him he revises all his former studies, and takes up certain subjects of the *quadrivium*, which he had not yet tackled, although he had gone so far in that curriculum with the German Hardewin. He read again also his Rhetoric in which formerly he had done a little with Theodoric,² but with very slight understanding. Later he had it more fully from Peter Helias. "And since I had taken in hand to instruct the children of some nobles who were affording me sustenance, God thus assuaging my poverty (bereft as I was of the help of friends and relations), by the needs of my office and the requirements of my young pupils, I was moved to recall rather frequently to mind what I had learned." He therefore made friends with Master Adam,³ a man of the keenest genius, who was above all devoted to Aristotle. John was very loyal to a kind friend. He flings off a defiant little parenthetical defence of Adam, who evidently had enemies. "Whatever others may think, Adam was most variously learned." He was reputed to suffer from jealousy, but John at least found him generous. "Although I did not have him formally as teacher, he kindly allowed me to participate in his learning and expounded himself to me with considerable frankness, a thing he did to no outsider or to very few." At the same time he received the elements of Logic from Willermus of Soissons. Thereafter narrow means, the request of his comrades, and the advice of his friends tore him away from his studies to take up teaching. Three years passed and he returned to attend Master Gilbert⁴ for Logic and Divinity. Gilbert removed too soon for John's liking, and was succeeded by Robert Pullus. Thereafter he was received by Simon of Poissy, trustworthy as a lecturer, but less keen in disputation. So twelve years (or ten, if we read *decennium*, as is suggested) were profitably spent, and John returned to Paris, "for it seemed a pleasant thing to revisit my old companions whom I had left behind and whom the study of Dialectic still

¹ Richard l'Eveque.

² Brother of Bernard of Chartres.

³ Adam du Petit Pont.

⁴ Gilbert de la Porrée, formerly Chancellor of the Cathedral School at Chartres.

detained on the Hill of St. Geneviève. They compare notes, somewhat pedantically, to discover how much progress they have made. John decides that his friends are not out of the bit, except in one particular *dedicerant modum, modestiam nesciebant*. After many efforts I despair of rendering the happy pun, as John despaired of his friends' improvement. He was turned, perhaps, a trifle too sententious: one would have liked some more genial glimpse of that learned reunion, some touch of that happy conviviality which marked in later times the farewell supper of Etienne Dolet and his friends of the Lyons press, but the gravity of that earlier conference has its own charm. It recalls in its austerity that exquisite fresco on the staircase of the Sorbonne where the Angelical Doctor is portrayed in earnest discourse with his disciples. They linger in a sunny garden under the early light of a spring day, and through thin trees, as yet scarcely sprung into full foliage, you catch a distant glimpse of the Hill of Geneviève, its buildings gleaming white in the crystal air of Paris. Almost a century, it is true, divides Aquinas from John of Salisbury, but the symbol of that early world of the intellect may stand for both. The life of even the severest students was never lacking in its gentle and joyous passages. For through the ages the watchword of the student has been, in greater or less degree, *Gaudeamus*. Sometimes it touched the pitch of roystering, sometimes it remained on that quieter level of happiness which comes from work faithfully accomplished even amid hardship and penury, but always with the solace of good comradeship, common interests, and the stimulus of youth.

At what point the joyous impulse of the student found formal expression in one famous song will never perhaps be decided. Much learned research has been busy about the origin of the "*Gaudeamus*," but no man can trace its actual documentary history beyond the year 1776. The tune has been traced to 1768. The words were known at the beginning of the eighteenth century. That it originated so late is hardly to be believed. Even Pernwerth von Baernstein, its most sceptical critic, does not hesitate to claim it for a Goliard or one of the Goliardic following, and he is willing to believe that in one form or another it had been sung by generation after generation of students. He disposes of the story which attributes it to Dominicus Strada of Bologna, a student of the sixteenth century. He also denies that it was sung at a Heidelberg festival in honour of the learned Olympia Morata. That it developed from the "*Gaudeamus*" of church music is

sufficiently probable. Almost the first entry in Becker's list of early music is a "Gaudeamus" by the fifteenth-century composer Josquin des Près,¹ included among his masses. With these, however, are certain secular pieces, and the entry, lighted upon in the British Museum, aroused a trembling curiosity as to the precise form of this "Gaudeamus". But the German printed edition of Josquin's musical remains omits, for some unknown reason, this one piece. In the present state of the world Josquin's MSS. are not accessible, nor can questions be asked in the quarters likely to be most fruitful.

Aberdeen first heard of the song in 1857, when "The Student" printed a leading article on German student corps, describing a funeral with torches and bonfires. There the first verse of the song is quoted. The article was probably indebted to William Howitt's "The Student Life of Germany" (1841), where the song and music are given together with an elaborate description of a student's funeral by torchlight. The next ascertainable reference in general literature occurs in "Notes and Queries" for 12 September, 1868, p. 250, where an inquirer quotes a version somewhat different from that in general use among our students. Four stanzas only were given. The first contains the variant :—

Absoluta juventute,
In molesta senectute.

The second and third stanzas are well known, but not sung by our Choral Society :—

Ubi sunt qui ante nos, in mundo fuere ?
Transeas ad superos,²
Abeas ad inferos,
Hos si vis videre.

Vita nostra brevis est, brevi finiatur.
Mors venit velociter
Rapit nos atrociter
Neminem veretur.

The fourth is less familiar, harsh, coarse, and probably spurious :—

Accipe vitreolum boni Bacchi, bibe,
Bibe salutiferum,
Bibe plenum poculum
Ad sanitatem vitæ.

¹ Josquin (Josse) was of Dutch origin. He was esteemed at the courts of the Medic and Duke Ercole of Ferrara.

² Howitt gives :—

Vadite ad superos,
Transite ad inferos,
Ubi jam fuere.

ζήτω, ὅστις κοινὸς ἐστὶ μελετήματος,
 αἰεὶ ἀκμαζόντων.
 ζῶεν πᾶσαι παρθένοι, ἱμερταί, γλυκεῖαι·
 ζῶεν πᾶσαι θήλειαι, ἀπαλαὶ καὶ πρακτικαί·
 ἀνδράσιν ἡδεῖαι.
 ζήτω καὶ πολιτεία, βασιλεὺς τε ζήτω·
 ζήτω καὶ πόλις ἡμῶν καὶ χάρις κηδεμόνων,
 πᾶς ἐταῖρος ζήτω.
 λύπη δὲ ἀπολλύσθω, φθινέτω μισσητής·
 φθινέτω διάβολος, ἕκαστος μισάδελφος
 καὶ καταφρονητής.

The version is given here merely as a curiosity. It is ingenious, if not beautiful. The accentual rhythms have occasionally to be forced to "humour the verses" into the tune; but, on the other hand, sometimes the despised and neglected Alexandrian accents tell with a value and force that must have delighted Blackie, who can hardly have escaped knowing Gelbe's lines. But we digress shamefully.

Our University Choral Society's Concert of 1876 saw the introduction of the "Gaudeamus" by Mr. Meid, and since then it has held the place of honour in every programme. The song at once became known even beyond University circles, and I can witness that it was handed about in MS. among the curious in such things.

In 1894 "Notes and Queries" is again interested, and on 30 June, in answer to a recent query as to the origin of "Gaudeamus," reference is made to the versions printed long before, and a new note (the most valuable of three) advises the reader to consult P. von Baernstein. That note is signed P. J. Anderson, and sends the inquirer straight to the most exhaustive information. Our Northern University was content with no cursory interest in the great song which had by that time been for eighteen years very closely interwoven with our academic life. When England asked for guidance, Aberdeen was on the spot with chapter and verse.

In the absence of evidence, it is impossible to prove that "Gaudeamus," as we know it, is mediæval. But its mediæval origin is beyond doubt and the inspiration certain. Many passages from the "Carmina Burana" breathe the same spirit, and there are verbal similarities, although nothing approaching a version. Some might count that damning evidence against the antiquity of the song. Not all the accepted version, however, is manifestly very old. The loyal verses can hardly be other than rather modern. They are too near akin to the song in honour of August of Saxony (1763) in style and

sentiment. But there may have been contra-accounts. For the later song contains a sure echo of "Gaudeamus" in the lines

Vivant nostri socii
Pereant contrarii.

The original is lost for ever, and what we possess is more than likely of various dates. With the "Carmina Burana" and kindred songs in mind, one would be inclined to regard as the kernel of the song (or closely related to the kernel) the stanzas beginning :—

Gaudeamus igitur . . .
Ubi sunt qui ante nos . . .
Vita nostra brevis est . . .
Pereat tristitia . . .

Perhaps the "vivat omnes virgines" may be older also, and may have led to the addition of the political and academic verses. The academic is even less mediæval than the "vivat et respublica," for "Academia" and "Professores" are later usages, post-Renaissance certainly. But in the stanzas indicated as possibly very near the irrecoverable original, we have something that no mere imitator could have written. The more it is studied the more the "Gaudeamus" seems the inevitable inspiration of the Mediæval Student, not of one individual, perhaps, but of that immortal spirit of youth whereof he was the secular embodiment.

J. D. SYMON.

The Wife on the War.

The wifie was thrang wi' the coggin' o' caur,
An' makin' new cheese an' the yirnin' o't,
But when the guidman loot a wird aboot war
She fairly got on to the girnin' o't.
"Deil birst them," quo' she, "I would pit them in jyle
Oonless they gie owre wi' the killin' o't,
We've wantit bear-meal for oor bannocks this fyle,
There's nane left to leuk to the millin' o't.
An' bide ye, ye'll see, gin this fechtin' hauds on
The hale quintr a side will be ruuin' o't,
There's nae teucher ley than oor ain on the Don
An' fa's gyaun to tackle the plooin' o't?
They chaarge noo for preens, an' the merchants mainteen
That naething but war is the rizzen o't,
Dyod! the nation that winna lat ithers aleen
Deserves a lang knife in the wizzen o't.
But it blecks me to see fat it maitters to hiz
Gin Kaiser or Tsar hae the wytin' o't,
Gin the tane taks a tit at the tither chiel's niz
Need we hae a han' at the snytin' o't?
Syne see the fite siller on papers ye spen',
The time that ye connach at readin' o't,
Wi' specs on, ye hunker for 'oors upon en',
The wark's left to me an' the speedin' o't."
The aul' man is kittle, he raise on the runt—
"Ye jaud, wi' your tongue an' the clackin' o't,
Were ye whaur I wish—in a trench at the front—
Nae German would stamach the takin' o't.
I tell ye, ye beesom, oonless 'at oor loons
Oot yonner can gie them a lickin' o't,
They'll lan' i' their thoosans an' blaw doon oor toons,
An' start to the stealin' an' stickin' o't.

Syne, Lord! I can see ye, gyaun doon the neep dreels,
Wi' barely a steek for the happin' o't,
An' a lang soople sodger that's hard at your heels
Wi' a dirk i' your ribs for the stappin' o't.
They'll nail your twa lugs to the muckle mill door,
Like a futtrat that's come to the skinnin' o't,
An' thrav your deucks' necks an' mak' broth o' your caur—
Pit that on your reel for the spinnin' o't."
"Haud, haud," quo' the wifie, "ye're fleggin' us a',
Come haiste ye, gin that be the meanin' o't,
Rax doon the aul' gun fae the crap o' the wa',
It's time ye set on to the cleanin' o't—
Ye aye were right deidly at doos an' at craws,
An' skeely at Yeel at the sheetin' o't—
Gie me syne the chapper, we'll fell them in raws,
An' leave them sma' brag o' the meetin' o't.
Gin mornin' was come, seen as ever it's licht
Sen' Rob to the sergeant for dreelin' o't,
An' the deemie will start wyvin' mittens the nicht,
I've a stockin' mysel' at the heelin' o't.
An' noo jist to cantle oor courage a bit,
An' haud the hairt stoot in the bodie o't,
Fesh oot the black pig, there's a drap in her yet,
An' I'll get the teels to mak' toddy o't."

CHARLES MURRAY.

Schools and Schoolmasters.

Vixere fortes ante Agamemnona
multi ; sed omnes illacrimabiles
urgentur ignotique longa
nocte, carent quia vate sacro.

—Hor. C. IV., 9.



IN the fast waning light of a short November day last year it happened to me to stand with a few chosen friends beside an open grave where we reverently laid the remains of a well-loved friend and revered teacher to rest among his kindred in the lone churchyard of Kirkmichael. Some of us were kinsmen, some were the friends of his boyhood, and some of us knew him only in later life, but we were all of us knit together in our common regard for Dr. William Dey. I was one of those who knew him only in his later years, for I was not his contemporary, and I had not the inestimable privilege of being one of his pupils in the old Grammar School. Yet I knew him perhaps better than most, for, in the last twenty years of his life at least, I had by degrees been admitted to a closer intimacy with the man than most could claim.

It is not my purpose here to attempt any appreciation of Dr. Dey's transcendent merits as a teacher or of the inspiring influence which he exercised over the hundreds of lads who came to him from all parts of the North of Scotland, even from the uttermost isles, and crowded the narrow limits of the "old barn". That work has been undertaken by others more competent, who have done it in the pages of this REVIEW more ably and with greater insight than I can claim. I should add this tribute, however, that I believe that my own career in teaching has been, I hope, to quite an appreciable degree, coloured by the example of Dr. William Dey. In all my time I have owed willing allegiance to three men whom I have known and honoured as the

three great teachers of my time. William Dey was one, James Grant, late of Keith, was another, and the third was my own predecessor, Alexander Ogilvie. That there should have been at one time three such vital forces influencing the education of the North-East of Scotland has been a great good fortune. Not only did these three men in themselves do great things for education, but in the fulness of time they sent out hundreds of ardent workers who have since as teachers kept alive the spirit of their early masters. It is perhaps to be regretted that these three great men have left behind them hardly a word of written record of what they did and of what they thought throughout the strenuous years in which they devoted themselves with missionary zeal to their work, but perhaps after all the most eloquent record is their work. The three of them were invincibly shy men and positively shrank from platform appearances. For many a long year William Dey's life was to outward appearance that of a recluse. His work and his collateral reading absorbed his whole time and thought, and his whole life may be taken as an example of stern unwavering adherence to duty and a tireless tracing of the path that he had marked out for himself.

At that solemn ceremonial in the little churchyard in his native glen a thought occurred to me that there was something akin between the spirit of the man and the spirit that seemed to reign at the time over and about his last resting-place. A spirit of solemnity, almost of austerity, seemed to pervade the scene. The little churchyard of Kirkmichael lies lonely among the hills. On every side rise hills, every footstep of which he knew, and they were covered almost to their base with the first snows of winter, their summits shrouded in snow-laden clouds. The stripped birches fringing their bases swayed and sighed in a low winter wind, and near by the river sang a requiem. Yet withal there was a sense of serenity, of grandeur, and I felt that the scene was a fitting one in which to pay the last tribute to one whose life had, as many might think, been led largely apart, and whose soul had dwelt among things severe and grand. The churchyard is a place of great antiquity—the burial ground of the district for centuries—and the gravestones bear evidence to the nature of the people. A stout, sturdy stock and valiant they must have been, and far-faring. Here you read the brief record of a Gordon who was with Wellington through the Peninsula and who rose to the rank of Lieutenant-General, here of his brother who fought at Waterloo, here of a

Grant who was in Moore's great retreat, there of a Middleton who fell "leading the Grenadiers of the 33rd Regiment to victory at the memorable battle of Salamanca," of Macgregor brothers who fell fighting, one at Monte Video, the other in the East Indies, while over there lies a Cameron of the Hudson Bay Company's Service "who spent fifteen years of his life in the Wilds of North America, beloved by the red man and the white". William Dey rests among his peers in that remote Highland glen.

I cannot but think that his life to its very close bore the impress of the stern grandeur of his home among the hills with their silence and their steadfastness, tinged too perhaps it was with some faint colouring of cloud and shadow that is seldom wanting in the Celtic inheritance. In the busy strenuous years of his career—and they were many—he seldom, if ever, reverted to early days and early scenes, but as the shadows lengthened he seemed to stray again among the glens and by the streams that in sixty years he had rarely revisited. Resolutely had he fared forward in these long years, turning neither to right nor to left from the chosen road, finding ever a worthy task—some clearly defined call which it was his duty to obey, doing with his might whatsoever his hand found to do. Such was his nature indeed that no matter how poor the self-appointed task might seem to unseeing eyes it became his one absorbing thought, a piece of noblest work to be carried out with infinite care. One naturally associates William Dey with the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen and with that alone. Yet he gave only seventeen years of his long life to that school. But what years they were! The backbone of every University Arts Class was the "old barn" contingent. And what men they were! They had learned from William Dey what work really meant, and from him they had learned to distinguish the clarion call of duty and to answer to the call. He was thirty-five years of age when he took over the Old Grammar from his friend and country-man, Cosmo M. Grant, and at fifty-two he handed it over to his younger friend and distinguished pupil, William T. Fyfe.

His eye was not dimmed nor his natural force abated, and it was not to be expected that his hand should remain long idle. With Dey the interests of education were ever paramount, and to educational affairs he instinctively turned. One can imagine with what zeal he entered the School Board, but those who knew him can readily imagine that a closer acquaintance dissolved the charm. Rosebery's "lonely

furrow" was more to the mind of the stern selfless enthusiast. Much more congenial to him were the educational affairs of the Highlands and Islands Trust. Here he was in his element. Highlands and Highlanders were an open book to him. He knew them as his kinsfolk and he knew how to deal with them. The work he made his own, and with characteristic thoroughness he traversed the counties of the north and west and the outer isles, seeing for himself, judging for himself, and mayhap thinking of his own early days spent in similar scenes. His scheme of education he elaborated with his wonted care and thoroughness and its every detail was worked out by him beyond the possibility of error. The Dick Bequest was another subject in which he took a deep interest, and the two Trusts gave him a direct and personal knowledge of the educational affairs of the whole of the North of Scotland to which few, if any, can ever have ventured to lay claim. His University, too, occupied much of his time and thoughts. I doubt if any, even of his most intimate friends, quite realized for what the Aberdeen University stood to him. It was the beacon light that had flared far out but never beyond the ken of his boyish eyes, the goal of his early manhood, the gateway to the whole of his future career—his life's work. The last dozen years and more of his working life Dey gave up almost wholly to the great subject of the training of teachers. He did highly appreciated work in connexion with King's students, and when Provincial Committees were established he became the first Chairman of the Aberdeen Committee, a post which he held for two terms. Whether the new arena and the new conditions suited his peculiar type of genius may be a matter of opinion, but there can be only one opinion as to the unselfish devotion which he bestowed upon the work of the Committee. This was to be his last work. The unconquerable will was there, but the advance of time was not to be stayed. To the end his interest in educational matters never waned and his last thoughts were with the University. The University was to him a sign, a symbol. It was not merely an abode of learning, it was the scene of lofty thought and high endeavour, the hall-way to the world's work and a career of usefulness. To him it meant even more. He knew that the Aberdeen University was rooted in the soil of the North Country. He had himself known its magic spell. He knew that in the remotest glens and clachans the name of the Aberdeen University was familiar as a household word. He knew, none better, what a potent force the University was in calling forth youthful effort

and in firing youth's just ambition. I think that towards the end he dwelt not infrequently on the days when the goal of his hopes, the object of his every aspiration, was the Aberdeen University. From William Dey's early home to the University the road was neither wide nor smooth. It was a steep road, stony and shelterless, and seemingly endless. Had it been other he would probably never have chosen it. It would certainly not have appealed to him. The primrose way could never have been his way. The broad levels were not to his mind, he loved the upward road and the farther outlook from successive hill tops.

Such was the man William Dey whom I knew, and as such I revered him greatly. Of his life's work from the time that he graduated in 1861, that is for a period of well over fifty years, the story is at least fairly well known as far as teaching and public work are concerned, but he was twenty-two years of age when he entered the University in 1857, and it must have been in these early years that his sensitive nature became deeply impressed by influences that laid the foundations of his character and made him the man he was. First, and perhaps chief, among these influences must have been that of his father who by all accounts must have been a most remarkable man. Three sons became graduates of Aberdeen University, and the name of James Dey in the list of University prizes is their way of acknowledging their appreciation of the man he was. Another influence that must have affected Dey very strongly must be sought in the educational traditions and spirit of his native glen. When I mention that on a memorable occasion Dey and I put together a list of sixty-six men belonging to that glen and personally known to one or other or both of us who had become University graduates, it will be readily admitted that there must have been a tradition and an example that could not fail to inspire. In the absence of direct written record it is difficult to say what influences were at work to create in a remote and by no means densely peopled district so keen an enthusiasm in the cause of learning. Doubtless something was due to the native temperament of the people themselves and to the conditions of their life. That they were an alert, intelligent race there can be no doubt, that they found the narrow confines of their mountain home too limited a sphere for their energies is a guess that may be safely hazarded. It is certain that in the days when Napoleon assailed the liberties of Europe, a very considerable number of young men from the district sought and found distinction

in their country's service. Their names are mostly now forgotten, and the record of their service and their prowess has died with the Gaelic speech which in those days was the vernacular of the glen. It may be that in the days of peace that followed, the restless youth of Kirkmichael had their energies turned in another direction, and that they recognized that the way to the University was at least one avenue to distinction in the outside world. But who were the pioneers?

In my time and for long before it there were two schools in the parish, which would appear ample in view of the population. But the schools were not so accessible as might appear. The glen is long and narrow, and through its whole length runs the Avon from its snowy sources in the Cairngorms. Three side valleys of considerable size, each drained by a tributary stream, open out into the valley proper, and each glen had its quota of boys and girls of school age. One of the two schools—properly the parish school of Kirkmichael, but locally known as Tomachlaggan school—is towards the north end of the parish about a mile from the parish church; the other and larger school is in the village of Tomintoul. Both are on the east side of the Avon, which in all the long length of the parish used to be bridged by only one stone bridge. Other bridges there would have been, but frail, and often swept away by the wild stream in winter flood. Now take young Dey's case. His home was in one of the side glens referred to. When he set out for school in the dim dawn of a winter morning he was faced by a journey of three miles, chiefly by a hill track, and his first barrier was an exceptionally turbulent mountain stream to be crossed by a crazy plank, unless the plank had gone down stream in a night flood. Two miles farther on ran the Avon, a more formidable barrier. If the bridge stood, good; if not, perhaps the ice held and afforded convenient crossing; if neither, then school for the day was ended for him before begun. In summer he waded barefooted, or he used wooden stilts, but summer was not school time for Kirkmichael lads. By much self-denial a promising lad might be sent to school for a summer, but winter schooling was the rule. In order to secure some continuity of even winter schooling it was a common practice for neighbours in the more remote parts to club together and set up what they called a side school—poorly housed, perhaps even more poorly staffed, but serving to supply the bare elements to the children of the glen. But young Dey outgrew the side school, and braving snow and flood he fought his way to the parish school with an Ainsworth's Latin dic-

tionary under one arm and a peat under the other, as a friend of his boyhood tells me. The heritors built the school, furnishing it sparsely, and found the schoolmaster, but recognized no other items of expenditure. Heating was a luxury which the pupils might provide for themselves. The same good friend tells me how diligently the lad attended to his books, and how every hour that could be spared from the day's usual work he gave to study. In his father's absence William would sit up of nights tending the operation of meal making, for his father tenanted the mill and millcroft, but never without his book, which he read by the light of the kiln fire. Livy, be sure, or Virgil or Xenophon, or Euclid. Nor were all his winters given to study. For two winters (1855-57) Dey kept school in Petty, near Inverness, doubtless while the incumbent proper was putting in winter sessions at the University—a common custom among schoolmasters in those days. But in these winter evenings how he must have toiled when others lay a-bed. Thus was William Dey made the man he was, and it is more than likely that his early experiences made him the brilliant success he was in the "old barn," where so many of his most famous pupils came from the glens of the North, where their early experiences, if not exactly the same as those of the master, were at least of so similar a nature as to make him most fitted to understand them, and be to them just what they needed at the most critical time of their lives.

Neither was Dey's early career unique in his own glen. Not a man who left it for the University but could tell of hardship stoutly borne and of difficulties surmounted or brushed aside in the pursuit of the cherished ambition. They could say, however, that they were well backed up by popular opinion and sentiment. In that glen no one could be described as illiterate, and its people were distinguished by their ardent attachment to education and by their deep and justifiable pride in their schools. When the tradition first became established it is difficult to determine, but it may be pretty confidently guessed that the influence of the Church had much to do with it. The appointment of schoolmasters was wisely left by the heritors in the hands of the parish ministers. Now the parish ministers of Kirkmichael in the first half of the nineteenth century were notable men—Grant, the Ministear Mòr of old men's tales, grandfather of the African explorer of that name, and Tulloch, a member of a distinguished family. The parish schoolmaster of Kirkmichael from 1812-27 was a Macpherson, a native of the district

and a man of noblest character, who in 1827 was appointed first minister of the *quoad sacra* parish of Tomintoul. There need be little doubt that the influence of these three men must have done a very great deal towards creating and promoting a fine respect for schools and learning which was to bear fruit in due season. We find a Kirkmichael lad taking second place in the Aberdeen University Bursary Competition of 1844, and the Simpson Greek Prizeman of 1849 was Alexander Cameron, who was even then schoolmaster of his native parish. Cameron held that appointment from 1846 to 1856, and notwithstanding repeated spells of absence due to University work, he kindled so great a fire of enthusiasm among the young men of the parish as could not be quenched for long years after his early death in 1857, when minister of Kingussie parish. Dey was one of his pupils, and I have heard him talk of Cameron in terms of profoundest regard and reverence. Cameron's best substitute in his absence was James Grant (M.A., 1857), late of Keith. He was a pupil of Cameron's, and towards the close of his life I have heard him talk with a glow of fine enthusiasm of the time when he used to walk every day for miles across the hills from the neighbouring parish of Glenlivet to read Greek and Latin with Cameron. In 1856 Cameron was succeeded by his brother, who died in 1859, and he was succeeded by Donald Robertson, also a Kirkmichael man. Robertson was fourth Bursar in 1854, and he won the Simpson Mathematical and the Hutton Prizes in 1858. Here we have a remarkable occurrence in the fact that a school, which to-day is probably regarded as a side school, was in these wonderful years (1846-70) held by a Simpson Greek Prizeman and a Simpson Mathematical Prizeman almost in succession, both of them natives of the glen. Add to this that James Grant became schoolmaster of Tomintoul in 1858, and that he in very truth reigned there for twelve years, and we may understand much.

James Grant was undoubtedly the greatest of all the parochial schoolmasters, and assuredly the most remarkable personality whom I have ever met among teachers. When as late as 1894 Dr. Grant sent a First Bursar from Keith, Dr. Dey remarked to me, "Ah, the old lion is not yet dead," and truly "leonine" was a not inappropriate epithet. Grant's most distinguished pupil in these early days was Cosmo M. Grant, whom he sent to the University as Third Bursar and who graduated in 1862 with First Class Honours in Classics and Second in Mathematics, gaining at the same time the Hutton Prize.

Cosmo Grant was Dey's predecessor in the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen, and in the few years he held the post he raised the school to a state of high efficiency even before Dey took it over in 1870. Donald Sime, the First Bursar of 1868, was a pupil of the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen. Death took Grant early, and carried away the most brilliant scholar whom Kirkmichael has produced. His brother Robert (M.A., 1863; M.B., 1866) became Inspector-General of Fleets and Hospitals, with the distinction of C.B. The parish schoolmasters of the days prior to the passing of the Education Act of 1873 were a remarkable body of men, and the parish of Kirkmichael had its full share of the best of them, but even in that goodly membership Cameron and Grant left by far the deepest impression on the minds of the people. Probably very different types of men, they were at one in this, that they loved learning for its own sake, and had that greatest power wherewith a teacher can be gifted—the power of inspiring their pupils to the highest effort. These two men between them swayed the minds of the young people of the parish for twenty-four years—the golden age in the history of the parish. Cameron I did not know, but his pupils were my teachers, and from them and from common report of him I have learned to think of him as one of the finest characters that ever adorned the parochial schools of the North-East. Grant I knew well. I knew him first as the power that ruled the grand old school, and in his later years I knew him otherwise. You could not look upon him, or hear him speak for five minutes together, without knowing that here was no ordinary man. Unconsciously he raised himself into an atmosphere where few might dwell with him, and withal he was intensely human, prompt to recognize a willing effort, and prone to gusts of anger in the presence of youthful misdemeanour or folly. He ruled his school with lordly sway; he was every inch "the maister". The school of Tomintoul was in these great days one long oblong room, divided in two by a passage running from the door in the middle of one of the long sides to "the maister's" desk, similarly situated on the other side. On his right sat the boys, to the left the girls, facing each other across the passage. In each division five desks in parallel rows crossed the room, and what desks they were!—solid structures fast nailed to the floor, exhibiting all manner of inscriptions and quaint devices. Here you took your place according to your degree, until, if you were worthy, you reached the back seat when you were a tall lad and the little

ones talked, never to you, but most respectfully of you, as going to "the College"—to Aberdeen University, that is to say. How often did we of the front seat turn eyes of reverence to the back seat! Alas! the maister's desk and the solid wooden structures with their blazoned glory have long since been swept out of the way, and now—no lad goes to "the College".

In those days codes and compulsory clauses with all their accompanying machinery had not been evolved, and so attendance varied greatly from summer to winter—from forty or fifty boys and girls to 120 or more. How long-drawn-out were those glorious summer days of the olden time! The "College" lads had it mostly their own way then, for the day of all days—the University Bursary Competition—came on in autumn, and he who failed to acquit himself as the glensmen expected of him hardly dared face them again. Colin Campbell knew his Highlanders when he told them on the slopes of Alma that, if any man shirked, he would have his name stuck up on the door of his parish kirk. In winter, when the enrolment rose to maximum, these lads met early. By the time the first faint flush of dawn had broken on the snow-clad eastern hills "the maister" was at his desk, his scholars around him, holding morning converse with Livy, Cicero, Virgil, Xenophon. When the main body had gathered together, they retired to their back seat to spend most of the day in earnest self-help. All around rose the steady but unheeded hum of lesson-reciting, for in those days the master's hands were full indeed, what with the general run of work and the special requirements of that band of stalwarts over in the corner there, who had spared a "raith" from wage-earning to luxuriate in the complete curriculum of writing and counting. So the short but busy winter's day passed on till even in those clear northern skies the last vestige of daylight had died away, and the school skailed.

Such a man's worth could not be hid, and so he was translated to other and larger spheres; but to the end—and the end did not come till a quarter of a century later—he kept one corner of his heart sacred to the memories of the school in the glen. He never knew retirement from active duties. Till full seventy years of age he remained at work, eager and inspiring as in those days of his prime. Less than two years before his death he sent up the First Bursar of the year, and he died as he would have wished to die—at his post. The trumpet call to duty never fell on his ears unheeded, he answered to the end.

This man's mind and thoughts were large, and he loved wide, open spaces. Often would he wander alone, or with some friend whom he loved, by moorland tracks over the wide waste, breasting the steep slopes with the easy swing that betokens the born hillman. Once, when nigh seventy years of age, he travelled all alone from Dee to Spey by way of Loch Avon. The spell of the weird wilderness fell upon him as he walked, and the night came down thick and dark ere he reached the edge of the great forest. Fearful of missing a somewhat uncertain track, whereof he only knew faintly, he sat down at the foot of a big, old fir tree and waited calmly for the dawn. The moaning pines, the rushing stream talked the night away, and he who heard and understood mayhap gave back fitting answer.

We have journeyed far since that near-hand olden time. "Another race hath been, and other palms are won," yet the men of the Old Guard fought their fights, and won their laurels too, and of a truth their works do follow after them.

CHARLES STEWART.

Fae The Glen.

A REPLY TO "FAE FRANCE".¹

DEAR SANDIE—Man, 'twis kin' o' you to think o' vreetin' me,
For mony's the time, as ye'll weel min', we've focht and kwidna gree;
Bit, man, A beer ye nae ill will, A'm verra pleased ti ken
Ye're oot o' danger eence again and fairly on the men'.

The papers tell't 's o' mony fechts and casualties;
It's little faith we pit in them, they tell sae mony lees,
Bit fegs we wis some anxious kin' fin wurd gid throu the glen
'At ye hid baith yer feet shot aff an widna fecht again.
Sae I was gled ti get yir crack, and read fat 'ee hid said
Ti a' yer freens 'at cam in by afore we gid ti bed.
Ye sidda seen their faces as they h'ard the story throu,
They a' kint fechtin' wis yir job, but little did they trou
'At 'ee kwid vreet as weel as fecht: 'ee widna blame them sair,
'Twis little 'ee did at the skweel, for a' the maister's care.

At thocht o' foumarts burnin' wydes wee Jamie did guffa',
He min't fu fan the barn took fire the rottens ran awa;
But Lizzie sobbit sair and grat to heer o' smorin' men,
An' sure aneuch the greetin brocht the kinkhost back again.

Yir picter o' the cottar wives wis hardly ti their min'—
" 'Lyaug-lyaugin,' ses he? Weel-a-wat," quo' een—ye'll ken her fine—
"A've men't his breeks a score o' times fin he'd been up ti tricks,
An' daurna show his face at hame for fear o' gettin's licks.
Ti teer his claes on barbit weer he didna need to be
Awa fae hame or ower in France, jist tell him that fae me."

"Him tak' a craft?" said Hilly's Jean, "he'd nivver saddle doon
Ti a' the fikey jobs there is ti dee aboot a toon;
Yi winna thrive upo' the lan' and full baith barn and byre
Bi cleanin' graith on caul' forenichts afore the kitchie fire;

¹ By Charles Murray (Vol. III., 241-3).

Ye'd think, the wye 'at some fouk speak 'at disna pey their bills
'At corn an' neeps an' taties grou like heather on the hills.
'An syne a wife,' says he, naeless? bit loshtie I maun rin,
Gweed peety ony lass 'at thinks ti keep him fae the inn."

"Fat's that he says aboot the quire?" the aul' precentor speer't,
"He's nae awthoritie on that, he seldom cam ti heer't;
His kirk hid naither wa's nor doors, for reef it hid the blue,
And for a quire the lowin' nowt, the teuchit, an' curlew.
A dinna say it's ony sin on Sundays fine an' clear
Ti wauner up an doon the braes or clim' a hill 'at's near.
'Ave aften deen't masel, ye ken, A'm sure A'm neen the warr,
'I to the hills ' soons best o' a' in sicht o' Lochnagarr.
But Sandie's heid wis maist teen up wi rabbits, hares, and goose,
The warks o' God wis nae in's thochts, fin he gid by His hoose."

"Ye sidna be sae sair on him," the sooter here strak in,
"A chiel 'at risked his life to save the Shirra's sweerin' sin
Maun hae some gweedness in his hert, though little o't we saw
Fin he got drunk and focht and poached afore he gid awa'."

"That's very right," the maister said, "and kindly spoken too,
For France has made a man of him, as nothing here could do.
And tho' he was an idle boy, and tried my temper sore,
That one brave deed for all his faults makes full amends and more."

An' noo, dear Sandie, I maun stop, the daylight's gey near geen,
Sae, here's gweednicht and muckle luck to Sergeant Aberdein.

P.S.—A've bocht a trump wi' double stang, bit it'll need a box,
An' I'se pit in some bogie rowe, an' twa'r-three pair o' socks.

W. B. MORREN.

“Ilium.”

Fair was your city, old and fair,
And fair the Hall where the Kings abode,
And you speak to us in your despair,
To us who see but ruins bare,
A crumbled wall, a shattered stair,
And graves on the Menin Road.

It was sweet, you say, from the City Wall
To watch the fields where the horsemen rode :
It was sweet to hear at evenfall
Across the moat the voices call :
It was good to see the stately Hall
From the paths by the Menin Road.

Yea, Citizens of the City Dead,
Whose souls are torn by memory's goad :
But now there are stones in the Cloth Hall's stead,
And the moat that you loved is sometimes red,
And voices are still, and laughter sped,
And torn is the Menin Road.

And by the farms and the House of White,
And the shrine where the little candle glowed,
There is silence now by day and night,
Or the sudden crash and the blinding light,
For the guns smite ever as thunders smite,
And there's death on the Menin Road.

JOHN WATT SIMPSON, M.A. ('09), LL.B.,
Corpl., 8th Rifle Brigade.

—From the “Salient”—published by the Sixth Corps.

The University's Disputing Society of 1795-6.



THE "Minutes and proceedings of the Disputing Society," held in the Marischal College, Aberdeen, 1795," which are treasured up in the library of Trinity College, Toronto, contain the curt entry for 12 November: "Rejected John Strachan, K. College". But on 7 December his autograph appears as a signatory of the constitution, his acceptance as a member having probably been effected through the influence of Montague Beattie, the son of Professor Beattie and the friend of his school-boy days, whose name stands second on the list of charter members.

As an evidence that the feeling between the two universities ran high, stands the defeat, by a majority of twenty to five, of a motion made on 14 December, to "admit gratis any of the Members of the Literary Society of King's College to hear the Debates in this Society, if they would admit us on the same Conditions".

On Monday, January 11th 1795 [*sic*] "Mr. Montague Beattie was by a majority elected Secretary. . . . Mr. Beattie refused either to take that office or to pay the usual fine of 6d., as he had paid for not accepting twice before, and appealed [*sic*] to the society whether he should be obliged to take that office or not. It was unanimously agreed that he should not be obliged. Mr. Strachan was then chosen, but, as he could only attend once a week (the Society now met twice), it was thought improper to appoint him."

The first debate in which Mr. Strachan took part was held on the evening of the election of the Secretary, the subject being: "Whether is Agriculture or Commerce of most advantage to Great Britain?" He upheld the advantages of Commerce and happened to be upon the winning side.

Three days later the subject was: "Whether ambition has done more good or evil?" The proposer of the question was absent and, contrary to the rule of the Society, he had not sent a discourse. Mr. Strachan stepped into the breach and said something in favour of ambition "when actuated by generous motives," but "gave it as his opinion that it has been productive of more evil".

Nobody taking the other side, Mr. Strachan (as there was likely to be no debate) said a few words in favour of "ambition being productive of more good". In this he was supported by one other speaker, but, when the vote was taken, only one member was recorded as favouring the good. One wonders which of the speakers it was.

The same subject was again discussed, and with a like result in the voting, at the thirty-second meeting on Monday, 29 February. In the minutes, however, no debater's name is mentioned on this occasion but that of Mr. Lobban, the proposer of the question.

For the same meeting the following entry is found: "As the original rules were much vitiated by motions which had been since made, and not sufficient for regulating the Society, Messrs. Lobban, Rose, and Strachan were appointed as a committee to draw up a set of new rules and lay them before the meeting at 7 o'clock on Monday". At the foot of the same page it is recorded that Mr. Strachan proposed for Thursday 21st Curr. the question: "Has the Norman Conquest been of advantage to Britain?"

The Committee did its work, as witness an entry in capital letters, which occupies a full page: ALL THE FOREGOING LAWS, MOTIONS &C. ARE DECLARED NULL AND VOID JANUARY 18—1796. In the new constitution provision was made for electing the præses from the Magistrands or those who have finished their studies at either of the Universities. The very name of the Society was made to reflect this change of policy, for it was known throughout the rest of its brief existence as "the Aberdeen literary society". Again the rules were subscribed by all the members, precedence being given to the three gentlemen already named. Their signatures are bracketed and opposite them is the note, "Committee for framing the Rules".

A debate followed as to "Whether do we reap more good or evil by reading novels?" Although it had been proposed by Mr. Montague Beattie, "Mr. Strachan opened ye debate with a speech of considerable length". He was on the popular side this time, the vote standing, evil thirteen, good two. He advanced the view that "Reading novels takes up much of our time, which would be much better employed in acquiring useful knowledge. But its worst tendency is that it corrupts ye morals of the young, as these books are generally filled with the History of lovers." Quite a proper sentiment for a lad not fully eighteen years of age.

As proposer of the debate on the Norman Conquest he "opened the debate in a discourse of some length" on Thursday, the 21st. "He Concluded with giving it as his opinion that the Norman Conquest has been of advantage to Britain. As no other member had anything to say on the subject, it was put to the vote, but every person declined voting but the president & Mr. Strachan." "The President," with true Scottish love for contradicting, "thought it had been of disadvantage."

After a brief record of other business the Minutes continue: "As this did not take up the whole evening, Mr. Strachan proposed the following as a temporary one: 'Whether has the rise and fall of the Roman Empire been of advantage to the world in general?' Mr. Strachan rose and gave a history of the Roman empire from its foundation to its fall," which did not prevent him from winning a favourable decision by a majority of one, two members declining to vote.

He had not done all the speaking by any means, for it is recorded that "After some more remarks from other members The president summed up the arguments on both sides".

On the 25th he spoke against the Slave Trade, but he was unable to convince his audience of its injustice. The decision stood eleven to one.

On Monday, 1 February, he "gave it as his opinion that men are more swayed by natural judgement than biassed by Custom". Apparently, he stood alone, for "after a long debate it was put to the vote" and only one member was recorded as voting for his side of the question and ten for the other.

On 4 February there was a very thin meeting, so the subject set down

for that evening was postponed to the following Monday. "As Mr. Strachan said he never intended to propose the one intended for Monday, it was thrown out."

On Monday, 8 February, the question "Whether is a publick or private education more conducive to the improvement of youth?" was proposed by Mr. M. Beattie, he contending for the advantage of the former. "Mr. Lobban made a few remarks on both sides but gave it as his opinion that a private education is of most advantage to youth."

"Mr. Strachan gave his opinion agt. Mr. Lobban."

"The Topic was then put to the vote—when it was determined that a Public education was of most benefit to Youth."

After the heading "28th meeting" there is a deletion of the date (Monday, 15th February, 1796) and of the question. This read: "Whether the World has reaped more advantage from the learning of Greece or Rome?"

The question had been "Proposed by Mr. Strachan," but for it was substituted: "Whether Ought Caesar to be reckoned the Friend or Enemy of Rome by declaring himself its perpetual Dictator?" Mr. Strachan allowed him credit for his attentions to learned men, but, owing to the decrease of population and the death of Pompey and Cato, he gave it as his opinion "that Caesar was to be reckoned the enemy of Rome". The contrary view was taken by Messrs. Lobban, Skinner, Rose, and M. Beattie, who defeated Mr. Strachan by eight to one.

Mr. Beattie and he were on opposite sides again at the next meeting, which was held on Thursday, 18 February. The latter, in introducing the question: "Whether we have reaped most advantage from the learning of Greece or Rome?" inclined to the side of Rome. Mr. Beattie supported the claims of Greece, having begun "with giving a history of Literature from the earliest times". This and his contention that the Romans received their learning from Greece won the debate.

A week later, when the members set out to inquire "What are the peculiar advantages derived from reading history?" all three speakers, Messrs. Beattie, Lobban, and Strachan, appear to have been agreed. So too were the members generally, for no division is recorded.

On Thursday, 3 March, "Some of the Gentlemen spoke upon the subject, but all declined voting, as it was too much of a political topic". It was "Whether is a Nation more indebted to her arms or Literature?" Mr. Strachan, in opening the debate, contended vigorously for Literature, lauded reason and the Athenians, and stated that "in the times of the feudal system they were a set of Barbarians who delighted in nothing but arms & Bloodshed".

A still more remarkable situation developed at the next meeting, on Monday, 7 March, when Mr. Lobban proposed the question: "Whether does the Blind or Deaf man sustain the greatest loss?" He and Mr. Strachan, who supported him, were agreed as to the more favourable lot of the blind man, but neither they nor any one else cast a vote.

"In a motion made by Mr. Lobban, those Gentlemen who declined voting were ordered to give reasons for doing so.

"Mr. Lobban's reason accordingly was that he did not think the Subject was, from the debate, fully ripe for a decision.

"Mr. Angus's reason was that he had heard no decisive argument to determine him to give his vote.

"Mr. Strachan's reason for not voting was that the President took the vote, very improperly, when the debate was just in the middle."

Whether the approaching close of the session or the fact that he was a philosopher's son turned his mind toward the contemplation of ethical values, Mr. Beattie had proposed for discussion at the thirty-fifth meeting the question: "Whether does the refinement of manners tend to Virtue or Vice?" Again he was unable to be present and once more his friend stepped into the breach caused by his absence and opened the debate, arguing that vice followed an over-refinement of manners. He enforced his contention by a reference to the downfall of the Athenians, the Macedonians, and the Romans. Vice obtained four votes and Virtue only two.

Mr. Skinner, apparently the Bishop's son, is stated to have been elected to the presidency for the next meeting and to have proposed as the question for debate: "Whether has Satyre or Panegyric the greater tendency to excite men to the Practice of virtue?" There is no record that this debate ever took place, the only other entry being "36th Meeting, Monday 14th March—Whether is Gaming or drinking the greater vice? Prop. by Mr. Lobban." An appropriately penitential and searching question for the end of the academic year.

In 1796 Mr. Strachan became Schoolmaster of the Parish of Denino [Dunino, East Fifeshire], returned to the University at Christmas, took his Master's degree in 1797, and then resumed his duties as Schoolmaster. Receiving an offer of a better school in the Parish of Kettle, he soon removed thither and remained till August, 1799, at the same time studying theology at St. Andrews. In this year he emigrated to Upper Canada, as the Province of Ontario was at that time called, and there he made his home till his death in 1867. Through all these years, filled with work as a schoolmaster, a University president, an Executive and a Legislative Councillor, a parish clergyman, an Archdeacon, a Bishop, and a philanthropist, he kept as a treasure the Minute Book of the Disputing Society of which he had been such an active member. This, in due time, came into the possession of one of the two Universities which he founded in Toronto.

A. H. YOUNG.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
TORONTO, CANADA.

Letters from Men on Service.

I.

FRANCE, 2 October, 1916.

To give my experiences of life in France during the war would be, I fear, but a bald repetition of accounts given more lucidly and vividly than I can pretend to in the daily newspapers. Yet, at your request, I shall do my best, while taking the liberty to substitute the word "observations" for "experiences".

One of the most obvious things to the newcomer, as he traverses the North of France, is the remarkable difference between the landscapes of that country and those of Scotland. The, to me, familiar Aberdeenshire landscape, bald in the extreme in many places while pretty in more favoured localities, has nevertheless a feature notably absent from the French landscape. Although the vegetation here may be greener and more luxuriant, yet a view of fields bearing "promising" crops, pleasant though the prospect may be, does not compensate for the lack of homesteads, which one naturally associates with an agricultural district at home. For the French peasants, small farmers mostly, live in small hamlets of 100-300 inhabitants, such hamlets being 2-3 kilometres apart, with the result that the connecting route is quite destitute of human habitations. The intervening land, divided up into small lots, is intensively cultivated, much as we do our gardens at home. Thither go the peasants early in the morning—it is sometimes, as you see, a good long walk—returning again at night after a hard day's toil. I need not dwell on the fact that the women do most of the work on these allotments, for every one at home now knows the lot of our Ally's womenfolk (although, of course, the French women worked far more on the land than their British sisters even before the war)—but I shall just make this statement, that it seems to me they are overworked, misshapen often, and haggard and thin before the usual time. In the children, I think one sees a reflection of this, for very, very rarely does one see the healthy-faced, ruddy-complexioned sturdiness that one associates with the country schoolboy at home. No, they are all, almost without exception, slim, thin, and pale-faced. It may be contended that the difference is inherent, due to climatic or environmental differences, but, judging from what often happens at home, I think the association of the two conditions or facts is legitimate and justifiable.

Starting with two similar undulating countryside, what may not one do to make one beautiful and the other dreary! A type of the latter I have in mind—a district agriculturally highly important yet dreary and monotonous—Buchan, a treeless, windswept community. Enjoying somewhat greater agricultural advantages, yet in all other respects but one presenting to the eye a

landscape of monotonously even undulations, is Pas-de-Calais, a Department in N. France. That one saving grace is its possession of trees, planted with the Frenchman's eye for the beautiful, along the highways and—judicious in the extreme—around the hamlets, effectively obscuring what is a rather untidy and unpleasant sight, enfolding with a green garment the old clay-walled steadings of the component homesteads. The proximity of such trees to the valuable agricultural land would be revolting to the peasants' sense of economy, were it not for the fact that he is thoroughly acquainted with the method of handling trees so that they interfere as little as possible with his yield of crops. Hence the tree, familiar and characteristic of our English parks and woodlands, with its short bole and large spreading crown of twisted and gnarled branches, is quite a rarity in France. Its place is taken by the tree with the long clean bole and small crown—a tree giving the minimum of interference to the development of crops, providing at the same time the maximum amount of economic timber. In this way the French peasant utilizes to the utmost the resources of his country's soil.

Of his industrial activity and of his corporate life I cannot speak as our section has never been billeted in any large town. Rather shall I conclude with a short attempt at the description of Army life and its effect upon the individual.

In my last letter to you I mentioned the congenial company in which it was my lot to fall at Chatham. It was my misfortune, however, to be separated off from all my acquaintances after landing in France, and to be associated, thenceforth, with a heterogeneous collection of teachers, miners, masons, etc. To be intimately associated with men from all grades of life is an education or experience which has an effect of a positive or negative kind according to how far one adheres to one's standard of character. This standard of character in the Army is very often the least common multiple of the individuals' ideals. Yet, while that is so out of the trenches, the more fundamental test—the testing of moral courage in the trenches—does not try the men and find them wanting. One's faith in human nature, shaken at first by judging from superficial evidences, is once more restored when one witnesses the heroism of one's comrades.

Must close as length of letters is limited.

Our Indian Territorials.

We take the following extracts from an article by Miss Clerihew of Poona in "The Women's Missionary Magazine of the United Free Church of Scotland". Dr. Youngson is the well-known graduate of this University, M.A., 1873, and D.D., 1893.



CLOUDY, windy morning on the heights beyond Poona. . . . From the left comes the constant crack of rifles and the occasional whiz of a stray bullet through the air. It is the native Christian regiment at their daily practice at the butts. Every day from 5.30 a.m. to 11, and often from 3 p.m. till 7, they are hard at work, hastening to become efficient defenders of the "Raj". For these men are not soldiers originally.

They have left their homes and lands, and in some cases good appointments in the Punjaub, to rally round the colours with all that means of privation and danger. They are tall, stalwart fellows, mostly land tillers like the majority of Indians. They belong to different races. One jemidar comes from the old, proud fighting stock of the Rajputs; some were originally Mohammedans; most were Hindus. All are the sons of Christian parents, so they have heard of self-sacrifice and self-denial from childhood, and were ready to respond when the call came. A few of them were employed in mission colleges and schools, and know English. They all understand both Punjaubi and Urdu. At parade service, however, very few have books in their hands. This service is conducted in Urdu by the Rev. Dr. Youngson, of the Church of Scotland, who is well known and beloved in the Punjaub. It is very fortunate for the 250 Christians attached to the 88th Carnatics here that Dr. Youngson is stationed in Poona at present. He not only conducts service for them on Sundays, but his house is a home open to them at all times. They are very fond of singing, and one day, in the early hot weather, Dr. Youngson took a company of them to a fort near Tanowlie. They were full of the joy of life and liberty, flinging their sticks up into the roadside trees to bring down the young mangoes, and enlivening the way in the railway carriage and far into the night by snatches of psalms and hymns which, accompanied by the thud of their little native drum, sound far more like wild battle slogans than the breathings of piety—indeed, a quaint company for an honoured doctor of divinity to play Robin Hood to! They need such uplifting influence and companionship sorely, for barrack life has many temptations, and they are strangers in a strange land, among people of an unknown tongue, and doubly exiled by a Government regulation which puts the native city "out of bounds" for native troops. But they have some of the light-heartedness in rough places of the British Tommy, although many of them have left wife and family behind, for whom it is hard to provide on the pittance they receive. They are reaping benefits, however, from the stern

training and open-air existence. They are learning agility, smartness, obedience, and probably they may learn punctuality if kept in training long enough. Morning service is timed for 9.30 on Sundays, but by that time it is well under way, and an invitation to tea at four will bring the guests perhaps at three, perhaps at five. . . . They have taken tunes from the bazaars and set them to Christian words, which are often very sweet and full of fresh and winning similes, while the airs have the wild, joyous cry of the jungle in them, and breathe a different spirit entirely from the softer strains of Western India. . . . What meets their needs is the simplicity with which Dr. Youngson always talks to them, as most of them are simple and unlearned. They sing the Psalms, the whole of which have been translated into Punjabi metre by a native pastor, a Mohammedan convert, who has been connected for long with the American Mission in the Punjab. One of his sons is a jemidar in this regiment, and their stay in Poona will be memorable to him, as he has become engaged to the daughter of a Brahmin Christian poet and preacher, as famous in Marashtra as his own father is in the north. It is not every Indian girl who would have the bravery to pledge troth, as it were, to the music of the cannon. We hope, however, that these brave fellows will be kept for the defence of India, and that the supreme sacrifice which they are willing to make—as they say in their simple way, “It is our **duty**”—will not be required of them.

Reviews.

ALEXANDER MACKIE: PROSE AND VERSE. Edited, with Memoir, by John Minto Robertson, M.A. Aberdeen: The Rosemount Press.

WHETHER the life and work of our first Convener and Editor, Alexander Mackie, provided material for an extended biography, is a question for his literary executor, and will doubtless be decided in due time. Meanwhile there appears a welcome little work, a quarto foolscap volume of 128 pages with portrait frontispiece, which gives in small compass an excellent study of the man and at the same time preserves a few notable selections from his writings. The book has been projected by the former pupils of Albyn Place School as a tribute of respect and affection to a revered master, whose departure left them mourning a friend and an intellectual father. Coming as it does from "school," the memoir, by Mr. J. Minto Robertson, dwells for the most part on Mackie the educationist, and on the more intimate aspects of his work as a teacher. That did not exhaust the varied qualities of the man, and to these justice is done within the limits of the sketch. While his relation to his pupils is the main and the proper theme of the present memoir, it is made abundantly clear that Alexander Mackie was no mere pedagogue, but a Master in the mediæval teacher's sense—one who, by the magnetism of his method and personality, drew pupils to his feet and founded a school. He had progenitors—he had a progenitor-in-chief, that other Alexander, to wit, Bain, whose method influenced Mackie's entire system, but he was himself an originator and he engrafted on the stem of Bain's doctrine many vital shoots, whereof the fruition was his own.

Mackie was happy in the opportunity of his teaching. He had a unique gift for instructing girls and young women, and fate ordained that he should exercise it to the full. His pupils, too, were fortunate, for while he led them in the gracious paths of English literature, his subject in chief, he was always, like Mrs. Battle, very jealous for "the rigour of the game". The vague "appreciation" he banned; the pupils had to show cause for any estimate of an author. Beneath the elusive mystery of English style, Mackie discerned laws, and with the accuracy of a physical investigator taught his disciples to detect them. He was the careful anatomist, for whom no process, however minute, is unimportant. But with it all he never lost sight of the end of style, the full and harmonious use of the mighty instrument of language, yet always as the expression of thought, clear, exact and well-reasoned. Thus it was that his pupils, when they left him, found themselves with every perception quickened; he had attained the teacher's highest aim, the awakening of intellectual interest, and had given them new eyes to see in literature the reflection and the guide of life. Copious in illustration, he let no chance slip, but all in the easiest and most natural way, the outcome of abounding knowledge. There comes back to the present reviewer, a moment in a railway carriage

when Mackie was returning from one of those country excursions he loved. Rain had fallen earlier, but a gleam of sunset caught a golden patch of charlock. He pointed out at the window and exclaimed—"How right Tennyson is :—

As shines
A field of charlock in the sudden sun
Between two showers".

The line, hitherto passed over carelessly, sprang into vital meaning. "Yet once or twice," he added, "Tennyson's nature knowledge is wrong, for instance—

The swallow and the swift are near akin.

They are not." That was complete Mackie. No mere literary flourish, based on error in science, could count with him for anything. You had to get your facts right before you dared to use them. Yet he was no pedant, and poetry lay near his heart. He knew the "really excellent" and could put into others' hands sure touchstones of the pure gold of literature.

Mr. Minto Robertson makes a useful point when he emphasizes what is perhaps the most individual part of Mackie's work, his insight into the possibilities of a University career for women, or, rather, of women for a University career. It is claimed that he made the University woman in Aberdeen. At any rate, he gave the schoolgirl such a chance as she might not otherwise have had of benefiting by University training. That, the college record of his former pupils abundantly proves, and there we may safely leave it. But he "educated" also, in the true sense of the word, innumerable women who proceeded to no degree except that of domestic or social duty, and the influence of these on the community to-day is no less important than that of their sisters who have been "capped and doctored and a' and a'".

Of Mackie's personality who shall write adequately? To know him was to love him. That is the whole matter. He was the very expression of our bright and bracing North, a part of the country, and by long use and wont no less a part of our braif toun and its University. To those of us who are exiles, no return home could be quite right without an evening at Mackie's hospitable fireside. He kept us up-to-date with home politics, he discoursed shrewdly of the arenas of the South, their men and their new books. And in later years, when he had added to his manifold activities that of perfect expositor of yet another great Alexandrian tradition, the cult of "Johnny Gibb," his good tales of the wintry road and of rustic audiences came singing like a snell wind from the Braes of Foudland. Mackie, with Dr. Alexander's text as gospel, revitalized the North. We were in danger of losing our heritage, of forgetting those things which our fathers had told us; their very speech in its pristine purity was passing out of hearing. The written word could not wholly preserve those rich phonetics, rough-seeming to the alien, but to the native how melodious! And melodious they are *in esse*. Can any language outrival, for example, that swift passage of picturesque imagery—

Awat it was a snell mornin'; Benachie as fite's a washen fleece, an' oorlich shoo'ers
o' drift an' hail scoorin' across the kwintra?

We may compare

Vides, ut alta stet nive candidum
Soracte,

and that simile of Homer (the goatherd watching the black squall) where

ρίγησέν τε ἰδών gives precisely the same feeling as that aroused by Hairry Muggart's keen flash of landscape—we may compare them and confess that Hairry runs at least a dead heat with the ancients for just and right phrase. Such were the treasures of local speech and usage that were fading into mere visible symbols, almost mute, when Mackie, speaking the language, made them once more lively and vocal documents. By that act of linguistic patriotism alone he has raised for himself a monument more enduring than bronze. It cost him dear. He braved too many rigours of climate that he might bring back "Gushets" to his own. It was "bye-work" to be sure, but bye-work worthy of the public educator and germane to his calling. And it was work that no other could have done. It found him no less than he found it. And like all his other tasks, he did it with his might.

Sir W. Robertson Nicoll wished that Mackie had been Boswellized in a former memorial sketch. To some extent this has been done by Mr. Minto Robertson, inasmuch as he has admirably suggested the man as he moved among his fellows and has shown him in the various relations of daily life. But of strict Boswellization there is little or nothing, hardly a single saying quoted verbatim. This is the more surprising, considering the source of the present volume, for Mackie's good things are especially remembered and treasured by his pupils, who might very well have clubbed reminiscences to preserve some of the master's *obiter dicta*. Of these the disciplinary were, perhaps, the neatest and richest. The second portion of the book, however, is in a manner a Boswellization. The little handful of sketches and poems reflects the writer's uttered word with considerable completeness, and the choice seems to have been made to that end. Here we have the true disciple of Izaak Walton, the enthusiastic gardener, the keen student of Nature, animate and inanimate, in all her moods, the rambler, the observer of bird life and plant life, the recorder of country humours, and lastly the experimenter in verse. The sketches in the "Johnny Gibb" manner proclaim their inspiration, but they bring the picture down to the present day and add a modern touch of satire, entirely Mackie's own, in their reproduction of a later gentility affected by rustic young women—a retrogressive gentility in which Eliza Birse was only a beginner. What Mrs. Milne Rae (Miss Gibb of Willowbank) once most happily called "an amended accent" is here touched off to perfection. But it was when he wrote of his garden that Mackie came into his own. There fulness of knowledge and devotion to the subject attained their inevitable fruition; the writer's style shed the slight stiffness visible at times elsewhere, and the result was a little masterpiece. The deft play with the nomenclature of plant and tree is purely Virgilian. "An Amateur's Garden" stands out as a veritable Georgic in prose.

Mackie's verse endures wonderfully. His models are obvious, his vein the Wordsworthian reflective. Here perhaps he came to his task with more conscious endeavour than spontaneity, and the work may suffer somewhat on that account. But the fragments were well worth preserving. One or two, in the vernacular, are true "Hamewith" lyrics, racy of the soil, and abounding in country humour of the local type dear to the writer's heart.

These literary remains, read again in close connexion with the memoir, aptly illustrate Mr. Minto Robertson's biographical points. But the cardinal virtue of the collection is that in these fugitive pieces we can hear Mackie's voice once more; still we may commune with our friend beyond the shadows.

CHEMISTRY IN THE SERVICE OF MAN. By Alexander Findlay, M.A., D.Sc.
London: Longmans, Green & Co. Pp. xiv + 255.

THE general study of non-professional subjects is, of course, important as a safeguard against bias and bigotry and in order to cultivate a sympathetic and intelligent outlook on the various spheres of honourable human activity. The authorities of the United Free Church of Scotland seem to recognize this principle by including science in the Divinity curriculum. Thus, at the Aberdeen Hall there is the Thomson course of Science Lectures. Chemistry was the subject in 1915, and the lectures by Professor Findlay form the basis of the book now under review. It is, therefore, written for those for whom Chemistry is a non-professional subject.

A volume by so successful an author as Dr. Findlay is always welcome. It is true that there are already books of this kind in the market, but there can hardly be too many at the present time, when it is so important for our country's welfare that every one outside the Chemistry profession should have well-balanced conceptions regarding the services Chemistry has rendered to mankind. The nation that neglects Chemistry will be left behind in international competition. Such honourable place as Germany held among the nations before the war was largely due to her attention to this science, and there are some who believe that she would have ultimately obtained the leading place without any war. It is for us to see to it now that nothing is left undone in promoting the development of Chemistry in Britain. Our country's very life depends upon this.

One great obstacle to the advancement of Chemistry is the amazing ignorance that prevails even in the most enlightened circles—for example, among University-trained people. To most persons the chemist is a druggist, a buyer and seller of drugs or a dealer in requisites for the toilet of exquisites. The popular idea is that the professor and his experiments are of little more importance than the schoolboy and his soap-bubbles: these things may suffice to pass an idle hour but seem to have no bearing on the serious affairs of life. It is not at all surprising, then, that pure Chemistry has received little encouragement in this country, and there will be no improvement until people are taught the full connotation of the word Chemistry. A missionary enterprise in this direction is urgently required. This can be carried out by books such as the present one, or by the proper upkeep and extension of the Schools of Chemistry in the various Universities and Colleges.

In giving the original lectures and in writing this book, Dr. Findlay has kept constantly before him the cultural as well as the vocational value of Chemistry. Many who know the practical usefulness of Chemistry fail to realize its importance as an instrument of culture. A certain writer, in reviewing this book recently, congratulated Dr. Findlay on venturing to present to Scotsmen any other than the utilitarian aspect of Chemistry. Dr. Findlay's knowledge of Scotsmen is more accurate than that reviewer's.

In addition to the prevalent misconceptions regarding Chemistry, there is another very serious hindrance to progress. Professor Findlay thinks that a proper general presentation of Chemistry in all its inherent attractiveness will induce many more young men to devote themselves to this profession. This process of enlightenment, though necessary, is not sufficient. The fact is that the profession does not provide a means of making a living, except for a few of the leaders. The youth who can look forward to some other career—

for example, Medicine—coupling congenial work with adequate emoluments is not likely to adopt the Chemistry profession. Services given at a low fee are never appreciated, and the low salaries of chemists partly account for the absurd ideas prevalent regarding the chemist's work. Of course, no one would suppose that work paid for so poorly could have the great fundamental national importance claimed for it.

It is most depressing, in this connexion, that any opposition to reform should come from the chemists themselves—from the leaders. Their attitude was clearly brought out in connexion with the war-work recently carried out throughout the kingdom. They would not listen to any suggestion of payment. The Government paid the workers nothing and will, of course, regard the services as worth the price paid. The policy adopted then was plausibly unselfish and patriotic, but was in reality short-sighted and harmful to the best interests, not only of the profession but also of the nation. A demand for an adequate price would have appeared mercenary and selfish but would have really been far-seeing and patriotic.

If there were a sufficient number of well-paid permanent appointments for men trained in pure Chemistry, there would soon be a boom in the profession. It is for the manufacturers to institute such appointments with or without the assistance of the Government—but such appointments there must be. It is absolutely useless to offer more scholarships, as has been recently suggested. It is worse than useless—it is heartless—to entice a youth from stage to stage by scholarships, and then at the end of his training to maroon him.

Chemistry does not lend itself readily to popular treatment. Dr. Findlay, however, has produced a very readable book. The historical and personal references add considerably to the interest, and the attractiveness of the volume is enhanced by the inclusion of portraits of Boyle, Dalton and Pasteur.

FRANCIS W. GRAY.

BACH'S MASS IN B MINOR. A Study by Charles Sanford Terry. Glasgow: James Maclehose & Sons.

BACH'S CHORALS. By Charles Sanford Terry. Part I. The Hymns and Hymn-melodies of the "Passions" and Oratorios. Cambridge: at the University Press.

THIS is not Professor Terry's first appearance in the field of Bach literature. For the 1911 Novello edition of the "Passion" according to St. Matthew, edited by Sir Edward Elgar and Mr. Ivor Atkins, he took part in the retranslation of the words from the original German. By the publications named above he has established a claim to be considered, in relation to Bach's sacred music, not only as an amateur, but an expert and an authority.

The "Mass in B Minor," although composed in the year 1735 or thereby, remained practically unknown in this country till 1838, when three movements were brought to a hearing in London. It is unfortunate that two of the greatest masterpieces of sacred art—Bach's "Mass in B minor" and Beethoven's "Mass in D"—are of such portentous length and difficulty that performances of them are necessarily few and far between. Professor Terry's study of the former is the expansion of a lecture delivered a few years ago to

the Aberdeen Bach Society, and his friends were amply justified in their belief that it was well worthy of a wider diffusion. It is true that "many have taken in hand to set forth in order" their conceptions of the Mass: besides the analyses embodied in the biographies by Spitta, Parry, and Schweitzer, no fewer than five others are enumerated in the preface. But no prophecy is of any private interpretation, and there is no reason to think that any or all of these writers have exhausted the significance of this profound and many-sided work. Professor Terry's enthusiastic interest in his subject, his intimate knowledge of the music and all that has been written upon it, and not least the lucidity and distinction of his literary style, make him an ideal commentator. Each number of the work is in turn the subject of exposition, in the course of which attention is drawn to many points of interest which might escape even an attentive listener, such as the varied emotional character of the themes, the curious, and sometimes, it may be admitted, rather over-strained ingenuity which so often succeeds in finding musical analogues to the dogmatic propositions of the text, the reminiscences of ancient plain-song, and the elaborate counterpoint of the instrumentation. After some prefatory observations, several interesting pages are devoted to the consideration of the "borrowed movements". It is certainly a remarkable and not easily explicable fact that both Bach and Handel should have worked up in their greatest productions—the "B Minor Mass" and the "Messiah," written at periods when their inspiration was still flowing in fullest volume—such a large proportion of material which they had already used, sometimes in works of a purely secular nature. It is decidedly startling to be told that as many as eight of the twenty-four numbers of the Mass are merely *rifacimenti* of earlier works. In this connexion it may be of some interest to note that the descending ground-bass quoted from the "Crucifixus" is employed by Handel in the opening chorus of "Susanna," also by Purcell.

The excursus on the borrowings is followed by another on the form of the work, and another on Bach's realism as shown in the imitation of cock-crowing in St. Matthew's "Passion," and elsewhere. Professor Terry seems to regard such attempted reproductions as commendable. But here perhaps some will be of opinion that his hero-worship has carried him a little too far. It is at least certain that Beethoven's similar realisms in the "Pastoral Symphony" have been generally accounted mistakes from a severely artistic point of view.

Professor Terry combats the popular idea that Bach's music is "cold and academic," explaining the misconception as being due to the absence of modern orchestral colouring. The explanation is doubtless true so far as it goes, but it scarcely goes far enough. Bach has seemed "cold and academic" to many who had no acquaintance with his orchestral writing.

The dictum that Handel's "Messiah" "lacks sublimity" will hardly command general assent. Most people, indeed, would rank sublimity as among the outstanding characteristics of his genius. Nor would such an opinion be without support from competent authorities. Rochlitz reports Mozart as saying, "when Handel chooses, he strikes like a thunderbolt". It will not be maintained that a thunderbolt lacks sublimity! Sir George Grove could not find sublimity even in Beethoven. But he found it in Handel. Such things as the "Hallelujah" in the "Messiah," "He sent a thick darkness" and "The people shall hear" in "Israel" filled him, he wrote, with awe.

A prominent feature in Bach's religious music—in the "Passions" according to St. Matthew and St. John, the oratorios, cantatas, and motetts—is the inclusion of a great number of old German chorals or hymn-tunes, and these impress many hearers to whom the composer's contrapuntal subtleties make no appeal. In the ordinary editions no reference is made to the origin of the chorals; it is indeed probable that not a few take them to be the composition of Bach himself. The second of Professor Terry's "Opuscula" (to adopt his own modest designation) deals with the "Passion" chorals and those in the "Christmas" and "Ascension" oratorios with a painstaking accuracy and thoroughness which no reader can fail to appreciate. The melodies and words of each are given, and these are followed by particulars regarding the lives of the composer of the music and the author of the hymn, and the instruments employed in the orchestration. The book is naturally more for reference than for continuous perusal, and one can hardly help wishing that the necessarily somewhat dry historical details had been enlivened by a few critical appreciations such as those contained in the study of the Mass. Comments as to the way, e.g., in which Bach alters the emotional effect of a choral by varied harmonization, as in the case of "Herzlich thut mich verlangen" in the St. Matthew "Passion," could not have been other than interesting and suggestive.

A full and carefully compiled index adds much to the usefulness of the book.

It may be hoped that Professor Terry's elucidations will lead some at least of his readers to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with the music of the mighty Cantor. It may be that they will find his strains

"Not harsh and crabbed, as dull fools suppose,
But musical as is Apollo's lute."

H. W. WRIGHT.

A LIST OF WORKS RELATING TO SCOTLAND. Compiled by George F. Black, Ph.D. The New York Public Library, 1916. Pp. viii + 1233.

WHEN there is deposited on one's library table a volume of over 1200 pages, weighing close on half a stone, one's first feeling is that of weary resentment, for the possibility of such weight proving to be all good material seems remote indeed. But from the volume before us relief comes instantaneously, even the first glance showing that here is no heterogeneous mass of undigested material, but an orderly arrangement of valuable information, in which each item is so placed as to give the maximum of help with the minimum of trouble. New York Public Library has laid Scotland under a heavy debt by this publication—but a debt which will be lightly and gratefully borne, seeing that the main work of it has been carried out by one of her own sons. That Library possesses a quite remarkable collection of works connected with Scotland; and whether or not this fact influenced the appointment of a Scotsman as one of its officials, certain it is that that appointment has been a most happy one; for Dr. G. F. Black himself, while admitting that his List has cost him an immense amount of work, views it only as a labour of love done for his native country. "For poor auld Scotland's sake" indeed, who as a matter of regretful fact is much too poor to afford herself such a luxury. The book is primarily a Subject catalogue of part of the Reference Department, but secondarily an

excellent Bibliography of Scottish subjects, filling a niche in every library which has long cried for an occupant.

The work originally appeared in parts in the "New York Public Library Bulletin," in the same way as there appeared in the "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin" Mr. Kellas Johnstone's "Concise Bibliography of Aberdeen, Banff and Kincardine," reviewed in our fifth number. The ordinary purpose of a Library Bulletin is fulfilled when it has given readers an outline of the recent additions made to the books on the shelves: but many libraries—especially the better American ones—seek to add a more lasting value to their publications by including in them special bibliographies, which when completed are of permanent use. Few attain the size and bulk of this one (partly because few libraries could face the outlay involved in the printing alone) and none as yet have approached it in the minute treatment of each author's work: take, for instance, the name "Bulloch, J. M." or "Anderson, P. J.," with sixty entries under the one head and fifty-eight under the other.

Some idea of the field covered may be gained from the Table of Contents, numbering fifty-six subdivisions; and the fact that there are about 25,000 separate entries included in the volume. It is not to be inferred that there are 25,000 books on Scottish subjects in the Department. The number of entries is brought to this total by the valuable plan of analysing the Transactions of not only such well-known national societies as the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, the Highland and Agricultural Society, etc., but also those smaller local Associations and Field Clubs which are more often ignored. This is wholly admirable, for buried away in some of these less known publications, may often be found curious and interesting bits of information, perhaps contributed by some humble enthusiast, unknown outside his own little circle, but worth consulting on this particular piece of knowledge of which he has made himself master. And a subject catalogue is the ideal way of cataloguing these items, for it gives them their right setting, and puts them in the one place where they have a chance of being recalled to life and appreciation.

The careful subdivisions, as of Genealogy into separate Families, and of History into definite Chronological Periods, are of great value and simplify the use of the Catalogue considerably. Subdivision, when kept within bounds, can be a great aid to clearness, but it must be used judiciously. A German periodical which begins simply and calmly as Band I, may develop into Abtheilung 1 of Bd. I; go on to Theil 1 of Abth. 1 of Bd. I; then Hälfte 1 of Theil 1 of Abth. 1 of Bd. I; increase to Lieferung 1 of Hälfte 1 of Theil 1 of Abth. 1 of Bd. I; and end in a frenzy of Bogen 1 of Lief. 1 of Hälfte 1 of Theil 1 of Abth. 1 of Bd. I—worse than the House that Jack built! Whether our inappreciation of this is a case of German clarity versus British stupidity, or German stupidity versus British common sense, is not for us to say, but in judging, one would like Neutrals to keep in view the lengths to which this mania may drive the subdivider: there *are* German periodicals where it is definitely provided (by the title page and contents) that the bound volume shall conclude in the middle of a sentence. America is already treading hard on Germany's heels in its readiness to spend time and money on works requiring enormous patience and meticulous care. Witness such a catalogue as the Surgeon-General's, or "Poole's Index of Periodical Literature" (now alas! defunct), or the A.L.A. Catalogue of portraits; and it is an

American, Mr. Melvil Dewey, who has originated a system of classification so ingenious that, in this country at least, nearly every library has adopted it in part—and this in spite of the obstacle raised by his weird phonetic spelling. Even there the passion for clearness over-rides phonetic principles and the weaker brethren are enlightened by Mr. Dewey's helpful cross references, such as "Tongue see Tung," or "Health see Helth".

It would be of great interest to know how this valuable collection of Scottish material came to be formed by the New York Public Library. There must have been, at some time far back, other librarians with the same keen enthusiasm for Scotland that possesses Dr. Black, endowed with the true librarian instinct for what may prove valuable in future years, and the strength of will to avert the bonfire which would seem so desirable to uninstructed eyes. In a very few cases the origin of a volume is given in a note as—"From the library of R. L. Stevenson," appended to four items. One wonders how they gravitated here: did they come from Samoa after his death, or had he perhaps left them behind him as part payment to the landlord, at the little Irish shilling-a-night inn, where he slept on his first visit to New York—before Fame had discovered his whereabouts? No doubt the large Scoto-American element in the city would always encourage the formation of a Scottish section in the Public Library, and justify a considerable expenditure upon it: but many items known to Dr. Black one would think could hardly have been in the market—such as that small publication, the appearance of which wrests from the late Professor Blackie the honour of having first originated the agitation for the establishment of a Celtic Chair in Scotland. This is a Petition (of the year 1835) to the House of Commons in favour of instituting in Aberdeen University a professorship of Gaelic, "so useful, so necessary, and so important a branch of education"—a petition long ago forgotten by the University authorities, but hiding safely away in a corner of New York, and starting suddenly to light when the subject once more has struggled to the front, and gained a brilliant victory in the appointment of Mr. John Fraser as the first Lecturer on Celtic in Aberdeen University.

No subject-cataloguer can hope to escape criticism—if only for the fact that most people have a strong conviction that where they expect to find an entry, there only is the proper place for it—so Dr. Black will not be surprised if exception be taken to certain of his classifications. The thorny question of how to group Government publications dealing with Scottish affairs, must have troubled him as many others, more especially as he would not be likely meekly to follow the example of the British Museum, which with sublime arrogance puts all doubtful cases under "England". But it is not clear on what principle he works when we find the Census Returns of 1861 under "Scotland" and those of 1871 under "Great Britain". Probably the best plan is to put under "Scotland" anything from a body existent before 1707—such as Acts of the old Scots Parliament—but under "Great Britain" anything from an office of later date—such as Reports of the Scotch Education Department.

Henceforward all researchers on Scottish subjects, writers as well as readers, will turn to Dr. Black for guidance, and will rarely come away disappointed. In his Introduction his patriotic fervour glows visibly, and from his place of exile he pays compliments to his native land, which he could never venture to offer were he still a resident here—even as no Scotch son would praise his mother to her face. But after all, his greatest compliment is the volume—

itself, for only deep devotion to his subject could sustain a man through the arduous labour of such a work; and its excellence is the finest tribute he could pay to the country which bore him, and gave him his first lessons in accuracy and concentration of purpose.

MAUD STORR BEST.

A POCKET LEXICON TO THE GREEK NEW TESTAMENT. By Alexander Souter, M.A. (Magdalen College), sometime Yates Professor of New Testament Greek in Mansfield College [now Professor of Humanity in the University of Aberdeen]. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1916. Pp. viii + 289.

THIS volume completes the trilogy of handy works on the New Testament prepared by Professor Souter, the other two being his edition of the New Testament in Greek (Clarendon Press, 1910 and 1911; reprinted 1913) and "The Text and Canon of the New Testament" (Duckworth, 1913).

Students of the New Testament are to be congratulated on the publication of so opportune and useful a lexicon. In English there is nothing like it, and its author has good reason for his hope that it will prove of value not only to beginners in the subject but also to experts. For it is compact and clear to the most ordinary intelligence and devoid of theological and linguistic subtleties (as all lexicons of works written for the earliest Christians should be but not always are). It is enriched and controlled by the latest contributions to our knowledge of the *κοινή*, or common Greek spoken and written throughout the whole Græco-Roman world; in connection with which Professor Souter pays a well-deserved tribute to the labours of Professors Moulton and George Milligan. And throughout it bears the stamp of Professor Souter's own erudition and of his powers in the definition of words and the discrimination of their various shades of meaning. The work is thus both comprehensive and original; and to our admiration for these qualities must be added our gratitude for its compactness of statement and freedom from superfluities. One welcome feature is the number of references to patristic literature.

The virtues of the work are conspicuous alike in the articles upon the particles and prepositions, the use of each of which is carefully and clearly analysed, and in those upon the classical terms of religion and theology. Proper names are included, and this is the only part of the volume in which the present writer has felt inclined to "ask for more". It would have added but little to the volume to give a few lines on the boundaries of the great divisions of Palestine in New Testament times. "*Galilee*, a district towards the southern end of the Roman province Syria" is an inadequate description; the position might have been more exactly defined and (as in other cases) the Hebrew original and meaning of the name, and surely a notice and explanation of *Γαλιλαία τῶν ἐθνῶν*. Similarly, we miss *πέραν τοῦ Ἰορδάνου* (Peræa); *Ἰουδαία* has but a line and *Ἰδουμαία* one and a bit. "*Ituræan*, an adjective applied to a district (*χώρα*) also called Trachonitic, about sixty miles east of the Sea of Galilee" is hardly satisfactory. The Ituræan territory was not identical with the Trachonitic although it may have overlapped it. There were Ituræans in Mount Lebanon about 6 A.D. ("Ephemeris Epigraphica," 1881, 537-42), and Strabo puts them in Anti-Lebanon (xvi. ii. 16) and from Josephus

it appears that their domains came down on Ulatha and Paneas to the north of the Lake of Galilee. But all these are small matters.

We append some illustrations of how Professor Souter treats both the prepositions and the religious terms, and only wish we had room to quote the longer illuminative articles on *εἰμα*, *χάρις*, *ψυχή*.

eis, (a) *into; till; for*; (b) *eis τό c.* infin. generally final, but also expressing tendency, result, e.g. Rom. xii 3, 2 Cor. viii 6, Gal. iii 17, content of command or entreaty, e.g. 1 Thess. ii 12, or simply = explanatory infinitive, 1 Thess. iv 9; (c) encroaches on *en* and = *in*, e.g. John i 18, Ac. vii 12, 2 Cor. xi 10, 1 John v 8: *eis ἑκατόν*, &c., a hundredfold.

μυστήριον, a secret, Mk. iv 11 and parallels: also (a) a symbol containing a secret meaning, Rev. xvii 5, cf. Eph. v 32; (b) the meaning of such a symbol, Rev. i 20, xvii 7; (c) as the counterpart of *ἀποκάλυψις*, a secret to be revealed, the secret purpose of God in His dealings with man, a Divine secret, especially the inclusion of the Gentiles as well as the Jews in the scope of the Messiah's beneficent reign; (d) the sum of the Christian faith, 1 Tim. iii 9, 16.

σπλάγχχνον (by-form *σπλάγχχα* [fem.] in Phil. ii 1, if text be genuine), usually plur. *σπλάγχχνα*, the nobler viscera, heart, &c., and especially, Hebraistically, as the seat of certain feelings, or from the observed effect of emotion on them, *compassion* and *pity*.

ὁ υἱὸς τοῦ ἀνθρώπου, (lit. *the Son of the Man*, an Aramaistic expression, originally equivalent to *ἄνθρωπος*, cf. Mk. iii 28, Rev. i 13, *the man, the human being*, simply, but) at some stage (cf. Dan. vii 13 and *Parables of Enoch* for the growth in the use of the expression) become a Messianic title, used by Jesus Himself, representing the whole human race in the one Man, *the Son of Man*, who has to suffer but will be glorified, Mk. viii 29, 31 f., Mt. xvi 13, 27 f., cf. Lk. ix 18, 22 f., &c.: a similar Hebraism with genitives indicating qualities, &c., *ἀπειθείας, ἀπωλείας, γέννησις* (cf. also *διαβόλου*), used of persons who so perfectly exemplify these qualities, &c., that they can be spoken of as having a family likeness to them (cf. *τέκνον*).

CÆSAR'S WARS WITH THE GERMANS. W. Chalmers Bowie, M.A., Principal Latin Master at the Central School and Junior Students' Centre, Aberdeen. Oxford: B. H. Blackwell.

THIS is an excellent little book edited by a well-known Aberdeen teacher, who was at one time assistant to the Professor of Latin in the University. It consists of extracts from Cæsar's "Gallic War," and deals specially with the Germans—a fact which should make the reading matter of special interest at the present moment. The text has been simplified and graduated so as to make it suitable for beginners. The book also contains a vocabulary and some extremely useful notes. It is well printed and strongly bound, and should make a valuable acquisition to school literature.

THE WAR, THE NATION AND THE CHURCH. Two addresses to the General Assembly of the United Free Church of Scotland, May, 1916. By the Moderator, Sir George Adam Smith. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. 46.

THE striking addresses of the Principal as Moderator of the United Free Church General Assembly attracted much attention at the time of their delivery, and their presentation in pamphlet form is particularly welcome. In the opening address, the Principal gave a remarkably clear survey of the origin of the war and of "the cause for which the Nation contends, and why, being Christians, we are at one with our Government in fighting for it under arms". It was most noticeable perhaps for its argumentation on the latter

point, and the effective reply given to religious objectors and political pacifists. The closing address was in a sense an expansion of the general theme of the opening one—a eulogy of the British Empire and the work it has accomplished in the world, accompanied, however, by a frank examination of “the sins which still beset us,” into an adequate conviction of which the war has been needed to startle us. Many national defects, representing so much “waste”—educational waste, the waste of riches, the waste of time and strength by all classes of society—were unsparingly dealt with; there, as elsewhere throughout both addresses, much matter for national and individual reflection was suggested.

R. A.

THE BATTLE OF JUTLAND BANK, May 31-June 1, 1916. The Dispatches of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe and Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty. Edited by C. Sanford Terry. Oxford University Press. Pp. 95.

THIS pamphlet reproduces in handy form the official British account of the naval battle of Jutland Bank, an event of great historical importance quite apart from its bearing on the war. It was, as Professor Terry points out, “the first fleet action fought by the German navy in its brief history, the first fought by the British navy since Trafalgar”. The two dispatches tell their own tale, but there is a decided advantage in having them prefaced by Professor Terry’s illuminative “Introductory Note,” in which he describes the four distinct phases of the engagement and exposes the absurdity of the pretensions put forward by the Germans that victory lay with them. The sally of the German Fleet from Kiel was associated, in the Professor’s opinion, with a Teutonic disposition “to obtain a political effect by theatrical means,” and in order to support this theatricality recourse was had to the deliberate falsification of logs and charts, to give the impression that in the engagement that ensued the Fleet had emerged triumphant.

We have received “Bibby’s Annual for 1916” (edited by Joseph Bibby), the War Number, lavishly illustrated by portraits, coloured reproductions of paintings old and new, and allegorical pieces. The keynote is that of improvement of our social conditions by the disappearance of personal class and national selfishness, the overthrow of the power of Alcohol, “Art as a Spiritual Force,” and a more Christian organization of industry and inspiration of society. There are also articles on Theosophy, Recuperative Possibilities after the War, Education and Humanism, The Problem of India and the Empire, Alcohol and National Efficiency and other subjects.

University Topics.

BEQUEST OF £10,000 BY SIR JAMES SIVEWRIGHT.



THE late Sir James Sivewright, K.C.M.G. (whose death is recorded in the Obituary, p. 86), bequeathed by his will £10,000 to the Senatus of the University of Aberdeen, to provide bursaries for students from the county of Moray. A bequest of £5000 was made to the Managing Committee of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, for a similar purpose, Sir James Sivewright declaring that he made these bequests because "Recognizing that whatever success I may have achieved in life has been entirely due to the upbringing of my parents and mainly to the education they so successfully struggled to give me through the media of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, and the University of Aberdeen".

The validity of the will has been challenged by Lady Sivewright; but we understand the bequest to the University remains unaffected, except as to the period when it will become available.

THE CHAIR OF ENGINEERING.

The bequest for the foundation of a Chair of Engineering made by the late Mr. William Jackson, Thorngrove, Aberdeen (see Vol. III., 73), has become operative by the death of the founder's widow, who was left the life-rent of the money assigned. Mrs. Jackson left the residue of her own estate—(1) to establish a Jackson Scholarship or Scholarships in Engineering at Robert Gordon's College or at the University, or both, "in order to perpetuate the memory of her husband"; and (2) in supplement (so far as her trustees may consider necessary) of her husband's bequest for the establishment of a Chair of Engineering or for its equipment.

PAINTING OF MARISCHAL COLLEGE QUADRANGLE.

Sir James Roderick Duff M'Grigor, Bart., grandson of Sir James M'Grigor, the celebrated Director-General of the Army Medical Department, who was thrice Rector of Marischal College (1826, 1827 and 1841), has presented the University with a painting of the quadrangle of Marischal College as it was before the recent additions and including the obelisk to the memory of Sir James M'Grigor, now removed to the Duthie Park. The painting is by the late James Giles, R.S.A., and was executed in 1861. The following description of the picture was given in the "Aberdeen Free Press" of 14 June, public intimation of the presentation having been made at the meeting of the University Court on the previous day:—

"Unity is secured by the Peterhead granite monument—now in the Duthie Park—in the foreground, and the artist has carefully avoided the mecha-

nical by placing it slightly to the right-hand side. In the background are the College buildings, in which the Mitchell Tower is noticeably absent, and flanking the gables are trees which, while not really accessories, secure pictorial completeness. The buildings and the obelisk display a fine sense of architecture in their careful drawing, and there is an impression of strength and mass in the composition. The picture is full of light and air, suggesting spiritual features expected in a University. There is breadth and freedom in the sweep of sky, and this openness is characteristic of the whole picture, without disturbing the repose. Shadows are handled with a nice delicacy, and the colour provides a pleasing harmony of tones, even in the scarlet gowns of the figures in the quadrangle. The composition, the careful drawing, and the chromatic harmonies are very sensitively conceived and executed, and the picture as a whole is a very valuable addition to the University collection."

ELECTION OF ASSESSORS.

At the meeting of the General Council of the University on 14 October, the Business Committee reported that the term of office had expired of two of the Council's Assessors in the University Court—Colonel Rev. James Smith, elected for the unexpired portion of the late Colonel William Johnston's term of office, and Colonel John Scott Riddell, M.V.O., elected in place of Dr. Albert Westland (see Vol. III., 174). It was agreed not to proceed with an election, but to ask the Secretary for Scotland to make an order under the Parliament and Local Elections Act, 1916, continuing Colonel Smith and Colonel Scott Riddell in office for another year, and empowering the University Court to deal with any casual vacancy occurring during that period.

Dr. Thomas Milne, Principal Stewart, Gordon's College; Dr. Charles McLeod, Grammar School; Dr. John Rennie, and Mr. Theodore Watt were elected to vacancies on the Business Committee.

Mr. William Grant, lecturer in the English department, was appointed to the vacancy in the Committee of Management of the REVIEW caused by the death of Company Quartermaster-Sergeant Charles McGregor.

JOINT DIVINITY CLASSES.

Owing to the paucity of divinity students, one of the many consequences of the war, it has been arranged to unite the divinity classes at the University and at the Aberdeen United Free Church College this session. The inaugural address to the united session was delivered on 11 October in King's College Chapel by Principal Iverach, of the United Free Church College, the subject being the appropriate one of "Comradeship"; and Principal Iverach is to occupy temporarily the Chair of Biblical Criticism, a successor to Professor Nicol not having been yet appointed. The divinity classes are to be conducted at King's College till Christmas, and thereafter at the United Free Church College. One result of the working union is that some of the Professors will be at liberty to undertake other work; and it is understood that Professor Cairns in particular will continue the ministerial work among the men at the front which he has been prosecuting for some time. A similar working arrangement has been concluded between Edinburgh University and the New College, but the two divinity faculties in Glasgow are not uniting.

THE MURTLE LECTURES.

The first two Lectures in this Course during 1916-17 were delivered—on 29 October by Rev. Norman Maclean, D.D.—subject, “After Armageddon”; and on 19 November by Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., Principal of the University of Glasgow—subject, “The Westminster Standards of the Scottish Churches”. Two more will be given in February by the Right Rev. John Brown, D.D., Minister of Bellahouston, and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and by Rev. Robert S. Simpson, D.D., of the High United Free Church, Edinburgh. We hope to print Sir Donald MacAlister’s lecture in the next number of the REVIEW.

THE ORDINANCE ON THE PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

A special meeting of the General Council of the University was held on 15 July to receive a report by the Business Committee anent the Ordinance on the preliminary examination, promoted by the four University Courts in Scotland. This matter has been discussed by the Council on three different occasions, and at its April meeting a motion was adopted setting forth “that it would be more reasonable to discuss with the Scotch Education Department the need for a preliminary examination before setting up the machinery for such an examination,” the Council at the same time continuing its remit to the Business Committee to consider the subject. The Ordinance was subsequently laid before Parliament; and the Business Committee recommended that the Council should petition both Houses requesting that the royal assent be withheld until, as suggested, a conference has taken place between the four Universities and the Education Department.

Mr. D. M. M. Milligan presided, and moved that the Council petition Parliament to take steps to prevent the Ordinance coming into force. He said an unnecessary new annual expense would be entailed by the creation of a Scottish Universities’ Entrance Board with a central office, secretary and staff, as proposed under the Ordinance. The Ordinance would also stereotype the preliminary examination, which year by year was being superseded by the leaving certificate examination, and as it was drafted before the war it took no account of the altered educational outlook produced by the war. He thought also it would be more business-like that the Universities should confer with the Education Department before the setting up of expensive and elaborate machinery, instead of, as was proposed, giving the Board power after it was constituted to enter into negotiations with the Education Department for the purpose of framing an agreement for co-operation with respect to the conduct or correlation of the preliminary and leaving certificate examinations. Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray seconded.

Mr. W. Stewart Thomson moved that the Council take no further action. He thought they had carried the thing just as far as it could be carried with effect. The real reason at the back of the proposal to oppose the Ordinance was that the Scotch Education Department was becoming more and more an encroaching power. It really came to be this—that our educational affairs in Scotland were going to be Prussianized and bureaucratized by putting them into the hands of one particular man, who was really the Department. He did not blame the University for going against this idea, because it was simply bringing them under the heel of the Department, which meant one single individual. What they should agitate for was an Educational Council for Scotland, whereby educational bodies would have a proper say.

The amendment was not seconded, and the motion became the unanimous finding of the meeting.

The proposed petition was then submitted in the following terms :—

That an Ordinance made by the University Courts of the Universities of St. Andrews, Glasgow, Aberdeen, and Edinburgh, entitled Ordinance General No. 4 (Regulations as to Preliminary Examinations), was laid before your Honourable House on or about the first day of June, 1916.

That by the said Ordinance it is provided that a new Scottish Universities' Entrance Board shall be constituted with a permanent central office, a secretary and a staff.

That the said Ordinance also lays down new regulations for the subjects and standard of preliminary examinations in arts, science, medicine, and law.

That at a meeting of the General Council of the University of Aberdeen it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of the chairman, Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, seconded by Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray, to petition your Honourable House to present an address to His Majesty the King under Section 20, Sub-section (1) of the Universities (Scotland) Act, 1889, praying His Majesty to withhold his assent from the above-named Ordinance, or to take such other steps as Parliament may deem proper to prevent said Ordinance from coming into force.

That the petitioners consider it eminently desirable that the said Ordinance should not come into force, and that for the following reasons :—

(1) That the Ordinance was drafted before the beginning of the war, and takes no account of the altered educational outlook.

(2) That the new permanent annual expenditure entailed by the Ordinance is unnecessary.

(3) That the proportion of students who enter the Universities by means of the Preliminary Examination is decreasing, being now about 30 per cent (10·4 per cent by the Preliminary Examination and 20 per cent partly by the Preliminary Examination and partly by the Leaving Certificate, etc.), while the proportion who enter by means of the Leaving Certificate of the Scotch Education Department alone is increasing, being now more than 70 per cent; and that it would consequently be only reasonable for the Universities, before stereotyping a system of preliminary examinations more expensive than that hitherto followed, to confer with the Scotch Education Department, with a view to joint action being taken by the Universities and the Department, whereby one examination might be made to serve the purposes of a Leaving Certificate Examination and the University Entrance Examination.

It was remitted to a Committee to finally adjust the terms of the petition and forward it to Parliament.

In a debate in the House of Commons on 9 August, Mr. H. J. Tennant, the new Secretary for Scotland, stated that the Scotch Education Department viewed with some alarm the Ordinance in its present form, and it would be suspended in order that, in conference with the Universities, some modification might be made upon it which would be acceptable to the education authorities. No Order in Council would in the meantime be issued to give it effect, and any amended Ordinance would have to come before Parliament.

THE LATE LORD KITCHENER.

At a meeting of the University Court on 13 June, Principal Sir George Adam Smith (who presided) said it would be in harmony with other public bodies and in consonance with their own feelings, and especially because of the fact that there was such a large number of the members of this University on active service, that they should put on record some expression of grief at the sudden removal of so great a national leader as Lord Kitchener. He proposed the following resolution :—

In the name of the University and her many members on active service with the forces of the King, the University Court places on record its expression of profound grief on the death of Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, His Majesty's Secretary for War.

By his sudden removal in the providence of God, the Kingdom and Empire, in the midst of the gravest crisis in their history, have lost one of their most powerful and trusted leaders, the example of whose faithfulness to duty, with the memory of his illustrious services in raising and organizing the new armies, will be held for ever in honour and gratitude by a sorrowing people.

He did not know to whom they should send an extract of this record, but he thought that, considering that Lord Kitchener was Lord Rector of the University of Edinburgh, a copy of this minute might be sent to that University Court with an additional expression of the sympathy of Aberdeen University with the University of Edinburgh in the loss of its illustrious Lord Rector.

Lord Provost Taggart seconded, and the resolution was adopted unanimously.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Further lists issued of honours awarded to those who have earned special distinction for services in connexion with the war, and lists of those mentioned in dispatches, include the following University men :—

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to—

Captain Joseph Ellis Milne, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1888; M.D., 1894).

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) Robert James M'Kay, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders (Arts Student, 1899-1900)—previously awarded the Military Cross.

The Military Cross has been awarded to—

Captain Archibald S. K. Anderson, R.A.M.C. (attached to the Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment) (M.A., 1909; M.B., 1914).

Captain (temporary) William Campbell, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1905).

Captain (temporary) John Moir Mackenzie, R.A.M.C. (attached to the 6th Battalion, Northumberland Fusiliers, T.F.) (M.A., 1911; M.B., 1915).

Captain John Boyd Orr, R.A.M.C. (Researcher in Animal Nutrition).

Lieutenant (temporary) Peter Mortimer Turnbull (attached 2nd Royal West Surrey Regiment) (M.B., 1901).

Second Lieutenant Rev. John Spence Grant, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1915).

Second Lieutenant Allan Hendry, Gordon Highlanders (medical student).

Second Lieutenant Donald Fraser Jenkins, Seaforth Highlanders (agricultural student).

The Territorial Decoration has been conferred upon—

Major Frank Fleming, 1st Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (alumnus).

The following have been mentioned in dispatches :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lister, 1st Scottish General Hospital (M.B., 1895). (See p. 85.)

Lieutenant-Colonel P. J. Lumsden, Indian Medical Service (M.B., 1886).

Lieutenant-Colonel A. D. Milne, R.A.M.C., British East Africa (M.B., 1892).

- Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Bruce, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1893; M.D.)—second mention.
- Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. F. Lyall Grant, Royal Artillery (M.A., 1898).
- Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) W. G. Maydon, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1901).
- Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. M. Rose, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1899).
- Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) G. A. Smith, 8th King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment (law student, 1887-88)—previously awarded the D.S.O.
- Major J. W. Garden, Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (M.A., 1889; B.L.).
- Major W. D. Ritchie, Indian Medical Service (M.B., 1899).
- Captain Edmund Lewis Reid, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1910).
- Captain James Smith Stewart, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1913)—twice previously mentioned in dispatches.
- Captain and Adjutant W. S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, Indian Frontier Force (alumnus, 1901-3)—previously awarded the Military Cross.
- Lieutenant (temporary Captain) Robert Adam, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1900; B.L.).
- Lieutenant William M'Hardy, British East Africa (M.A., 1907).
- Lance-Sergeant Benjamin Knowles, King Edward's Horse (M.B., 1907).
- Rev. J. T. Soutter, St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, British East Africa, temporary Chaplain, 4th class (M.A., 1910).

Seven officers of the R.A.M.C.—members of the staff of the 1st Scottish General Hospital, Aberdeen—volunteered for service, in response to an urgent call for medical men for hospital work at a depot in India. They received appointments and left Aberdeen early in August. They are—

- Lieutenant-Colonel P. Mitchell, M.D., the officer in command of the 1st Scottish General Hospital.
- Major C. H. Usher, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.).
- Captain T. H. W. Alexander, M.B.
- Captain H. J. A. Longmore, M.B.
- Captain C. M. Nicol, M.A., M.B.
- Captain R. Richards, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.
- Captain H. E. Smith, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

With the exception of Captain Alexander, they are all graduates of the University. Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Mitchell has been in command of the 1st Scottish General Hospital since the outbreak of war.

They were accompanied by—

- Captain Gray Brown, Stonehaven.
- Captain Norman Davidson, Peterhead.
- Captain John Findlay, Crimond.
- Captain Howie, Strathdon.

Major James Smart, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1899) was appointed officer in command of the 1st Scottish General Hospital in succession to

Lieutenant-Colonel P. Mitchell; and has since been promoted Lieutenant-Colonel. Captain Frederick Philip (M.B., 1898) succeeded Major Smart.

Emeritus-Professor Sir Alexander Ogston, K.C.V.O., is serving with the British Ambulance attached to the Italian Army stationed near Udine. The administrator of the unit is Mr. George Macaulay Trevelyan, the author of three works on Garibaldi's campaigns (son of Sir George Otto Trevelyan). The ambulances of this unit were the first to enter Gorizia at the time of its occupation by the Italians.

Major the Honourable James Cran (M.B., 1895; M.D., 1904), Commanding the British Honduras Territorial Force, has been promoted to the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Lt.-Col. Cran has resigned his appointment as an Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of the Colony, but in view of the fact that this resignation has been caused by pressure of military services still being rendered by him, the Governor has been authorised to accord him personal precedence equal to that which he would have had if he had remained in the Council. The Colony of British Honduras has contributed two Contingents, amounting to some 540 men, to the British West Indies Regiment, now on an Eastern front. For the preliminary training and dispatch of the second and larger of these Contingents, over 400 in number, Lt.-Col. Cran has been responsible; in addition, his command includes a local defence force of several hundred Territorials.

Captain Alistair R. Grant, R.A.M.C. (T.), (M.B., 1913), has been O.C. of an Ambulance Train in France for some time. During the visit of the King in August, he was presented to His Majesty by the Director of Medical Services. His Majesty asked him several interesting questions bearing on his work, and complimented him on the adequacy and efficiency of the arrangements for the conveyance of the sick and wounded.

Major Arthur George Troup, Royal Marine Artillery (M.B., 1906; M.D.), who served on H.M.S. "Shannon" in the Jutland battle, has been recommended for brevet or early promotion.

Rev. William Lindsay Gordon (M.A., 1893; B.D. [Edinburgh]), minister of the South Parish Church, Aberdeen, who has been on duty as a military chaplain on the Western front for a year, returned to Aberdeen in September to take up his ordinary duties, but was immediately asked to resume his work as a chaplain at the front. This he decided to do, but in the circumstances, and as his absence was likely to be a long one, he resigned his charge.

Rev. Robert Robertson (M.A., 1886; B.D.), minister of the parish of Logie-Coldstone, Aberdeenshire (formerly of Skene), has undertaken the driving of "The Manse" Ambulance in France for six months, commencing in August. "The Manse" Ambulance was subscribed by occupants of the manses of the Church of Scotland at the end of last year.

Miss Doris Livingston Mackinnon (B.Sc., 1906; D.Sc., 1914), Assistant to the Professor of Natural History in Dundee University College, has been appointed a protozoologist at the First Western General Hospital, Liverpool.

The Executive Committee of the Lord Kitchener National Memorial Fund was presented with one of the finest houses in Regent's Park, London, as a home for disabled officers. Sir David Ferrier (LL.D., 1881) is consulting physician.

Indirectly at least, the University has some interest in the unique circumstances that a French graduate is serving as a private in a battalion of Gordon

Highlanders recently stationed at Aberdeen. This is the Chevalier Ami-Belin, LL.B. (Licencie en Droit Science Politicale), of Marseilles University, who was chief of the delegation of French University Students who took part in the Quatercentenary celebrations in 1906.

SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES STUDENTS' HOSTEL FOR BELGIAN REFUGEES.

On the establishment of this Hostel by the Glasgow Corporation, representatives of the four Scottish Universities undertook to endeavour to raise among their students the sum of £500 required for the maintenance of the Hostel for one year 1916-17. Of this the proportion of £100 was proposed for the students of Aberdeen University. With the approval of the Senatus the Students' Representative Council organized three collections during the three University terms, and the result has been the dispatch to the Glasgow Corporation's Hostels Committee of £103 13s. 6d. This includes a sum of £20 derived from a concert of Russian sacred music by the Choir of the University Chapel and by a Lecture on modern music by Mr. Henderson, Organist of Glasgow University. The concert was arranged by Miss Elizabeth Christie, the leader of the Choir. To Miss Christie and Mr. Henderson are due the warm thanks of the University for their services.

The Principal and Mr. Forbes, Convener of the Executive of the S.R.C., visited the Scottish Students' Hostel in Lansdowne Crescent, Glasgow, and had a full opportunity of inspecting the admirable equipment and organization of the institution. For their splendid care of the many thousands of Scotland's Belgian guests the Glasgow Corporation deserve the warm thanks and the continued liberal support of the whole Scottish people.

A GERMAN UNIVERSITY AT GHENT.

The Germans have nominally established a University at Ghent. As M. Emile Cammaerts has sarcastically put it—"The Germans who burnt the University of Louvain and plundered the University of Liege are now encouraging higher education in conquered Belgium". The new University is professedly designed for the Flemish population of the country, and is a rather ingenious attempt to carry out a proposal which was being discussed in Belgium before the war—to set up a Flemish University at Ghent to allow the Flemings to take their degrees in their mother language. But the Flemings will have nothing to do with the new institution—under German auspices at least. Flemish Professors have refused appointments in it—and been imprisoned for contumacy in consequence; and an active propaganda among Flemish prisoners of war to secure students by promising them their liberty in return for their attendance at the classes has not proved particularly successful. Such teaching staff as has been gathered together is mainly composed of Dutch Professors who were formerly Professors in Germany; very few of them are Flemings, and some of them do not even know the Flemish language! The so-called "Flemish University of Ghent" is contemptuously dismissed by M. Cammaerts as consisting of "a medley of naturalized Germans and obscure Flemish youths, with a sprinkling of traitors, on the professors' side; a few misinformed and demoralized prisoners on the students' side".

Personalia.

THE Principal, in his capacity as Moderator of the General Assembly of the United Free Church, was busily engaged during the autumn. He made a three weeks' tour of the Western Isles and of Orkney and Shetland, visiting in particular Stornoway, Harris, Wick, Thurso, and Kirkwall. It is many years since a Moderator of the Church has been seen in the Orkneys, and the visit of Sir George Adam Smith aroused much interest. He preached at all the towns named, and had conferences with various congregations and with representative office-bearers. He also visited nine higher-grade schools, and addressed two public meetings at Stornoway and Kirkwall on educational subjects. He met, in informal consultation, the members of several School Boards. Sir George's tour was greatly facilitated by the courtesy of the Admiralty, which placed patrol boats at his disposal; and he visited a portion of the Grand Fleet, worshipping with and addressing some 800 Presbyterian sailors, men and officers, in a memorable service. The Principal was gazetted recently a Chaplain in the Army, first class, with the rank of Colonel; and arrangements were made for his paying a visit to the Troops in conjunction with the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland. Among other distinctions conferred on the Principal of late are his election as a Fellow of the British Academy and the presentation of a handsome illuminated address from his class-fellows in the New College, Edinburgh (1875-79)—fifteen in number. The address congratulated Sir George on his appointment to the Moderatorship and on the distinction with which he discharged its duties, and then proceeded:—

Among our vivid memories of happy College days there is no name that continues to grip the affection of our hearts more firmly than your own. The unselfishness of your nature, the vivacity of your spirit, the breadth of your mind, the warmth of your heart, the magnetism of your personality were features of your character which we ever delight to recall. We have watched with deep interest the development of your distinguished career through its successive stages of pastorate, professorship, and principalship. It is our fervent prayer that your eminent services in preaching, scholarship, and social reform may be long continued to the Church, to the nation, and to the world. Your recent bereavement in the loss of your gallant son on the battle-field touches a tender chord in our hearts, and we humbly crave the sad privilege of mingling our tears with yours as you weep for your soldier boy.

The University of St. Andrews has conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon Rev. George Walker (M.A., 1861; B.D., 1867), minister emeritus of the parish of Castle Douglas, Kirkcudbrightshire, and author of a volume of Sermons and Addresses. (See Vol. III., 184, 271.) By this conferment the Walker family has now four honorary degrees to its credit, sharing this exceptional honour with the Ogilvie and the Morrison families. The four

Walker brothers are Mr. Alexander Walker, merchant, Aberdeen, and Dean of Guild of the city from 1872 to 1880, now deceased (LL.D., Aberdeen, 1895); Deputy Surgeon-General William Walker, Indian Medical Service, now deceased (LL.D., Aberdeen, 1885); Mr. Robert Walker, the Registrar of the University (LL.D., Aberdeen, 1907) (see Vol. III., 271); and Rev. George Walker (D.D., St. Andrews, 1916). They are sons of the late Mr. William Walker, merchant, Aberdeen.

Professor Macdonald has leave of absence, and is not lecturing this session. He had been engaged during the summer upon Government work in London, and he is to continue this during the winter. The classes in Mathematics are being conducted by the Lecturer, Mr. James Goodwillie.

Professor J. Arthur Thomson has begun the second series of his Gifford Lectures at St. Andrews University, dealing in this part of his subject with "The Evolution of the Realm of Organisms".

Professors Cowan and Davidson have been reappointed representatives of the Senatus on the Milne Bequest Trust, and Professor Mackintosh has been reappointed a governor of Milne's Institution, Fochabers, on behalf of the Senatus.

Three graduates have recently completed twenty-five years' service as ministers: Rev. James Beattie Burnett (M.A., 1886; B.D., 1889), minister of Fetteresso Parish Church, Kincardineshire, who was ordained as minister of Aberlemno, Forfarshire, on 24 September, 1891, and was appointed to Stonehaven (Fetteresso) in 1905; Rev. William Grant (M.A., 1882; B.D., 1887) appointed parish minister of Drumblade, Aberdeenshire, in 1891; and Rev. Angus Murray Macdonald (M.A., 1883), minister of the United Free Church, Johnshaven, Kincardineshire, who was ordained at Towie, Aberdeenshire, on 20 August, 1891.

Rev. William Adam (M.A., 1902; B.D.), St. James's Parish Church, Forfar, has been chosen as assistant and successor to Rev. W. A. Stark, minister of the parish of Kirkpatrick-Durham, Kirkcudbrightshire.

Rev. Dr. James Allan (M.A., Marischal College, 1848; D.D., 1902), who has been minister of the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire, for the past thirty-six years, has applied for the appointment of a colleague and successor. (See Vol. III., 272.)

Rev. Dr. James Brebner (M.A., King's College, 1859; D.D., 1908), who has been minister of the parish of Forgue, Aberdeenshire, for the past forty-seven years, has resigned in favour of an assistant and successor.

Rev. William Brebner (M.A., 1868), who recently resigned the charge of Gilcomston Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been presented by the congregation, "on his retirement after a faithful ministry of forty years," with his portrait, painted by Mr. G. Fiddes Watt, A.R.S.A.

Rev. Thomas John Bunting (M.A., 1906), assistant minister in Morning-side Parish Church, Edinburgh, has been called unanimously to St. Gilbert's Church, Pollokshields, Glasgow.

Mr. Samuel Wood Cameron (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1916) has been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen.

Mr. John Craig (M.A., 1906; B.A., Oxon.), formerly of the Audit Department, Colonial Office, is now Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of British Honduras, Government House, Belize.

Mr. John Paton Cumine (M.A., Marischal College, 1860), advocate in Aberdeen, has been appointed by the Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney Chancellor of the united diocese, in succession to the late Mr. James Bruce, W.S., Edinburgh.

Rev. John Taylor Dean (M.A., 1888) has been asked by the Foreign Mission Committee of the United Free Church to go out to Calabar, Southern Nigeria, to take charge of the Hope-Waddell Training Institute for a year, in place of the Vice-Principal, who, being on furlough, has offered for military service. Mr. Dean was a missionary at Calabar from 1891 to 1898, and in 1899 became United Presbyterian minister at Coldingham, Berwickshire. Since his return to this country he has translated the New Testament into Efik, published a series of discourses on the Apocalypse entitled "Visions and Revelations," and contributed a handbook on "Revelation" to Clark's Handbooks for Bible Classes.

Mr. Alexander Henderson Diack, C.V.O. (alumnus, 1876-79), senior Financial Commissioner of the Punjab, was created K.C.I.E. on the distribution of the King's birthday honours in June last. He retired shortly afterwards. Entering the Indian Civil Service in 1881, he joined the Punjab Commission in the following year. From 1887 to the end of 1891 he was engaged on settlement duty in Kulu. He was then appointed senior Secretary to the Financial Commissioner; was Revenue and Financial Secretary from 1899 to 1902, and Chief Secretary onwards till 1906, when he was appointed senior Financial Commissioner. In 1914 he represented the province on the Imperial Council. He is the author of a glossary of the Kulu dialect of Hindi and of a gazetteer of Kulu.

Dr. Charles Theodore Ewart (M.B., 1878; M.D., 1892) has been appointed Medical Officer at the London County Lunatic Asylum, Claybury, Woodford Green, Essex. The institution is one of the principal of the kind, containing 3000 patients, and Dr. Ewart has been the senior assistant medical officer at it for the past sixteen years. His appointment as principal medical officer was warmly approved by his predecessor (who has just retired), who stated that many of the recent improvements in asylums had been initiated by Dr. Ewart, notably the institution of St. John Ambulance training and the establishment of the London County Council's Epileptic Colony. Dr. Ewart is an authority on insanity and the author of various treatises on the subject, besides works on national health, eugenics, and degeneracy.

Mr. John N. Farquhar (alumnus and first bursar, 1883) has received the degree of Doctor of Letters from Oxford University. Mr. Farquhar, who has been a missionary in India for many years, gives his time to the production of Christian literature, and has published a number of works which have been exceedingly well received. He is also editor of several series of books which are in course of production, the list of writers including several eminent European scholars as well as missionaries. Oxford gives the D.Litt. only on account of literature which has been published at least a year, and which is recognized by the examining board as forming "an original contribution to learning". The books submitted by Mr. Farquhar were his "Primer of Hinduism," "Crown of Hinduism," and "Modern Religious Movements in India". Mr. Farquhar is an Aberdeen man. He studied at the Grammar School, and was first bursar at the University. He did not complete his course here, but went to Oxford, where he took a double first class.

Mr. John Henderson Fraser (M.A., 1876), Head Master of Linhead Public School, Alvah, Banff, has resigned on account of ill-health. He has held the post for the last twenty years. He was previously Head Master of schools at Tomintoul, Dyce, and Banchory-Ternan.

Dr. John Gordon (M.B., 1884; M.D., 1888) has been appointed Chairman of the directors of the Aberdeen Asylum for the Blind, in succession to Rev. William Brebner.

Fleet-Surgeon John Falconer Hall (M.B., 1893) has been appointed Assistant Director-General at the Admiralty.

Rev. David Hobbs (M.A., 1883), formerly minister of Great Hamilton Street Congregational Church, Glasgow, has been appointed *locum tenens* in Stonelaw United Free Church, Rutherglen, during the absence of the minister on service as chaplain with the troops.

Mr. George Jamieson, C.M.G. (M.A., 1864), late Consul-General at Shanghai, has been appointed a member of the governing body of the School of Oriental Studies, on the nomination of the China Association.

Mr. John Hay Lobban (M.A., 1892) has been appointed an examiner for the Charles Oldham Shakespeare Scholarship at Cambridge University.

Mr. Donald M'Donald (M.A., 1913), divinity student, at present in the service of the Y.M.C.A., has been licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen in accordance with the deliverance of the last General Assembly on privileges for divinity students on war service.

An interesting romance attaches to the marriage of Rev. Christian Victor Aeneas M'Echern (M.A., 1907), parish minister of Tighnabruaich, in the Kyles of Bute, to Amie Anne Jenkins, youngest daughter of Mr. James Jenkins, dental surgeon, Malta. Mr. M'Echern enlisted over a year ago in the R.A.M.C., but after being sent to Malta, was transferred to a chaplain's post on the island. While out swimming one day he got into difficulties, and was

in some danger, until a lady swimmer close at hand came to his assistance, and, after supporting him in the water, succeeded in helping him to reach the shore. The young lady was Miss Jenkins, and the acquaintance made in such romantic circumstances has had this happy sequel.

Mr. George Mackay (M.A., 1902), H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools, Mauritius, has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in Fiji.

Mr. John Alexander Mackay (M.A., 1912; B.D.) has been ordained by the United Free Church' Presbytery of Inverness as a missionary for work in South America.

Rev. George Alexander MacKeggie (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1914), latterly clerical missionary assistant in St. George's-in-the-West Parish Church, Aberdeen, has been appointed by the Foreign Missions Committee of the Church of Scotland as a missionary to India.

Rev. Donald Mackenzie (M.A., 1905), minister of Argyle Square United Free Church, Oban (formerly minister at Craigdam, Aberdeenshire), has been translated to the United Free Church, Tain.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lachlan Mackinnon, formerly of the 1st Volunteer Battalion, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1875), has been gazetted temporary Lieutenant-Colonel and County Commandant of the City of Aberdeen Volunteer Regiment. He has been commandant of the force since its establishment, and is also Chairman of the City of Aberdeen Appeal Tribunal.

Mr. James M'Lean (M.A., 1893), head-master of Lumphanan public school, Aberdeenshire, has been made a Fellow of the Educational Institute.

Rev. William Gordon Maclean (M.A. [St. Andrews]; B.D., 1912), minister of St. Andrew's Church, Alloa, has been elected minister of the parish of Alexandria, Dumbartonshire. Prior to going to Alloa, he was assistant at Ellon parish church and at St. Machar Cathedral.

Rev. David James M'Queen (M.A. [Edinburgh]; B.D., 1907), minister of the parish of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire, has been elected minister of the parish of Port of Monteith, Dumbartonshire.

Dr. James M. M'Queen (M.A., 1903; B.Sc., M.B.) is joint author with Dr. Leonard Hill, F.R.S., Director of the Department of Applied Physiology, Medical Research Committee, of an article on the theory of blood pressure measurements with special reference to the use of the schemata and blood pressure instruments, together with an explanation of the discordant results arising from the use of these instruments, contributed to the "British Medical Journal".

Rev. J. T. Middlemiss, minister of Didsbury English Presbyterian Church, the Moderator-Elect of the English Presbyterian Church, was educated at the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen, and is said to have been also a student at King's College.

Rev. David Miller (B.D., 1875; [M.A., St. Andrews]), minister of the parish of Ardclach, Nairn, has retired from the active duties of the charge, and a colleague and successor has been appointed.

Dr. Leslie James Milne (M.A., 1885; M.B., 1890; M.D., 1897), Mirfield, Yorkshire, has been elected President (for 1915-16) of the Incorporated Society of Medical Officers of Health (Yorkshire branch).

Rev. Colin Ross Munro (M.A., 1910), assistant in the Henry Drummond Memorial United Free Church, Possilpark, Glasgow, has received a call to the Mure Church, Irvine.

Professor A. F. Murison (M.A., 1869) has been re-elected Dean of the Faculty of Laws in London University for the period 1916-18. He has been Professor of Roman Law since 1883, and of Jurisprudence since 1901. Dr. P. T. Forsyth (M.A., 1869), Principal of Hackney College, London, has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Theology, in succession to Dr. W. T. Davison.

Rev. Nathaniel Munro Murray (M.A., 1905), formerly a minister of the Congregational Church at Alnwick and Newcastle-on-Tyne, has been admitted a minister of the United Free Church of Scotland. He officiated in Beechgrove United Free Church, Aberdeen, during the absence on military duty of Rev. F. J. Rae, and was recently appointed to take up similar work in an Ayrshire congregation.

Mr. Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B. (M.A., 1879), B.Sc., LL.D., Director of Science Museums, South Kensington, is a member of the Committee appointed to inquire into the position occupied by natural science in the educational system of the country. He is the eldest son of the late Rev. Dr. Alexander Ogilvie, Head Master of Gordon's College, and was at one time science master in the institution. He was previously assistant to Professor Niven.

Canon Perry (M.A., 1891), Principal of the Scottish Episcopal Theological College, Edinburgh, has been appointed Chancellor of the diocese of Edinburgh.

Hon. the Rev. George Pittendrigh (M.A., 1880), Professor of English Literature in the Christian College, Madras, has been re-elected representative of the University of Madras in the Governor's Council for another term of three years.

Mr. William Rae (M.A., 1873) has been appointed by the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen its representative on the governing body of the Milne Bequest Trust, in succession to Dr. David Littlejohn, who has resigned the position after many years' service.

Sir James Reid, M.A., M.D., LL.D., has been nominated one of the Vice-Presidents of the Royal Institution for the current year.

Rev. Robert Troup Sivewright (M.A., 1902), formerly a minister of the Congregational Church and engaged in work in South Africa, has applied for admission as a minister of the Church of Scotland, and has been put on probation for a year as a preliminary to being licensed.

The Kaiser-i-Hind gold medal of the first class for public services in India has been awarded to Rev. William Skinner (M.A., 1880; D.D., 1908), Principal of the Madras Christian College.

Rev. James Tindal Soutter (M.A., 1910) of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, British East Africa, is acting as minister of Dunbar during the absence of Rev. James Kirk (formerly of the second charge of Old Machar), who is serving for a second year as a chaplain in France.

Deputy Surgeon-General James Lawrence Smith, M.V.O., R.N. (M.B., 1883), eldest son of Mr. Alexander Emslie Smith, advocate, Aberdeen (King's College, 1852-53), has been promoted to the rank of Surgeon-General.

Fleet-Surgeon John Hutton Stenhouse, R.N. (M.B., 1886) has been promoted to the rank of Deputy-Surgeon-General.

Mr. W. Stewart Thomson, who graduated in Arts in 1885, is attending the Divinity classes, and has been awarded, as the result of the recent competition, a Knox bursary of the value of £24. Mr. Thomson is one of the Town Councillors of the city.

Alderman Thomas William Thursfield (M.D., 1860), F.R.C.P., J.P., celebrated on 27 July last, the fiftieth anniversary of his taking up residence in Leamington; and the "Leamington, Warwick, and County Chronicle" of 3 August had a special account of his life-work and of his reminiscences of Leamington. Dr. Thursfield, who is now in his seventy-seventh year, is a native of Kidderminster, and comes of a long line of doctors, his father, grandfather, and great-grandfather having been all members of the medical profession. He himself received his medical education in Aberdeen, and he was the first graduate of the University, his diploma being dated 25 September, 1860. After leaving Aberdeen, Dr. Thursfield spent some months in the medical schools of Paris, after which he travelled round the world with a patient, then acted as private physician to a nobleman, and afterwards took charge for a time of his father's practice at Kidderminster. He settled in Leamington fifty years ago, becoming the medical attendant and close personal friend of Dr. Jephson, who contributed so much to making Leamington renowned as a spa. He relinquished his general practice in 1882, and since then has acted only as a consulting physician. Dr. Thursfield has taken a considerable part in the public life of Leamington. He was Mayor of the town for three successive years, 1895-97, and has been Chairman of the Committee of the Free Library for thirty-eight years; and in 1910 he was elected an honorary freeman in recognition of his many services. It was largely due to his initiative that the Jephson Gardens and Victoria Park were secured to the town; he raised a fund for the Warneford Hospital; and the Corporation mace is his gift.

Dr. James F. Tocher (B.Sc., 1908; D.Sc.; F.I.C.), county analyst, Aberdeen, and Lecturer on Statistics at the University, has been appointed Examiner on Statistics at the University of London.

Mr. James Wood (M.A., 1902; B.Sc.) has passed the final examination of the Institute of Chemistry.

Miss Margaret Skelton Clarke (alumnus, 1905-06) has been appointed Secretary to the Council of Bedford College, London. For two years she was assistant science mistress in Croydon High School for Girls, and more recently has been Assistant Inspector under the Insurance Commissioners in England.

Miss Meta M'Combie (M.A., 1902) has been appointed Head Mistress of the Kirby Secondary School, Middlesbrough.

Miss Annie Macdonald, Bunachton, Dores, Inverness-shire, who graduated in July with first-class honours in Economic Science, has been awarded a Carnegie Research Scholarship of £100, and is now studying at the London School of Economics.

Miss Marjorie D. Niven (M.A., 1913), who has been studying at Somerville College, has been placed in Class I of the Honours School of English Language and Literature at Oxford University. She is now at the Cheltenham Ladies' College.

Miss Marion Brock Richards (M.A., 1907; B.Sc.), who at the summer graduation passed the degree of Doctor of Science, has been appointed Lecturer in Mathematics at the City of Leeds Training College, Beckett's Park, Leeds. In recent years Miss Richards has held both a Carnegie Scholarship and a Carnegie Fellowship, studying for two years in Germany and for two at Marischal College.

Miss Alice Thompson (M.A., 1907; B.Sc.), who for a number of years has been working on the staff of the Aberdeen Training Centre, has now been appointed Science Lecturer in the Borough Road Polytechnic College, London.

Miss Annabella Wood (M.A., 1915) has been appointed teacher of science and mathematics at Kilsyth Academy.

Miss Ida Elizabeth Wood (M.A., 1908; B.Sc.), Lecturer in Science at the School of Domestic Science, King Street, Aberdeen, has resigned her appointment, having decided to become a medical student. She has been awarded a research scholarship of £30, to enable her to prosecute further certain investigations relative to the work of the school which she had been carrying on for some time.

The following lady graduates have received educational appointments: Jane D. Craig (M.A., 1915); Elizabeth Esslemont (M.A., 1914); Janetta M. Jessiman (M.A., 1915); Constance Edina Lyall (M.A., 1915); Eliza Minty (M.A., 1915); and Elsie W. Stewart (M.A., 1910).

Among recently published works are the following by Aberdeen University men: "The Christian Ethic of War," by Dr. P. T. Forsyth; "Prayer in War Time" and "The Key of the Grave," by Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; "St. Luke—Titus," the concluding volume of the series of "The Greater Men and Women of the Bible," edited by Rev. Dr. Hastings; "Dictionary of the Apostolic Church," Vol. I, edited by Rev. Dr. Hastings; "The Judges and Kings of United Israel," by Rev. W. M. Grant, M.A., Drumoak (United Free Church Publications); "Chemistry in the Service of Man," by Professor A. Findlay, D.Sc.; "The Value of Seaweeds as Raw Materials for Chemical Industry," by Professor Hendrick—a paper read at a meeting of the Edinburgh section of the Society of Chemical Industry; "Wild Flowers of Britain," by Macgregor Skene; "Cæsar's Wars with the Germans," edited by W. Chalmers Bowie; "The Tempest" and "Much Ado About Nothing," edited by J. H. Lobban (for the Granta Shakespeare); and two novels—"Hearts and Faces," by John Murray Gibbon, and "Flower o' the Peach," by W. A. Mackenzie. Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton announce for early publication "Student and Sniper-Sergeant: Memoir of J. K. Forbes, M.A."

At the meeting of the British Association at Newcastle in September, Professor A. R. Cushny, University College, London (M.A., 1886; M.D.; LL.D., 1911), was president of the Physiology section. Dr. Chalmers Mitchell, secretary of the Zoological Society (M.A., 1884; LL.D., 1914) was one of the evening lecturers. In the Anthropology section, Professor Arthur Keith, London, (M.B., 1888; M.D.; LL.D., 1911) read a paper on "Is the British Facial Type Changing?" and in the course of it mentioned that he had recently carried out a minute comparison of the skulls of fifty people who lived in England before the Norman Conquest with fifty skulls of persons who lived in London during the nineteenth century and the early part of the twentieth century, and had found that English faces had become longer and narrower. He advocated a physical survey and census of the British people.

As stated in Vol. III., 277, the Senior Graduate of King's College is the Rev. George Compton Smith, Rhynie, who entered in 1845 and graduated M.A. in due course in 1849. But the Senior Alumnus appears to be the Very Rev. Dr. William Mair, Edinburgh (formerly minister of Earlston), who entered King's College in 1844, afterwards migrating to Marischal College, where he graduated M.A. in 1849, taking subsequently the joint Divinity curriculum during 1849-53. He received the honorary degree of D.D. from the University of Aberdeen in 1885, and was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1897. Dr. Mair has kept a record of the Marischal College Arts Class of 1845-49, of which he is now the sole survivor.

A wedding took place at the University Chapel on 31 August, a special feature of which was that the bridegroom, bride, bridesmaid, and groomsman were all medical graduates of the University. The bridegroom was Captain John Alexander Innes, R.A.M.C. (B.Sc., 1913; M.B., 1915), and the bride Miss Elizabeth Stephen (M.A., 1913; M.B., 1915). The bridesmaid was Miss Esther Stephen (M.B., 1915), sister of the bride; and the groomsman Captain Hector Mortimer, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1914). The officiating clergyman was Rev. J. F. Shepherd, M.A. (Oxon.), Belmont Congregational Church.

At the summer graduation in July, the degree of M.A. was conferred on sixty-one students, no fewer than forty-eight of them being women; that of B.Sc. on two, both of them women; and the degrees of M.B. Ch.B. on eighteen, all men. The degree of D.Sc. was taken by Mr. James Ewing, B.Sc., Northfield, Minnesota; Miss Marion Brock Richards, B.Sc., Aberdeen; and Mr. George Kenneth Sutherland, B.Sc., Southampton. The degree of M.D. was taken by Mr. James Watt, M.B., Crookesbury Sanatorium, Farnham, Surrey, with highest honours for thesis, and by Mr. George Byres, M.B., Waipiata, Central Otago, New Zealand, and Major A. W. O. Wright, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

Several awards of scholarships were intimated at a meeting of the Senatus on 31 October. The Fullerton, Moir, and Gray scholarship in Classics was awarded to Andrew Wilson Thomson (M.A., 1916). A Robbie scholarship in Mathematics was conferred on Edith Ross Lumsden (M.A., 1916). The Dey scholarship in Education for the current year was awarded to Christina G. O'Connor (M.A., 1915). On a report from the Faculty of Arts, it was agreed to recommend that the Town Council gold medals in the department of Arts for the year 1916 should be conferred as follows: Literature and Philosophy, W. J. Entwistle (M.A., 1916); proxime accessit, Claudine I. Wilson. Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, Edith R. Lumsden, M.A.

At the Bursary Competition in July the first place was taken—for the fourth year in succession since 1912—by a secondary or higher grade school outside Aberdeen City. The first bursar was Peter S. Noble, son of a cooper in Fraserburgh, who was the gold medallist and winner of the Dr. John Clark prize at Fraserburgh Academy this year. The second bursar was Helen Cameron, belonging to Glenlivet, who was a student at Mortlach Higher Grade School, Dufftown, and for the past year has been studying at the Aberdeen High School for Girls, being the winner this year of the Town Council gold medal for modern languages. A pupil of Robert Gordon's College, Thomas Ruxton, son of a clerk in Aberdeen, was third bursar; and the fifth and sixth places were also taken by pupils of the College, class-fellows of Ruxton. The fourth bursar was William Lillie, a pupil of the Miller Institution Higher Grade School, Thurso. He is a son of Rev. David Lillie, minister of Watten, Caithness, who is an M.A. and B.D. of the University, and a grandson of the late Rev. William L. Lillie, D.D. (of King's College), minister of Wick. The feature of the bursary list was again the success of the smaller country town and village schools as compared with the three Aberdeen institutions; but in fairness both to the Aberdeen Grammar School and to Robert Gordon's College, which have both in past years provided many leading bursars, it has to be stated that owing to the fact that a large number of the senior pupils are now serving with His Majesty's Forces, comparatively few entries were made for this year's bursary competition.

Obituary.

Perhaps the most conspicuous of the graduates who have lately passed away was The Right Hon. Sir JAMES STIRLING, LL.D., F.R.S., formerly a Lord Justice of Appeal, who died at his residence, Finchcocks, Goudhurst, Kent, on 27 June. Sir James, who had just completed his eightieth year, was the eldest son of Rev. James Stirling, for forty-seven years (1824-71) minister of the George Street United Presbyterian Church (now Carden Place United Free Church), Aberdeen. Born in Aberdeen on 3 May, 1836, he was educated at the Grammar School (being dux in 1851), and at King's College, where he graduated M.A. in 1855, carrying off the Simpson Greek Prize and other honours. He then went to Trinity College, Cambridge, and was Senior Wrangler and first Smith's Prizeman in 1860, but refusing as a dissenter to subscribe the formularies of the Church of England he was deprived of the rewards he had won and debarred from his Fellowship; his case was much discussed at the time and contributed to the abolition of tests which was enacted a few years later. A class-fellow of Stirling's at King's, John Black, was Simpson Mathematical Prizeman, and it has been noted as curious that, while the Greek Prizeman became Senior Wrangler, the Mathematical Prizeman turned to Classics and became Professor of Humanity.

Adopting the profession of Law, Stirling was called to the Bar by Lincoln's Inn in November, 1862. For a number of years he carried on chamber practice, adding from 1865 till 1876 the work of reporter in the Rolls Court for the "Law Reports". He became Junior Counsel to the Treasury in 1881, and two years later was elected a member of the Bar Committee. In May, 1886, he was appointed a Judge of the Chancery Division, receiving at the same time the honour of knighthood. Consequent on several judicial changes in October, 1900, Sir James Stirling was created a Lord Justice of Appeal. He resigned in 1906, having sat on the bench for twenty years. "The Times" in its obituary notice said:—

As a Judge, Stirling was painstaking and accurate, somewhat slow and over-cautious, and perhaps a little narrow. Shy, reserved, and diffident, he was unwilling either privately or publicly to "let himself go". Davey is reported to have said of him that his opinion was the best in Lincoln's Inn if one could only get it. His judgments displayed no wit or humour or literary grace—he was a somewhat austere Scotsman—but they were lucid and to the point and not often reversed. The same qualities were displayed in the Court of Appeal which had characterized him as a Judge of first instance; but his diffidence and almost undue deference to the opinions of others were accentuated. He is said to have withdrawn a judgment and written another in a different sense in a case in which his first opinion would have been right according to the final interpretation of the House of Lords. In one case, however, *Farquharson v. King*, in which he had the courage of his convictions, his judgment was preferred by the final tribunal to that of his two colleagues.

Sir James Stirling took a keen interest in Mathematical and Physical Science, and was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1902. He always

looked back with affection to his "Alma Mater," his debt to which he more than once acknowledged in warm terms. He was a Vice-President of the Aberdeen University Club of London, and took the chair at the winter dinner in 1889. He received the LL.D. degree from the University in 1887.

A more personal loss was that of an eminent member of the University staff—the Very Rev. THOMAS NICOL, D.D., Professor of Biblical Criticism, and a former Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (see Vol. I., p. 187). Professor Nicol died suddenly at the Manse of Skelmorlie, Ayrshire, on 7 August. He had been taking charge of the parish for two months during the absence of his son, Rev. D. Bruce Nicol, who is the minister and was at the time a chaplain with the forces in France. He unfortunately caught a chill which produced a slight congestion of the lungs, and pneumonia supervened with fatal result.

Professor Nicol was born at Castleton of Kincardine, in the parish of Fordoun, in October, 1846, and had thus nearly completed his seventieth year. He received his elementary education chiefly at Fettercairn parish school under the late Dr. A. C. Cameron; and entering Aberdeen University in 1864 as fourth bursar, he graduated four years later, taking first-class honours in both Classics and Philosophy and carrying off the Hutton Prize and the Simpson Greek Prize. He also held the Fullerton Scholarship for four years following graduation. After a session of divinity at Aberdeen he proceeded to Edinburgh University and completed his divinity course there in 1871, graduating B.D. and gaining, among other honours, the first prize in Biblical Criticism. From 1874 to 1877 he acted as Examiner in Biblical Criticism and Hebrew in Edinburgh University, and in 1888-9, during the absence of Professor Charteris, he had charge of the Biblical Criticism Class along with Professor Cowan, and in 1894-5 he conducted the class during the whole session. He received the degree of D.D. from Edinburgh University in 1893.

Dr. Nicol had supplemented his theological studies by a summer session at Tübingen, and in November, 1871, he was licensed by the Presbytery of Fordoun and appointed assistant to Dr. Maxwell Nicholson, St. Stephen's, Edinburgh. His probationership was brief, for in January, 1873, he was ordained as minister of Kells, in the Presbytery of Kirkcudbright, where he remained for six years. In 1879 he accepted a call to Tolbooth Parish, Edinburgh, remaining in that charge for twenty years. He rendered considerable service in the administrative work of the Church of Scotland. He was for over twenty years Convener of the Jewish Mission Committee, and on three separate occasions he visited the Church's Jewish Mission stations in the East. From 1886 to 1900 he was editor of the Mission Record of the Church.

In 1899 Dr. Nicol was appointed to the Chair of Biblical Criticism in Aberdeen University, in succession to the late Professor David Johnston. He had filled the Chair with the completest acceptance for the last seventeen years, and had taken besides a large share in the public activities of the city. He was elected Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in 1914, and had been previously Croall Lecturer and Baird Lec-

turer. He was the author of "Recent Explorations in Bible Lands"; "Recent Archæology of the Bible" (Croall Lecture, 1897-8); and "The Four Gospels in the Earliest Church History" (Baird Lecture, 1906-7); and he contributed numerous articles to various Bible Dictionaries and Theological Cyclopædias. To the Quatercentenary volume of "Studies in the History of the University," he furnished the article on "New Testament Learning in the Universities".

Prominent among the distinguished graduates of the University who have died since our last issue—a victim of the great war as surely as if he had fallen in the field—was Lieutenant-Colonel ARTHUR HUGH LISTER, C.M.G. (B.A. [Cantab.], 1886; M.B., C.M. [Aberd.], 1895; M.D., 1904). He was an officer in the R.A.M.C. in the old Volunteer days, and continued to serve when the unit was merged in the Territorial Force and became known as the 2nd Highland Field Ambulance. He retired in 1910 and became a Lieutenant-Colonel *à la suite* of the 1st Scottish General Hospital at Aberdeen. After the declaration of war, he repeatedly expressed his desire to go on active service, and in 1914 he left for France, in company with Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. W. Gray, with the hospital unit equipped by Sir Henry Norman, M.P., and he remained on duty on the western front for about three months. On the formation of new hospitals for the Egyptian Expeditionary Force, Lieutenant-Colonel Lister was one of the first to be placed in command of a medical division of a general hospital, and in that capacity he achieved conspicuous success. He was recognized as the specialist in Medicine, and medical men who served with him testify to the brilliance and distinction of his work, and to the splendid services he rendered—services acknowledged by his being made a C.M.G. The exacting nature of his duties, however, seriously impaired his health and he was compelled to retire. He died at sea while on his way home to this country, on 17 July, aged fifty-two.

Dr. Lister belonged to a distinguished family, being a son of the late Mr. Arthur Lister, F.R.S., an eminent scientist, and a nephew of the late Lord Lister. He graduated B.A. at Cambridge with special distinction in Natural Science, and after being in business in London for several years, he came to Aberdeen to study medicine, and graduated M.B., C.M., in 1895 with highest honours, gaining the John Murray Medal and Scholarship awarded to the most distinguished graduate of the year. In 1904 he took the M.D. degree with honours for his thesis on the Roentgen rays and their application to diseases of the chest. In 1895 he was appointed house physician at the Middlesex Hospital, but returned to Aberdeen in the following year and began practice. He speedily secured a position as one of the leading medical men in the north of Scotland, and latterly had confined himself to consultant work. For a time he was assistant to Professor Cash in the Materia Medica Department, and for many years he had been on the medical staff of the Aberdeen Royal Infirmary. He was also for several years honorary medical officer for the Morningfield Hospital, the Newhills Convalescent Home, and the tuberculosis wards at the Aberdeen City Hospital. Dr. Lister had particularly identified himself with all the important developments in the investigation of tuberculosis; he had thoroughly equipped himself for diagnosis; and he was

widely known in the profession for his highly expert knowledge in the treatment of that disease. He was Treasurer of the Aberdeen Medico-Chirurgical Society. He was married to a daughter of the late Sir Reginald Palgrave, Principal Clerk to the House of Commons.

The following appeared in the "Lancet's" obituary notice of Lieutenant-Colonel Lister:—

One of his contemporaries writes of him : "Lister was a physician of unusual ability, a good teacher, and a man of singular charm and nobility of character. To his patients he was as much friend as physician. He regarded his life and energy as a trust to be spent, heedless of himself, in the interests of others, and to the strain involved in his untiring devotion to this ideal is largely to be attributed his premature death."

Professor Matthew Hay, in a communication to the "Lancet," said Dr. Lister "inherited much of the scientific instinct of the Lister family, and he had all the gentleness and charm of manner of his distinguished uncle". The Professor also referred to Dr. Lister's special study of tuberculosis, remarking that "For several years before his death he had become one of the two or three leading clinical authorities and consultants in Scotland on this disease," and was "one of the first in this country to advocate and publish a comprehensive scheme for combating tuberculosis".

Sir JAMES SIVEWRIGHT, K.C.M.G., of Tulliallan, Kincardine-on-Forth (M.A., 1866; LL.D., 1893), died at Llandrindod Wells, Wales, on 10 September, after a month's illness, aged sixty-eight. He was a native of Fochabers, the son of a mason. Three years after graduating, he passed first in the competitive examination for the Telegraphic Department of India, and in 1870 he entered the British postal service.

After spending some time in the service in India, he, in 1877, went to South Africa as General Manager of the telegraph system there. He retired on a pension in 1885.

Three years later (said "The Times'" obituary notice) Sivewright went into politics, being returned as member of the Cape Parliament for Griqualand East. In 1890 he joined the first Rhodes Ministry as Minister without portfolio. In the same year he was appointed Commissioner of Crown Lands and Public Works. His administration of this office was characterized by considerable activity in the development of the Cape railway and telegraphic systems. It led, however, to the break-up of the Ministry in 1893, owing to Sivewright's policy in connexion with a refreshment contract. Mr. Merriman, Mr. Sauer, and Sir James Rose-Innes resigned as a protest against his handling of this contract, and Rhodes was compelled to reconstitute his Ministry. When the names of the new Ministers were announced it was found that Sivewright was no longer a member of it, though it should be said that he, too, had tendered his resignation to Rhodes. After holding the same office in the Sprigg Ministry, which took office in 1896, Sivewright retired from public life at the Cape and returned to this country.

He was created a K.C.M.G. in 1892 on the completion of the railway from the Cape to Germistown. From 1875 to 1877 he was secretary to the Society of Telegraphic Engineers, and he was the author of a well-known text-book in telegraphy published in 1876.

Sir James Sivewright purchased the estate of Tulliallan sixteen years ago, and had since resided there continuously, with the exception of an occasional trip to South Africa. When the war broke out, he was in Germany, and was for a time kept as a prisoner of war at Nuremberg.

A bequest by Sir James to the University is mentioned in the "University Topics" (p. 65).

Rev. JOHN ADAM (M.A., 1866) died at his residence, 15 Brunswick Street, Edinburgh, on 30 June, aged seventy-five. He was minister of the Evangelical Union (afterwards Congregational) Church in Dunfermline from 1869 to 1874, when he went to Carlisle. In 1886 he accepted a charge in Carlisle, and in 1891 was transferred to the Kirk Memorial Congregational Church, Edinburgh, to which he ministered for sixteen years. Since retiring from the active ministry Mr. Adam had acted as assistant at Fountainhall Road United Free Church, Edinburgh. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. James Adam, farmer, Cornhill, Cullerlie, Echt.

Sir WILLIAM SINCLAIR SMITH BISSET, K.C.I.E. (M.A., Marischal College, 1860), for many years one of the foremost figures in the Indian railway world, died at his residence, Hill House, Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire, on 30 July, aged seventy-three. He was a son of the late Rev. James Bisset, D.D., minister of the parish of Bourtie, Aberdeenshire. Entering the Royal Engineers in 1863, he joined the Public Works Department in India three years later, and in 1870 he superintended the survey which prepared the way for the construction of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway. We excerpt the following from the obituary notice in "The Times":—

Becoming deputy consulting engineer for guaranteed railways in the Calcutta circle in 1872, he served later as manager of the Holkar State Railway, on special duty in connexion with the Madras famine relief works in 1877, and then in the Afghan War, where he gained the medal and the brevet rank of major. Thereafter to 1893 he was first manager of the Rajputana Malwa Railway, and then agent (or chief executive officer) of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India system, with which the former line was incorporated in 1884. His combination of tact and ability took him to head-quarters in 1893 to be acting Director-General of Railways, and then he succeeded to the highest post, at that time, in the Public Works Department—namely, that of Secretary to the Government of India. He filled it until 1897, when he was knighted, and returned to this country to become Government Director of Indian Railways. He retired from the India Office in 1901 on election to the chairmanship of his old company, the Bombay, Baroda, and he was also chairman of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. For many years he exercised considerable influence on fluctuating Indian railway policy.

"The Times" later published an appreciation of Sir William Bisset by an old friend, who referred to him as "the last of a type, a great tradition, one of the devoted Royal Engineers who gave his whole strength and his devoted duty to India". The writer recalled that Sir Pertab Singh of Jodhpur not long before described Sir William as a "Pukka Sahib," and added—"Let this be his epitaph. He was, indeed, a Pukka Sahib—a very perfect gentleman. He was always courteous, modest in spite of his knowledge, and very firm and steadfast."

Mr. JOHN A. HARVIE-BROWN (LL.D., 1912), F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., died at his residence, Dunipace House, near Larbert, on 26 July, aged seventy-one. He was a well-known and distinguished naturalist, his special branch of study being ornithology.

Sir THOMAS LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., F.R.S., the great consultant physician, died at his residence, 1 De Walden Court, New Cavendish Street, London, on 16 September, aged seventy-two. Among the many University degrees he received was that of LL.D. of Aberdeen University, conferred in 1889.

Rev. JOHN MACKENZIE GIBSON (M.A., King's College, 1854) died at his residence, 22 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh, on 22 September, aged eighty-one. He succeeded his father as minister of the parish of Avoch, Ross-shire, in 1866, and laboured there for quarter of a century. For over forty years he acted as chaplain to the Seaforth Highlanders. At his funeral (to Dean Cemetery, Edinburgh) the pipers of the regiment played "Lochaber No More"; and upon the pall were woven the Gaelic words of the Seaforths' motto and of the Mackenzie Clan's rallying-cry.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN GREIG (M.B., Marischal College, 1858; L.R.C.S., Ed., 1860), 20 Mount Avenue, West Ealing, London, died in August. He entered the Army Medical Department in 1858, gradually rising in rank till he became Lieutenant-Colonel and was retired. He served throughout the Afghan War of 1879-80, and was decorated with the Afghan medal.

Mr. WILLIAM HARPER (M.A., King's College, 1860) died at his residence, Ruby Cottage, 3 Anderson Road, Woodside, on 8 August, aged seventy-eight. He was a native of Banchory-Ternan and entered King's College in 1856 as second bursar. In November, 1860, he was appointed parochial school-master of Cluny, Aberdeenshire, and held the post for fifty-two years, retiring in 1912. He was a Fellow of the Educational Institute of Scotland.

Dr. GEORGE PETRIE-HAY (M.D., C.M., 1861) of Edintore, Keith, Banffshire, died there suddenly on 22 October, aged 78. He was a son of the late Mr. George Petrie, solicitor, Banff, his mother being a daughter of the late Mr. Alexander Hay of Edintore; and on her succeeding to the estate on her father's death the family adopted the name of Petrie-Hay. After some experience as a surgeon on board ship, during which time he visited Australia and the West Indies, Dr. Petrie-Hay took up practice, first in Keith and then at Ballindalloch. He afterwards went to Forres and was in practice there for nearly thirty years, retiring to his estate at Edintore in 1907.

Sir VICTOR HORSLEY—characterized by "The Times" as "not only a very distinguished surgeon, but a pioneer in the field of scientific medicine"—died on 16 July from heat stroke while serving as a consultant with the British forces in Mesopotamia. He was an LL.D. of Aberdeen University, the degree having been conferred in 1914, a few days before the outbreak of war.

Dr. GEORGE JOHNSTON (M.B., C.M., 1883) died at his residence, 13 Great George Square, Liverpool, on 18 June, aged sixty-six. He was a son of the late Mr. James Johnston, merchant, Disblair, Fintray, Aberdeenshire. He was one of the original pioneer party which went out to Central Africa with Dr. Laws in 1875 to found the Livingstonia Mission. There was a party of eight—five of whom were practical men, George Johnston being the carpenter. They were carefully chosen for the special work, and, as one historian of Livingstonia has said, "These were eight remarkable men, all endowed with much energy, real piety, and an earnest desire to help enslaved Africa through the power of the Gospel". From what he saw in Central Africa, Mr. Johnston was so convinced of the need for medical missionaries that he re-

turned to this country and went through the medical course at the University. He was declared unfit for service abroad, however, and settled as a medical practitioner in Liverpool.

Dr. WILLIAM MACDOUGALL (M.A., 1896; M.B., Ch.B. [Edin.], 1901; M.D. [Edin.]) died at Carr Bridge, Inverness-shire, on 23 June, aged forty-two. He was for some time in practice at Newtown, Wigan, and was afterwards at Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean and at Singapore. He was the only son of Mr. A. MacDougall, Inland Revenue, Rothies.

Mr. JOHN M'KENZIE (M.A., 1873), formerly headmaster of the Madras College, St. Andrews, died suddenly at his residence at St. Andrews on 14 June, aged sixty-four. Mr. M'Kenzie, who was a native of Mortlach, Banffshire, was educated at the Old Aberdeen Grammar School, and graduated at the University with honours in Classics. He was then appointed headmaster of Crathie Public School, and three years later he became a Classical master in Glasgow Academy. In 1878 he removed to Gordon's College, where for five years he was teacher of Classics and Higher English. His scholarship and his success as a teacher procured him in 1883 the rectorship of Elgin Academy. In September, 1889, he was appointed the first headmaster of Madras College, St. Andrews, when that institution was reorganized by the Endowed Schools Commission. He retired from this post last year after twenty-seven years' service. On the occasion of his retirement he was made the recipient of gifts from his old pupils and members of the teaching staff of the college. He was a member of the Classical Association of Scotland. A year ago he was elected a member of St. Andrews Town Council, and was the representative of that body at the last General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

The "Morning Chronicle" of Halifax, Nova Scotia, of 18 August, recorded the death, at his home in Eureka, Pictou County, at the age of ninety-five years, of Rev. ALEXANDER MACLEAN, D.D., described as "one of the fathers of Presbyterianism in Nova Scotia, indeed in all Canada," and as "probably the oldest Presbyterian minister in Nova Scotia, if not in the whole of Canada". He was one of the first Nova Scotians to be sent to "the old country" to study for the ministry, he and the late Rev. Alexander Mackay being sent by the Church of Scotland congregations of Pictou County. Dr. Maclean is said to have attended classes and gone through "the regular course" in Aberdeen University, this "course" being finished in 1852.

WILLIAM FRANCIS MOIR (M.A., 1906) died at his residence, 104A Holburn Street, Aberdeen, on 27 August, aged thirty-one. After graduating, he received an appointment in Biggar Higher Grade School, and remained there until 1911, when he had a serious breakdown in health. For the past two years and a half he had been classical master in Dufftown Higher Grade School.

Dr. ARTHUR GEOGHEGHAN PAXTON (student of medicine, 1898-99; M.B., Ch.B. [Glasgow], 1905) died in New Zealand, 27 May, aged thirty-five. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Thomas Paxton, Collector of Inland Revenue, Aberdeen, but completed his medical studies at Glasgow University.

MR. GEORGE JAMIESON SHEPHERD (alumnus, 1861-63), died at his residence, 6 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen, on 12 July, aged seventy-two. He was a son of the late Mr. James Shepherd, of the firm of Messrs. Souter & Shepherd, wholesale druggists and drysalers, Aberdeen; and, after being educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and the University, he went into business with his father. He retired several years ago. He was long identified with the commercial interests of Aberdeen, was a prominent member and a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, and was a director of various local companies. He was also a prominent figure in the affairs of the United Presbyterian Church, being connected with the Belmont Street congregation.

DR. JOSIAH ROYCE, Professor of the History of Philosophy in Harvard University, died in the end of September last, aged sixty-one. He was Gifford Lecturer in the University, 1898-1900, and received the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1900.

MR. STANLEY HORSEFALL TURNER, M.A., D.Litt., who was Lecturer on Political Economy in the University from 1904 to 1912, died suddenly at Troon, Ayrshire, on 21 September. He was Deputy Chief Inspector for Scotland under the National Health Insurance Commission.

MR. ANDREW URQUHART, S.S.C., Edinburgh (law student, 1872-73), died at his residence, 4 South Inverleith Avenue, Edinburgh, on 3 September, aged sixty-four. He was President of the Baptist Union of Scotland in 1911.

DR. MARTINDALE COWSLADE WARD (M.D., C.M., 1865), Glengariff, Marshall's Road, Sutton, Surrey, died on 13 November, 1915, aged seventy-four. He was formerly in practice at Twickenham, Middlesex.

DR. JOHN EUSTACE WEBB (M.B., C.M., 1884) died at his residence, Kerswill House, Looe, Cornwall, suddenly in August, aged fifty-one. He was a son of Dr. F. C. Webb, editor of the "Medical Times and Gazette". He entered the Royal Navy as a surgeon in 1886, and retired at the end of 1893. For some time he was on the medical staff of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. Latterly, he was in practice at Looe.

Since our last issue and up to the date of completing this Obituary list, the following twenty-seven University men, engaged in the various operations of the war, were reported to have been killed or to have died of injuries or otherwise, in addition to Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. Lister, C.M.G., mentioned in the ordinary Obituary:—

MALCOLM ROBERT BAIN (Arts student; 16th bursar, 1915), Private 3/6th Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action. He hailed from Grantown-on-Spey.

JOHN BOWIE (Arts and Science student), Corporal, Special Brigade, Royal Engineers, died in France on 27 June from gas-poisoning, while on his way from the trenches to a base hospital. He joined the Royal Garrison Artillery in November, 1914, but was afterwards transferred to the Royal Engineers. He was twenty-one years of age.

HARRY BRIAN BROOKE (student in Agriculture, 1906-7), Captain, Gordon Highlanders, died on 24 July from wounds received at Mametz, France, when leading his company at that point of the Somme offensive. He was struck by two bullets in succession, but they failed to stop him, and he went on to the capture of the German third trench, when he was struck in the neck by a shot, and it is this wound that proved fatal. Captain Brian Brooke was a settler in British East Africa, where he lived for seven years. He was in the Government service in Jubaland, and when the war broke out he joined the British East African Forces. He served as a Captain, and was severely wounded. He was invalided home, and on recovery he received a transfer to the Gordon Highlanders. He was a keen sportsman and big game hunter in East Africa. Captain Brooke was the third son of Captain Harry Vesey Brooke of Fairley, near Aberdeen, formerly an officer in the Gordon Highlanders, and of Mrs. Brooke, the only child of the late Mr. James G. Moir-Byres of Tonley and Fairley. He was twenty-six years of age.

FREDERIC ATTENBORROW CONNER (student in Science and Agriculture), Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 2 July. He enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), and while serving in France he received his commission and was attached to one of the regular battalions of the Seaforth Highlanders. He was the younger surviving son of Mr. James Conner, Sheriff-Clerk Depute, Aberdeen, and Justice of Peace Clerk for the county, and was twenty-one years of age.

WILLIAM ADRIAN DAVIDSON (Arts student), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, died in France on 2 July from wounds received in action. He was studying medicine when the war broke out, and, entering Sandhurst, obtained a commission in the Gordon Highlanders Reserve, being subsequently attached to a battalion. He was the eldest son of Mr. Alexander Davidson, solicitor, Broomhill Park, Aberdeen, and a grandson of the late Mr. William Davidson, grain merchant, Inverurie, and was twenty-one years of age.

GEORGE DAWSON (M.A., 1905; B.Sc., 1906), Corporal, Royal Engineers, was killed in action in France on 28 June. He joined the Royal Scots as a private in October, 1914, and was subsequently transferred to a special battalion of the Royal Engineers, and had been at the front since September, 1915. After graduating, Mr. Dawson was appointed science and mathematical master at Kemnay. He afterwards went to Elgin as assistant master in the Academy there, and later he became assistant science and mathematical master at the Aberdeen Grammar School. He was a son of Mr. Alexander Dawson, granite merchant, 21 Fonthill Terrace, Aberdeen, and was thirty-three years of age.

ANDREW FRASER (M.A., 1910), Sergeant, Machine Gun Section, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 22 July. For two years he was a teacher in Fraserburgh Academy, and when he enlisted at the beginning of the war he was a second year divinity student in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen. He was a native of Tain.

LESLIE FYFE (alumnus, 1911-12), Private in the Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 23 July. On completing his education at the University, he was appointed to the managership of a tobacco-growing estate in Nyasaland, where he was for over three years. He was the youngest son of Mr. James Fyfe, Moreseat, Mid-Stocket Road, Aberdeen, and was twenty-three years of age.

JAMES SMITH HASTINGS (M.A., 1912), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, died suddenly at a military camp at Ripon on 25 June, aged twenty-six. He was a son of Mr. James Hastings, 8 Cattofield Place, Aberdeen, cashier with Messrs. Morice & Wilson, advocates, and prior to the war was a teacher in Cults Public School. He enlisted in the ranks, but soon was promoted Corporal and then Sergeant, and shortly before his death was gazetted Second Lieutenant.

ALEXANDER FRANCIS JOHNSTON (M.A., 1907) was killed in action on 10 September. "It was only four or five weeks ago" (writes his brother, in a letter dated 20 September) "that he got his commission, and immediately afterwards he was sent out with the 1st Queen's Westminsters, although commissioned with the 11th Londons." He was a teacher, and resided at Birkenhead.

JOHN ALEXANDER KENNEDY (M.A., 1902; B.Sc., 1905), Captain, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in France in August. After graduating, he was appointed first assistant in Mortlach Public School, where he acted for some time as interim headmaster. In 1903 he resigned another appointment as science master at Dingwall Academy in order to study for the B.Sc. degree, which he obtained in 1905 with distinction. Captain Kennedy was afterwards engaged in the Central Higher Grade School, Aberdeen, and in May, 1910, he was appointed headmaster of St. Andrews (Lhanbryd) Public School, Elginshire. He was a son of Mr. Robert Kennedy, superintendent of the Deveron fisheries, Banff.

JOHN ALEXANDER KING (M.A., 1909), Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 12 September. He was the only son of Mr. John A. King, schoolmaster, Brodiesord, Fordyce, Banffshire; and from Fordyce Academy he proceeded to Aberdeen University, where he graduated with honours in classics. He held teaching appointments at Fordyce Academy, Cullen, Fort-William, and Aberdeen Grammar School successively, and latterly at Kirkcaldy.

GEORGE LOW (M.A., 1914), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was reported missing 25-27 September, 1915, and the War Office notified in September last that, in view of the lapse of time without any further information being received, his death has now been accepted for official purposes as having occurred on or since 25 September, 1915. Lieutenant Low was in U Company of the Gordons, and was a sergeant-major before obtaining his commission. He belonged to Dyce.

ROBERT LYON (M.A., 1912; LL.B., 1914), Captain, 5th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 30 July. He was advancing at the head of his company in face of a withering fire, and, though wounded, he continued to lead his men on, but was killed in front of the German wire entanglements. Captain Lyon was the younger son of Sir Alexander Lyon, ex-Lord Provost of Aberdeen. He had a distinguished career at the University both in Arts and Law, winning the Hunter Medal in Roman Law, and was a very brilliant young man, those acquainted with him being confident that he would have attained distinction in the profession to which he intended devoting himself. When the war broke out he was continuing his studies with a leading legal firm in Edinburgh, with a view to being called to the Scottish bar. He had previously been a member of U Company of the 4th Gordons, but he was commissioned into the 5th Battalion, and had proved a most efficient and popular officer. His personal attractiveness and high character endeared him to a wide circle of friends. He was twenty-five years of age.

JOHN MORTIMER M'BAIN (Arts student), Second Lieutenant, Royal Field Artillery, died of wounds in a German Field Hospital at Vraucourt, a few miles north-east of Bapaume, on 9 July. He had been missing since 1 July, when the offensive on the Western front was launched. He was the elder son of Mr. John M'Bain, C.A., Aberdeen, and was dux of the Aberdeen Grammar School in 1913. He was preparing to enter the Indian Civil Service. He was twenty years of age.

JOHN ALEXANDER M'COMBIE (student of Medicine), Sergeant, Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds received in action in France, 26 July. He left for the front in February, 1915, and was wounded in the April following. He was the eldest son of Mr. John A. M'Combie, 18 Bedford Place, Aberdeen, and was only twenty-one years of age.

GEORGE M'CURRACH (M.A., 1908), Second Lieutenant, Highland Light Infantry, was killed in action in France, 1 July. He had only been about fifteen days in France when he fell on the battle-field, in the notable forward movement from Albert. Mr. M'Currach was educated at Fordyce Academy, and after graduating at the University received an appointment in the Central School, Fraserburgh, becoming headmaster of the Ruthven School, Cairnie, Aberdeenshire, in 1915. In April of that year he enlisted in the Gordon Highlanders, and in September joined the Highland Light Infantry on receiving a commission. He was thirty-four years of age.

GEORGE HARPER MACDONALD (M.A., 1908), Second Lieutenant in the Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 6 September. He was a son of Mr. William Macdonald, janitor, Westfield School, Aberdeen, and after graduating went to Dundee, where he was a teacher, in Butterburn school. He joined the 3rd Highland Field Ambulance as a private on the outbreak of hostilities, and about six months later received his commission, and was gazetted to the Gordon Highlanders. With that regiment he saw much severe fighting, and was wounded at the beginning of the big advance in July. Making a rapid recovery, he was soon back in the firing line. He was twenty-nine years of age.

DUNCAN MACGREGOR, Lance-Corporal, Machine Gun Section, 4th Gordon Highlanders, who would have matriculated in 1914 but for his call to military service, was only eighteen years of age. He wore his stripe for only two or three days before he fell in action near Hooze in Flanders on 25 September, 1915. He was killed while rushing up the gun of which (with its team) he was in charge, at the storming of a redoubt by the Battalion. Nearly all his men were wounded and fell, and he had just succeeded under a terrific fire in carrying his gun to the new position when he was shot through the head. He was the son of Rev. Duncan Macgregor, Inverallochy.

ALFRED REGINALD MACRAE (alumnus, 1904-8), Assistant Commissioner of Police, died at Nasiriyeh, Mesopotamia, of cholera, on 2 July, while busily occupied in the organization of a new police force throughout our recently-acquired possessions in Mesopotamia. On leaving the University, Mr. MacRae took first place among the candidates for the Indian Police Service in June, 1908. He spent most of his service at Delhi, where he did excellent work during the Imperial Coronation Durbar, and subsequently as an officer of the New Delhi Province until April, 1915. On the acquisition of our new territory on the Persian Gulf, his services were requisitioned from the Chief Commissioner at Delhi, and he was placed on deputation with the Government of India (Foreign and Political Department) for employment in Mesopotamia as Assistant Commissioner of Police. In the important duties which fell to his lot there, he showed tact and a thorough understanding of the requirements of the authorities, and for his efficient work he gained high praise from his superior officers, including the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab; and the Chief Commissioner, Delhi. Mr. MacRae, who was twenty-eight years of age, was the second son of Mr. Donald MacRae, 123 Blenheim Place, Aberdeen.

Dr. FRANCIS WALKER MOIR (M.B., C.M., 1900) died at Ahwaz, Persia, of pneumonia, on 24 July, aged fifty. Dr. Moir—who was a son of the late Rev. A. F. Moir, minister of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church, Woodside—served in the Boer War as a medical officer with the 26th Battalion Imperial Yeomanry. He resided for many years in West Africa, and as medical officer in the Wassau district of the Gold Coast did notable pioneer work in the way of improving the conditions of the native population, and making what has long been known as the "White Man's Grave" a place of safety and comparative health. Not only did he carry out valuable work in his official position, but he placed the general health of the country on a higher level than ever before, and his schemes for the future give promise of being a great asset in the development of the country. He took a keen and active interest in town planning, and was remarkably successful in various schemes he carried out. On returning to Aberdeen several years ago, Dr. Moir brought with him a very large and valuable collection of West African curios, a portion of which he very generously handed over to Professor Reid to be added to the collection in the Anthropological Museum at Marischal College. He was subsequently appointed medical officer in the service of the Anglo-British Oil Company in Mesopotamia.

ALFRED GEORGE MORRIS (Agricultural student, 1911-2), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, died on 10 June of wounds received in action in France. He was the younger son of Mr. W. J. Morris, Denbank, Forest Road, Aberdeen, and was twenty-one years of age. After being educated at Robert Gordon's College, he went to Canada, intending to take up farming, and he spent some time on farms in Ontario and Manitoba, coming home during the winter and attending the agricultural classes at the University. He ultimately joined the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and was stationed at Elgen, Manitoba, when the war broke out. He enlisted in the Scottish Horse, and was given a commission in the Gordon Highlanders in August, 1915.

MURDO MORRISON MURRAY (M.A., 1908), Private, 5th Cameron Highlanders (Lochiel's), was killed in action at Loos on 25 September, 1915. He was first posted as "missing," but a private of his platoon subsequently declared that he saw Murdo lying dead on the field after the battle. Murdo's own brother led the platoon on the day on which Murdo fell. He (Murdo) was a well-known athlete, distinguished especially in pole-vaulting and wrestling; he represented the University both at shinty and Rugby football. He was trained in the Church of Scotland Training College, 1905-07; and when he enlisted in September, 1914, he was a teacher in the service of the Leith School Board. He was thirty years of age.

ROBERT M. RIDDEL (Arts student), Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 1 July, by the accidental explosion of a bomb in his hands while he was explaining it to a class. His Lieutenant-Colonel, in a letter to his mother, said—"He was an excellent officer in every way, and had proved himself of great value in the field on many occasions". He was the third son of the late Mr. John Riddel, Townhead, Kintore, Aberdeenshire.

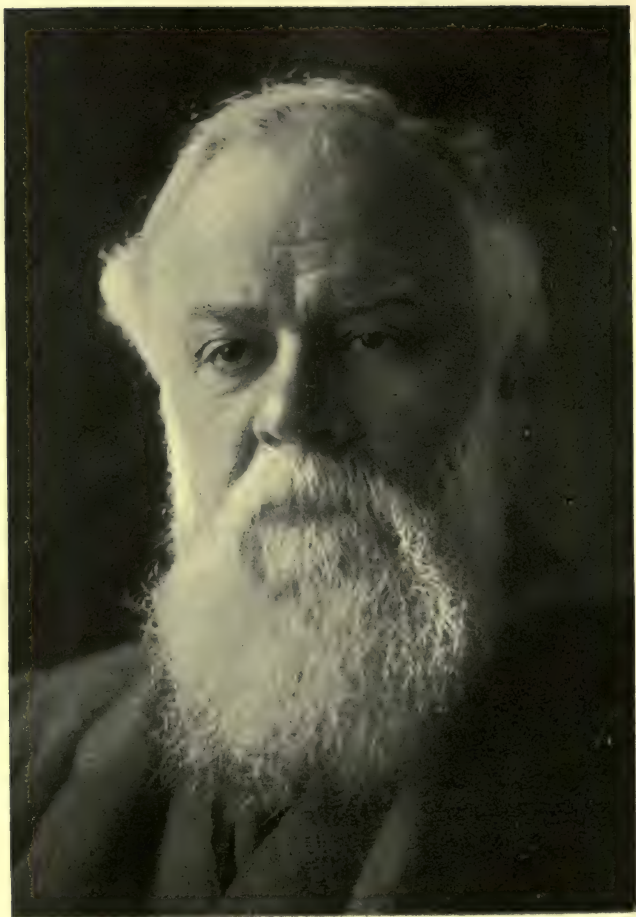
COLIN MACKENZIE SELBIE (B.Sc., 1910), Second Lieutenant, Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in France on 15 July. He was the second son of Professor John A. Selbie, D.D., of the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, and shortly after graduating in Science was appointed Assistant Naturalist in the National Museum, Dublin. He devoted himself with energy and enthusiasm (said a note in "Nature") to the collections of the Myriapoda and Crustacea and undertook to name a portion of the collections of Crustacea procured on the West Coast of Ireland during the fishing survey. He had written several important papers on the subject, and had just completed for official publication a volume on "Crustacea" when the war broke out. Enlisting first as a Private in the Royal Scots, he received in January, 1915, a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles, and had been at the front since November. In February he was wounded, but quickly resumed his military duties.

Surgeon-Probationer ALEXANDER L. STRACHAN, R.N.V.R. (medical student), was lost at sea on 23 October off H.M.S. "Genista," a mine-sweeping vessel which was torpedoed by an enemy submarine and sunk. He commenced studying medicine at the University in the summer of 1913, and when

the call came for surgeon-probationers for the Navy he, being then in his third year at Medicine, volunteered, and early this year received his commission, being appointed to H.M.S. "Genista". On his way to join his ship, he arrived at Dublin in the middle of the rebellion and had to take charge of a hospital there. His skill and attention after joining his ship were thoroughly recognized, and he was the recipient of a special letter of thanks and a presentation by the officers and crew of a ship which was found in a sinking condition a few months before the "Genista" was itself sunk. He was the elder son of the late Mr. Alexander Strachan, chemist, Rosemount Place, Aberdeen, and was twenty-one years of age.

Rev. WILLIAM URQUHART (M.A., 1906 ; B.D., 1909), Lieutenant in the Black Watch, was killed while leading his men in action in France on 16 August. After acting as assistant in New Greyfriars and Inveresk Churches, he was elected minister of the parish of Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire, in 1912. Shortly after the outbreak of the war he enlisted in the Royal Scots as a Private, but subsequently received a commission in the Black Watch. He was a nephew of Mr. Andrew Urquhart, S.S.C., Edinburgh, and was in his thirty-first year.

[The issue of this Number having been delayed owing to various causes, several items of Personalia and Obituary have been noted since the foregoing pages were compiled, but must necessarily be held over. The list of University men who have fallen in action or died of wounds or disease in the present war contained by the end of November 123 names.]



THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, K.G.,
CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The Aberdeen University Review

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Death of the Chancellor.

IT is just three years since we had to record the death of Lord Strathcona at the age of ninety-four after eleven years of office over us. Now we are called to mourn his successor at the comparatively early age of sixty-seven and after but two years and nine months of his Headship of the University. On 19 January the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., D.C.L., LL.D., Viceroy of India from 1894 to 1899, Secretary of State for the Colonies from 1905 to 1908, Chairman of several Royal Commissions, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of Fife, Chairman of the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, and our own Chancellor, passed to his rest at the family seat of Broomhall, near Dunfermline.

The funeral took place on 23 January to the old Kirkyard of Rosyth, on the shores of the Forth. In the sunshine of the winter afternoon, the representative company of mourners and the whole circumstance of the funeral impressively reflected both the traditions to which Lord Elgin succeeded and the many achievements of his own career. The principal prayer at the service was offered by the Minister of Dunfermline Abbey, with which the name of the Bruces has been linked for centuries; the Bishop of St. Andrews pronounced the benediction and concluded the service at the grave; and others who took part were the Rector of the Episcopal Church in Dunfermline and the Minister in Limekilns of the United Free Church of Scotland—a combination which happily recalled the catholic spirit of the Earl as well as his impartial labours in the settlement of a great ecclesiastical controversy. A long column of tenantry followed the carriages of the chief mourners, with delegates from the many local institutions and movements with which Lord Elgin was identified. His Majesty the King was represented by the Duke of Montrose, and

the Navy and Army by several officers of high rank ; the naval base at Rosyth is within sound and hearing of the kirkyard in which this distinguished servant of the Empire rests from his labours. The Carnegie Trust was represented by its Treasurer ; and the University of Aberdeen by the Vice-Chancellor.

At the same hour a memorial service was held in the University Chapel, King's College, conducted by Professor Cowan and Professor Fulton, and by Principal Iverach and Professor Stalker of the United Free Church College. It was attended by the Lord Provost, the Chancellor's Assessor and other members of the University Court, by members of the Senatus, of the General Council, the Students' Representative Council, the administrative staff of the University, and others.

At the time of Lord Elgin's installation as Chancellor we published an account of his career and appreciation of his services to the Empire, and in particular to the cause of higher education in Scotland, from Professor Matthew Hay, his colleague of many years on the Carnegie Trust (Vol. I, pp. 209-18). The qualities of character on which this full appreciation lays emphasis find a remarkable echo in the following tribute that we are allowed to quote from a letter by Viscount Bryce :—

"He was one of the most simple, sincere, and high-minded men I have ever known. I was his colleague in the Cabinet and was struck there by the perfect singleness of his aims, his consideration for the views of others, and his unflinching good sense and openness of mind. All that he did in public life was excellently done, and he will be gratefully remembered in India as well as in Scotland and by the public of the whole United Kingdom."

One who had the closest opportunities of knowing writes : "His judgment was so unerringly right, and I never met a larger, nobler mind. He was above everything unworthy, it was a mind wholly without prejudice. I think his own words sum up his life, 'I have always tried to do my duty'."

We have only to add the expression of our sorrow in the too early death of so distinguished a servant of his King and People, of our sense of the loss to the University of a Chancellor of so mature and impartial a mind, before the return of peace enabled us to profit by his counsel, and of our deep and respectful sympathy with the Countess of Elgin, the present Earl, and all their family in their sore bereavement.

The Westminster Standards of the Scottish Churches.¹



VER fifty years ago I was a schoolboy in Aberdeen. My schoolmaster was Mr William Rattray. I knew then, I know it better now, that he was no ordinary teacher. He taught me many things that remain with me to this day, for my profit. One of them was the Shorter Catechism. Our text-book was written by himself: "The Shorter Catechism analyzed and explained: in which the Doctrines and Duties are connected with their Promises, Warnings, and Experiences. London: 1863." It was only a paper-covered manual of some 100 pages, but we were proud of the fact that our teacher was the author of a real printed book, with his name on the title-page. From his lessons I got my first notions not only of formal "Doctrines and Duties," but of logic, of English style, of accuracy in the use of words, and of the orderly march of a great argument. He made his analysis of the Catechism the starting-point for excursions into history, language, literature, and divinity. A ten-year old pupil might not travel far in these excursions; but vistas were opened up to him, his interest was stirred, and a desire was implanted in him to explore for himself. These effects on the pupil were no doubt within our teacher's design. That Mr Rattray attained them is proof that he was a true educator: and I gratefully recognise now that from these lessons my true education began. At the time I was not conscious of the teacher's aim or skill. I saw only that the new light of which I became aware was breaking forth from the Shorter Catechism. It was a beacon that marked for me a new intellectual departure. In my memory Rattray's *Analysis* stands out, with two or three other books, as "a peak in Darien." So Keats felt on first reading Chap-

¹ The Murtle Lecture delivered in the Mitchell Hall on Sunday, 19th November, 1916.

man's *Homer*; though I suppose neither Chapman nor Rattray would nowadays awake the like emotion in any of you. Shelley explained the poet's thrill by affirming that the Keats of the famous sonnet was "a Greek himself." Perhaps the Aberdeen schoolboy was already, like Robert Louis Stevenson, "something of the Shorter Catechist."

Be that as it may, when the perilous honour of the Murtle Lectureship was conferred upon me at the hands of your Principal, it was my remembrance of school-days in Aberdeen that suggested the subject of my discourse. The Principal was willing to accept my poor brass in exchange for the gold he gave us in our University Chapel a fortnight ago. He may have read the text of our ancient constitution, under which the Principal of Glasgow, in right of his office, is First Professor of Divinity; but he must have overlooked the *targum* of the commentators. This explains that "no Principal has taught divinity since the beginning of the Eighteenth Century, except on the occasion of incapacity on the part of the ordinary Professor of Divinity." So, as I am neither by innate aptitude nor by homiletic experience warranted in discoursing on things directly "profitable for doctrine, for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness," I propose to use my opportunity by recalling to your minds some historical facts that are liable to be forgotten, regarding the Catechism and other *munimenta* of the Scottish Churches. They are facts that are worthy of remembrance, in the interest of Catholic Presbyterianism and of British unity.

The Confession of Faith, the Catechisms, and the Metrical Psalms, are often taken, both in England and in Scotland, to embody peculiarities of doctrine and worship that are aboriginally and characteristically Scottish. Many an Englishman will tell you that they are as typical of John Knox and his Kirk as the heather which, as we know, grows on every Scottish hillside, or the kilt which every Scotsman habitually wears. And, on the other hand, many a worthy Scot is proud to claim them as things "racy of the Scottish soil," the *palladium* of our national religion, the very root whence "Auld Scotia's grandeur springs."

It is worth while to remind the Scotsman that England had by far the larger share in moulding these symbols of his nation; and to remind the Englishman that some of the wisest and most learned sons of the Church of England were their first authors and true begetters. I design therefore to show you that our great Church standards re-

ceived their accepted form from Englishmen rather than from Scotsmen; and, further, to make it plain that most of the Englishmen concerned in their framing were connected with the University of Cambridge. This I venture, as in private duty bound, because I am a Cambridge man by nurture, and an English Presbyterian by adoption. I want to help you, in the first place, to measure Scotland's debt to the Presbyterians of Cambridge. But I want also to impress on you that, in their origin, the standards are British rather than Scottish, that they are international as between the two Kingdoms, rather than sectional or provincial. For in the light of this fact we can better understand their wide acceptance among the Churches of our order, beyond Great Britain and beyond the Empire, wherever the English language is spoken.

First then, I would speak of the part played by Cambridge men in laying the foundations on which Scotland has built. And if by the way I lay stress on the contributions made by men of my own College of St John's, and of Emmanuel College, you will forgive my partiality when I plead that, again and again in the course of the centuries, these Colleges have fostered Presbyterian scholars, and that the tradition remains in force to-day. The Master of St John's, Dr Scott, is a son of the Manse; the Master of Emmanuel, Dr Giles, is an alumnus of your own.

John Knox's two sons, Nathanael and Eleazer, were students of St John's College. They matriculated there in 1572, eight days after their father's death. In 1577 they graduated B.A., and each of them was elected to a Fellowship. To Nathanael's Fellowship, on the Lady Margaret Foundation, I was myself admitted three hundred years after him, and I still hold it. Both sons were ordained Presbyters of the Church of England. Nathanael died young. Eleazer became Vicar of Clacton-Magna. His grave is placed within the area of the old College Chapel in Cambridge.

Some ten years before the Knoxes entered the College, Thomas Cartwright was Lady Margaret Fellow and Junior Dean. Just before they matriculated he had been deprived of his Professorship of Divinity, not by the College but by Vice-Chancellor Whitgift of Trinity, for his outspoken advocacy of Presbyterian principles from his chair and from the pulpit of St Mary's Church. His controversy with Whitgift on Church government was the real occasion of Hooker's "Ecclesiastical Politie," though this was not published until twenty years later.

In the year when Nathanael Knox became a Fellow, Cartwright formulated a Presbyterian constitution for the Reformed Church in the Channel Islands. More than that, he succeeded in persuading Queen Elizabeth, very unwillingly, to give it legal sanction. Thus in the oldest possession of the English Crown, for it came with William the Conqueror, the Presbyterian Church was established by law; and it continued to flourish for fifty years, notwithstanding the ecclesiastical distractions of the adjacent island of Great Britain. Cartwright and his colleagues continued to strive mightily against the Queen's dislike to Presbyterianism. In 1583, after refusing a Divinity Professorship in St Andrews, he took part in formulating the "Wandsworth Order" or Directory of Church-Government, which within a short space of time was signed by 500 clergymen of the Church of England. They sought to procure its adoption not merely as an alternative but as the norm of ecclesiastical polity within the establishment. Among the signatories, though he was no great friend of Cartwright, was one known as the "oracle of Cambridge"; whose erudition even in that erudite age won the praise of Scaliger, Casaubon, and Bellarmine; and whose memory is still cherished, as one of the greatest of College heads—William Whittaker, sometime Master of St John's and Canon of Canterbury, the framer with Tyndal of the Lambeth Articles of 1595.

With Whittaker was his brother-in-law Lawrence Chadderton, the first Master of Emmanuel College, of which John Harvard, the founder of the great New England University at Cambridge, Massachusetts, was a member. Chadderton lived to be one of the translators of the Authorised Version of the Bible, and died at the age of 103 in the first year of the Long Parliament. During his long life he had seen Presbyterians persecuted, exiled, disowned; but they were not put down or put out, certainly not in Cambridge. Within a year of his death five Cambridge Presbyterians, all clergymen of the Church of England, issued a pamphlet on Church Government which called forth a famous piece of prose by one John Milton of Christ's College. The pamphlet was called *Smectymnuus*, from the initials of its authors—Stephen Marshall of Emmanuel, Edmund Calamy of Pembroke, Thomas Young, Milton's tutor and afterwards Master of Jesus College, Matthew Newcomen of St John's, and William Spurstow, sometime Master of St Catharine's. It was a Bishop, the learned Dr Wilkins, who described the pamphlet as "a capital work against episcopacy." One of

John Milton's phrases in his *Apology for Smectymnuus* is worth quoting: "So little is it I fear lest any crookedness or wrinkle be found in Presbyterian Government . . . that every real Protestant will confess it to be the only true Church Government." He afterwards changed his opinion, as poets do, especially when they take up politics. Alas! if it had not been for politics, Cambridge men might have succeeded in retaining some form of Presbyterian polity within the Church of England to this day. They came very near success. Within a few months of the summoning of the Long Parliament in London, King Charles the First gave his royal assent to an Act of the Parliament of Scotland, declaring that "the government of the Church by Bishops is repugnant to the Word of God." And very soon afterwards the King signed an Act passed by the Lords and Commons of England, which abolished the right of the bishops to sit as Peers in the English Parliament. Thrice already the same Lords and Commons had sent up a Bill for the summoning of an ecclesiastical assembly to advise as to the settlement of Church affairs in England. Thrice the King refused his assent, and then the Civil War began. Parliament thereupon took the matter into its own hands. In January 1643, it passed an Ordinance abolishing episcopacy in the Church; and in June it passed another "for the calling of an Assembly of learned and godly Divines and others . . . for the settling of the Government and Liturgy of the Church of England." It met in Henry VII's Chapel within the Abbey of Westminster in July of the same year.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in the following August issued a commission to five ministers and three elders, authorising them to repair to Westminster, and to treat with their English brethren in all things "which may further the union of this Island in one form of Kirk-Government." Among them were Samuel Rutherford, afterwards Rector of St Andrews, Alexander Henderson, Rector of Edinburgh, and sometime Chaplain to the King, Robert Baillie, afterwards Principal of Glasgow, and George Gillespie, of Greyfriars, Edinburgh. A year before Henderson had written to Baillie: "I cannot think it expedient that anie Confession of Faith, Direction for Worshipe, Forme of Government, or Cathechism Less or more, should be agreed upon and authorized by our Kirk till we sie what the Lord will doe in England and Ireland, where I still wait for a reformation and uniformitie with us . . . We are not to conceive that they will embrace our Forme; but a new Forme must be sett down for us

all, and in my opinion some men sett apairt sometime for that worke." ¹

The Scottish Commissioners were not members of the Westminster Assembly: they were Assessors who might speak but not vote. They were however joined to all Committees formed for the preparation of business.

We are told that many of the persons summoned by the Ordinance, "in that broken state of the Church, appeared not: whereupon the whole work lay on the hands" of some 94 English members, with 6 of the Scottish assessors. Of the latter the four I have mentioned were the most active. The Chairman or Prolocutor was Dr Twisse, the Vice-Chairmen or Assessors, Dr Burgess and Mr White. The latter was the great-grandfather of John Wesley, and the author of a Catechism. All three were Oxford men. But two of the Clerks or Secretaries were Cambridge men: Byfield and Wallis, both of Emmanuel College.

And now let me mention some of those who appear from the Minutes of the Assembly to have taken the main part in framing the great documents that were the outcome of its labours—the Confession of Faith, the Larger and the Shorter Catechisms. I will take them as they come in the official list.

Herbert Palmer, of St John's College, afterwards President of Queens'.

He wrote the "Christian Paradoxes," a work which was long attributed to Francis Bacon. Baillie calls him the "gracious and learned little Palmer." He was the author of a Catechism, printed at Cambridge in 1640.

William Bridge, fellow of Emmanuel, and afterwards "High Pastor" of Rotterdam.

Thomas Goodwin, of Christ's, fellow of St Catharine's and afterwards President of Magdalen, Oxford. It was he who attended Cromwell on his deathbed. You will know him as one of the "Puritan Divines" beloved of Principal Whyte.

William Gouge, an Eton man, fellow of King's College and President of Sion College, London. He was offered the Provostship of King's, but declined it. He had published "A Short Catechism," which had run through many editions before the Assembly met.

¹ *Baillie's Letters*, II. 2.

Stephen Marshall, of Emmanuel, who preached Pym's funeral sermon, and ministered to Archbishop Laud before his execution. Baillie calls him "the best of preachers in England."

Anthony Tuckney, Master of Emmanuel and then Vice-Chancellor and Master of St John's, and Regius Professor of Divinity. His period of rule over the College was marked by the number of brilliant scholars, the "ornaments of the following age," who were then trained in St John's.

Jeremiah Burroughes, of Emmanuel, known as the "Morning Star of Stepney." It was Richard Baxter, of the *Saint's Rest*, who declared "that if all the bishops had been of the same spirit as Archbishop Ussher, the independents like Jeremiah Burroughes, and the presbyterians like Stephen Marshall, the divisions of the Church would soon have been healed."

Lazarus Seaman, of Emmanuel, afterwards Master of Peterhouse and Vice-Chancellor—"an invincible disputant."

Thomas Hill, fellow of Emmanuel, then Master of Trinity and Vice-Chancellor.

John Arrowsmith, Master of St John's, then Master of Trinity, Vice-Chancellor, and Regius Professor of Divinity.

John Lightfoot, of Christ's, afterwards Master of St Catharine's and Vice-Chancellor, according to Clarke "one of the first of English writers in Biblical Criticism"; but in Baillie's phrase "a down-right Erastian," the friend and ally of John Selden of the *Table Talk*.

Thomas Young, Master of Jesus: the Scotsman who was Milton's tutor at Christ's.

Sidrach Simpson, of Emmanuel, and each in turn

Richard Vines, of Magdalene, } Master of Pembroke.

Thomas Gattaker, of St John's, who won the title of "helluo librorum," a devourer of books. Hallam says that, after Ussher, Gattaker was the most learned divine then in England. He also had written a *Short Catechisme*.

William Spurstow, Master of St Catharine's.

Mathew Newcomen, of St John's.

John Bond, Master of Trinity Hall and Vice-Chancellor.

Samuel Boulton, Master of Christ's and Vice-Chancellor.

Edward Reynolds, an Oxford man as well as a Cambridge graduate, who became Warden of Merton. He was styled "the pride and

glory of the Presbyterian party," and even after he accepted the Bishopric of Norwich "continued in heart and judgment a Presbyterian."

And of the Assistants or Clerks I mention

John Wallis, of Emmanuel and Queens', and Savilian Professor of Geometry at Oxford. He was one of the founders of the Royal Society, and one of the most original of English Mathematicians. "Wallis's Theorem" perpetuates his name in our text-books. He was a pioneer of the differential calculus, and gave us the algebraical symbol for infinity (∞).

You will admit that this is a goodly list. It does not exhaust the number of Cambridge men in the Assembly, though I fear it may have exhausted your patience. It includes thirteen heads of Colleges, many of whom served in their turn as Vice-Chancellors of the University. It suffices however to show that the tradition established by men like Cartwright two generations before had persisted and borne fruit. Cambridge gave of its best to the Westminster Assembly, and the records show how greatly Cambridge Presbyterians helped to mould, with characteristic precision and thoroughness, the documents which made the Assembly famous. The cautious Hallam goes so far as to say that the Assembly was "perhaps equal in learning, good sense, and other merits, to any Lower House of Convocation that ever made a figure in England." Dr Thomas Guthrie, with a Scotsman's fervour, goes further, and calls it: "An Assembly for piety, learning, and talents, the greatest, perhaps, that ever met in England or anywhere else."

The Assembly spent many months on a revision of the XXXIX Articles and the Book of Common Prayer. But the time was found to be spent in vain, for in 1645 the English Parliament, on the Assembly's advice, "judged it necessary that the Book of Common Prayer be abolished, and that the Directory for the Public Worship of God [drawn up by the Assembly] be established and observed in all the churches within this kingdom."

Committees, to which the Scottish Commissioners were attached, were presently set up for the drafting of the Confession of Faith and the Catechisms. The exact share taken by the Scottish Commissioners in the Confession is not always easy to determine from the Minutes. But it is to me significant that Professor Alexander

Mitchell of St Andrews, who edited these records for the Church of Scotland with scrupulous care, should write that the "Confession was not derived from foreign sources, either German or Dutch, but that both in its general plan and in the tenor of its more important articles, it was drawn from native sources other than Scotch." ¹

In the Committee of 19 members appointed in 1644 "to prepare matter for a joint Confession of Faith," I observe that the majority are Cambridge men, and the majority of these are Johnians. And I note that, on 10 February 1645, an order was made "That the Committee for the North and the heads of Colleges in Cambridge that are of this Assembly do meet this afternoon, and prepare a petition to be presented to both Houses of Parliament for the settling of a way of ordination in the several presbyteries."

In January 1646, after the Assembly had given some months to the discussion of a single Catechism, it was ordered, on the motion of Dr Vines, Master of Pembroke, "That the Committee for the Catechism do prepare a draught of two catechisms, one more large and another more brief, in which they are to have an eye to the Confession of Faith, and to the matter of the Catechism already begun." Thus was initiated the departure which gave us the Larger Catechism, for admiration rather than for use, and the Shorter Catechism, which has entered into the blood of Catholic Presbyterianism.

By the time the draft Catechisms, the Larger being the first, had come on for discussion in the Assembly, a number of the Scottish Commissioners had departed. While the Shorter Catechism was "perfecting" Samuel Rutherford alone remained. The first Convener of the drafting Committee which began to prepare this historic document was Herbert Palmer of St John's and Queens'. He had written a Catechism of his own, and he had had much to do with the first or abortive draft. Of this latter Baillie writes that though Palmer is "the best catechist in England, yet we no ways like it." It was the method, not the matter, that displeased his colleagues. His "method was to have a double set of questions and answers. The answers to the first set were each to contain a complete statement of the truth, independent of the question, as in the [present] Shorter Catechism. The second set of questions and answers were to break up the statements in the first set, by a series of questions answered by a Yes or

¹ Mitchell and Struthers: *Minutes of Westminster Assembly*.

No." In Samuel Rutherford's words he had attempted "to dress up meat and milk both in one dish." Palmer appears to have undertaken the re-dressing of the dish of meat, but he had made but little way when he fell into a serious illness and died. As soon as the Larger Catechism was ready, the work was taken up again by a new Committee. It included Tuckney, Marshall, and Arrowsmith. The Secretary was ordered to write in the name of the Assembly to get Tuckney excused from attendance at Cambridge, where term had just begun, "because of the special employment imposed upon him by the Assembly." Tuckney, with Arrowsmith, had taken the chief part in framing the Larger Catechism, and he now became Convener of the Committee for the Shorter. The work was rapidly pushed forward, and before it was ended the help of the Cambridge mathematician Wallis was enlisted. On the day after the first draft of the Shorter Catechism was presented, the last representative of Scotland took his leave, and the further shaping and polishing were left entirely to English hands.

Professor Mitchell says: "Though in Scotland, as elsewhere, this Catechism has been deservedly the most popular of all the productions of the Assembly, it was the one with the elaboration of which the Scotch Commissioners had least to do. Henderson had left and had died before the Confession was completed. Baillie left immediately after it was finished, and took down with him a copy of the first edition, without proofs. Gillespie, after repeated petitions to be allowed to return home, received permission to leave in May 1647 . . . while the debates on the Larger Catechism were still going on, and the answer to the question 'What is God?'—with which his name has been traditionally associated—had not as yet been adjusted for that Catechism, much less for the Shorter one. Even Rutherford had been seized with a fit of home-sickness, and wrote that he did not think the elaboration of this Catechism of sufficient importance to detain him from his College and his flock at St Andrews. At any rate, though persuaded to remain till it had passed, so to speak, the first reading, he does not seem to have left his distinctive mark upon it. Not the faintest trace of that wealth of homely imagery, which enriches the MS catechism attributed to him, is to be found in the Assembly's Shorter Catechism. From first to last, in its clear, condensed, and at times almost frigidly logical definitions, it appears to me to give unmistakeable evidence of its having passed through the alembic of Dr

Wallis, the great Mathematician, the protégé and friend of Palmer." Palmer, as you will remember, was "the best catechist in England." The earliest exposition of the Shorter Catechism was that published by Wallis in 1648. In pious memory of his friend he describes it as "A brief and easie Explanation of the Shorter Catechism . . . wherein the meanest capacities may in a speedie and easie way be brought to understand the principles of Religion. An imitation of a Catechism formerly published by Mr Herbert Palmer, B.D."

For the Shorter Catechism, then, we are mainly indebted to two men each of whom in turn was Master of St John's, Vice-Chancellor, and Regius Professor of Divinity, and each Master of another Cambridge College as well; and to two others who were of Emmanuel College, one of them a great mathematician who, like many another Cambridge man, was called to be a Professor at Oxford. And if we ask whose single hand is the most manifest in the composition, contemporary testimony and tradition alike point to Dr Anthony Tuckney, Vice-Chancellor in 1648, a divine whose good sense was as great as his learning. A story of him still survives at St John's, which gives the character of the man and the lesson he taught his College. I have heard it quoted at elections there. When some persons of influence pressed on him the claims of a "truly godly" candidate for a fellowship, in whose favour little else could truthfully be said, the Master answered: "No man has a greater respect than I have for the 'truly godly'; but I am determined to choose none but *scholars*. They may deceive me in their godliness; they cannot in their scholarship." Calamy tells us that "many of the answers in the Larger Catechism, and particularly the exquisite exposition of the Commandments, I am informed were his, and were continued for the most part in the very words he brought in." When you compare the Larger with the Shorter Catechism under this head, you will know to whom we should attribute that famous *catena* of questions, which exercised our youthful intellects, and perhaps strained our youthful memories. Things "required," things "forbidden," and "reasons annexed," are Tuckney's handiwork.

The Shorter Catechism has been justly characterised as "the ripest fruit of the Assembly's thought and experience." It matured and fixed the definitions towards which Puritanism for half a century had been leading up in its "legion of catechisms." But it differs widely from these in its *catholicity*. "It has nothing of church cen-

tures, church Courts, or church affairs. Nay, it does not even give a definition of the Church, visible or invisible, like the Larger Catechism and the Confession of Faith." The only reference to the word "Church" is in the answer to the question: "To whom is Baptism to be administered?" All it says of "members of the Visible Church" is that their "infants" "are to be baptized." It unchurches no Christian: the only *articulus stantis Ecclesiæ* it gives is Christian Baptism. "It would seem [Mitchell says¹] as if in this their simplest yet noblest symbol the Assembly wished, as far as Calvinists could do so, to eliminate all that was subordinate or unessential—all relating to the mere organisation of Christians as an external community—all in which they differed from sound Protestant Episcopalians on the one hand, and from the less unsound of the Sectaries upon the other, and to make a supreme effort to provide a worthy catechism in which all the Protestant youth in the land might be trained. So highly was the effort appreciated at the time that the King [no doubt with the sanction of (Archbishop) Ussher and his fellow-chaplains], in some of his latest negotiations with the Parliament, offered to license it, while still hesitating to accept the Directories for Public Worship and for Church Government as they had been drawn up by the Assembly." The non-conformist Richard Baxter spoke of it as "a most excellent summary of the Christian faith and doctrine," and preferred it "to any of the Writings of the Fathers." The episcopalian Archbishop Leighton said its statements on the divine decrees, as these were expounded by Augustine and Calvin, were "few, sober, clear, and certain." The royalist Thomas Watson founded his well-known "Body of Practical Divinity" on the Shorter Catechism. And John Wesley, in a later generation, printed and issued a special edition of it for the use of "the people called Methodists."

In September 1648 the Catechism was ordered by the English Parliament to be printed and published in London under the title: "The Grounds and Principles of Religion contained in a Shorter Catechism . . . to be used throughout the kingdomes of Great Britain." In the following year it was published in Edinburgh as "approved by the General Assembly of the Kirk of Scotland, to be a part of uniformity in Religion between the Kirks of Christ in the three Kingdoms." It was thus expressly set forth as a pledge of the

¹ Mitchell: *Catechisms of the Second Reformation*.

future unity of the British Churches. Baillie tells us how, in the General Assembly of 1648, he "gott in the Catechise; but no more: we passed this, both the Larger and Shorter, as a part of uniformitie; but we thought the Shorter too long, and too high for our common people and children, and so put it in Mr David Dickson's hand, to draw it shorter and clearer." But happily what was in the end approved by the General Assembly was the Catechism as we know it, not Mr Dickson's abbreviation: and the General Assembly's approval was ratified by the Estates of the Scottish Parliament on 7 February 1649.

Thus the Scottish Church and Nation adopted for their own the cardinal documents that had been elaborated in England by the Westminster Divines. In the interest of uniformity they waived their inherent rights of amendment and alteration, and accepted loyally the texts that had been so ably and loyally formulated by members of the Church of England, as yet undivided by a schismatical "Act of Uniformity." I have sought to show that of these English Churchmen, many of the most effective were Cambridge men, among whom a striking proportion were connected with the Colleges of St John's and Emmanuel. Let me now remind you of another of our debts to Englishmen, though it is perhaps more often forgotten in England than in Scotland.

The Metrical Psalms are generally thought of, in both countries, as peculiarly Scotch. In the South, people are apt to scoff a little at their halting metre and imperfect rhymes, their prosaic diction, their general baldness and bluntness. The "Scotch Psalms," they say, indicate a certain crudity in our notions of worship, and a certain lack of literary culture in the matter of devotional expression, that marks us as inferior to the Anglican. I remember a "superior" Eton man who used almost these words in relating his experience of the service in a Highland Parish Church. I had some satisfaction in informing him that the first author of our so-called Scottish Version of the Psalms was an Oxford man, who was Provost of Eton for 14 years: and that both Houses of the English Parliament had given his version preference over others that were in use within the Church of England. Francis Rous, the son of a Cornish knight, was a member of the House of Commons, and afterwards a Lord of Parliament. He was an Oxford graduate, a student of the Middle Temple, and a man of great learning and distinction. In the "Little Parliament" he oc-

cupied the Speaker's Chair. He was a lay member of the Assembly of Divines, and took a creditable share in its labours. His "Psalms of David in English Meeter" was in 1643 ordered by Parliament to be published for general use. He revised it, after it had been considered by the Assembly, and the new edition was again issued by the authority of Parliament in 1646, with the order "that the said Psalms, and none other, shall after the first day of January next be sung in all churches and chapels within the Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwicke-upon-Tweede."

Not till eighteen months afterwards did the General Assembly at Edinburgh pass an "Act for revising the Paraphrase of the Psalmes brought from England." In September 1649 Baillie writes: "I think at last we shall gett a new Psalter. I have furthered that work ever with my best wishes; but the scruple now ayses of it in my mind—the first author of the translation, Mr Rous, my good friend, has complied with the Sectaries [Rous had joined the Independents] and is a member of their republick: how a Psalter of his framing, albeit with much variation, shall be received by our Church, I doe not well know; yet it is needful we should have one, and a better in haste we cannot have."

A Commission was appointed to examine and revise "the Paraphrase of the Psalmes sent from England," chiefly in respect of the measures of some psalms, which were not adapted to the "common tunes" used in Scotland. In January 1649 a printed copy of "Rows Paraphrase," as corrected, was sent to Presbyteries to be carefully perused, with the quaint admonition that: "it is not enough to finde out faults except yee also set downe your owne essay correcting the same." At length in December 1649 the Commission approved the Psalter as amended, "authorising the same to be the only paraphrase of the Psalmes of David to be sung in the Kirk of Scotland" after the first of May 1650. In addition to Rous's versions, a few alternatives in a different metre were included from the older Psalter of the Scottish Church. This again was based on that of Sternhold and Hopkins, also brought from England nearly a century before. This "old and usuall" paraphrase, which dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is still in use in the English Church, and is republished from time to time as "received by publick authority." The familiar terms "Old Hundredth," "Old 124th," and the like, refer to the tunes and versions of this our earlier Anglo-Scottish Psalter.

The Scottish Committee of Estates confirmed the action of the Assembly's Commission, and in January 1650 ordained that the "English Paraphrase," as they called it, and no other, was "to be made use of throughout this Kingdom."

Thus, not without much deliberation and many discussions, the Psalms of Francis Rous, reduced when necessary to the common metre of "eight syllabs" with "the second line of six," became the "Scotch Psalms," which during 260 years have served for the utterance, in praise and prayer, of our highest and deepest religious emotions. Samuel Rutherford and George Gillespie, in forwarding the book from Worcester House, London, to Edinburgh, commended it to their countrymen with the words: "it will be found as neir the originall as any Paraphrase in meeter can readily be, and much neerer than other works of that kynd, which is a good compensation to mak up the want of that Poeticall liberty and sweet pleasant running which some desire."

Dr Beattie, the author of "The Minstrel," once Master of the Aberdeen Grammar School, and Professor in Marischal College, was not prepossessed in its favour. But after speaking of the earlier versions, he says that "this, notwithstanding its many imperfections, I cannot help thinking the best. The numbers are often harsh and incorrect, there are frequent obscurities and some ambiguities in the style. . . . Yet in this Version there is a manly, though severe, simplicity, without any affected refinement, and there are many passages so beautiful as to stand in need of no emendation."

Scotsmen who have been nurtured on the Psalms in Metre, and on the sacred associations that cluster round them, as ivy clusters round a rugged tower of ancient times, will endorse this verdict. But it will do them no harm to remember that the tower was founded and builded by an Englishman.

The Paraphrases and Hymns, appended to the Psalter, are highly composite in their authorship. They were finally "allowed to be used in public worship, in congregations where the Minister finds it for edification"; but they were never "ordained" by the Assembly as were the Psalms. Few of them retain their original form; but here again it is worth noting, in support of my general thesis, that about one-half of them were based on the work of English writers, such as Isaac Watts, of the *Hymns*, Philip Doddridge, of the *Rise and Progress*, Nahum Tate, the poet-laureate, and Joseph Addison, of the *Spectator*.

Dr McCrie comments on a fact which must have impressed itself upon you more than once during this lecture. The Scottish Church was ready to abandon her simple Confession and rudimental Catechisms for the more elaborate productions of the English divines, to exchange her "Book of Common Order" for an English "Directory," and her old Psalter with its four-part tunes, to which her people had long been accustomed, for a new Psalm-book, without any tunes, composed by an English Parliamentarian. The English Presbyterians, on the other hand, soon gave up the standards they had framed. In Scotland these standards were not only received by the Church, and sanctioned by Acts of the Scottish Parliament, but were solemnly sworn and subscribed throughout the whole land. But the English Parliament, at whose instance the standards were drawn up, never gave them the sanction of law. The English divines by whom they were composed never subscribed them, nor intended that they should be subscribed, by ministers or communicants.

The difference in the histories of the two countries is partly due to their differing temperaments, partly to their differing stages of evolution. Scotland was ready and eager for a "covenanted uniformity." The Church was fully organised as a self-governing commonwealth. It knew its own mind, and it did not hesitate to adopt formulæ which expressed that mind with lucidity and logic, even though the expression was first uttered by alien voices. In England the Church then, as now, was a loose aggregation of divergent parties, each striving for ascendancy, and with no recognised organ of corporate expression. The nation was no more coherent than the Church. Neither English Church nor English nation had any real passion for uniformity, for organisation, or for logic. In Church and State feudal traditions were deeply rooted. They survive still in social and ecclesiastical usage. The system of popular education initiated and fostered by John Knox and his successors gave the Scottish people a power of apprehension that enabled all classes to assimilate what the minds of the best Englishmen had prepared. And they valued Christian unity more than their own native religious idiom. In England the labours of its own great men were unappreciated, because the people at large were too uninstructed or too indifferent to understand them. The masses "cared for none of these things." The upper classes were obsessed by political prejudice. The prophets of the Westminster Assembly were without honour in their own country. But we, who

have entered into their labours, and have reaped where they sowed, will not refuse them our meed of gratitude and praise. England political may not need nor breed another Protector, but it may be that England ecclesiastical will some day need a second Assembly of Divines, conformist and non-conformist, "that [in the words of the Ordinance of 1643] such a government shall be settled in the Church, as may be . . . most apt to procure and preserve the peace of the Church at home, and nearer agreement with the Church of Scotland, and other Reformed Churches abroad."

When that day comes—and it may be less remote than we think—the "nearer agreement with the Church of Scotland" will be furthered if the Scottish Churches, which hold in honour the standards derived from the first Assembly, are already re-united into a Church National and autonomous; and if Scotsmen are conscious of the ancient debt to English Churchmen, and the English Universities, which I have endeavoured to recall to your remembrance.

A Church of Scotland, National and free, will be great and wise enough to undertake, in the interest of unity and truth, the task of revising the standards, in the light which has broken forth from the Word of God since they were first framed. In this century the Churches are learning to speak with other tongues, as the Spirit gives them utterance. The Westminster Assembly expressed the Christian belief in language that was clear and unambiguous to its own generation. It lies as a duty on the Church that is to be that it should express that belief in language "understood of the people" of this generation. And in fulfilling this duty it will be doing honour to the noble declarations, which all who subscribe the Confession thereby affirm and approve, namely that: "God alone is Lord of the conscience . . . and the requiring of an implicit faith and blind obedience is to destroy liberty of conscience and reason also"; and again: "All Synods and Councils, since the Apostles' times, whether general or particular, may err, and many have erred; therefore they are not to be made the rule of faith and practice, but to be used as a help to both."

DONALD MACALISTER.

The Evolution of Matter.



THE ultimate constitution of matter is a subject which has always exercised a powerful attraction upon the minds of men. Philosophical speculations of the essential unity of all matter and of the possibility of transforming the different kinds into one another have come down to us from the ancients. The modern science of Chemistry had its origin in the actual attempts at such transformation or transmutation made by the alchemists in the Middle Ages. These attempts centred around the transmutation of lead or other base metal into gold, and the alchemists believed that there existed and spent their lives trying to discover a "philosopher's stone" to which was ascribed the power to effect this transmutation in almost unlimited amount. The philosopher's stone was also credited with acting as a universal medicine, prolonging life and health indefinitely, or at least to periods rivalling those enjoyed by the Hebrew patriarchs of old. Whether these ideas were wholly the inventions of charlatans, or whether they were the distorted parrot-like repetitions of the wisdom of a lost Atlantis, none can now say. But it may be remarked that sober modern science of to-day sees in the power to effect transmutation of the elements the power to prolong the physical welfare of the community for indefinite periods. Indeed, without some such discovery the phase of civilization, ushered in by science, must from its very nature be but transitory. We are spending improvidently in a year the physical means of life that would have sufficed our ancestors for a century, and the exhaustion of the available supplies of energy, upon which the present era of the world relies, is already no longer a remotely distant prospect.

So long as the world was supposed to be six days older than man and man a creature of the last 6000 years, the idea that we were "the first that ever burst" into the silent sea of science was pardonable enough. Possibly we were not. Just as no one would feel

qualified to write a history of this country from materials gleaned from the newspapers of the present century, so no one ought to be so bold as to attempt to write a history of the human race from such written records as now exist, the most ancient of which go back to a time when the race was quite inappreciably younger than it is to-day. Neither is there any very valid ground for the belief that the startling advance civilization had made in the past hundred or so years is in any way the climax or natural culmination of the slow and by no means even continuous progress previously. It seems rather a sudden forward leap apparently unconnected with and certainly not culminating necessarily out of the periodic ebb and flow of human fortune of which history tells. It is the work of a mere handful of men. The mass probably are little more scientific to-day than they were two thousand years ago, and this being the case, the advance does not appear to be the inauguration of the millennium, nor, indeed, of any other prolonged period of stable régime. Nothing but the most sublime egoism, the unconscious constitutional disability of the natural man to conceive of a universe not revolving around himself, can make it appear improbable that what occurred so suddenly and mysteriously in the past few centuries of recorded history may not have occurred before, not once but perhaps many times during the vastly longer period of which no record has yet been interpreted. It is only right to consider the possibility that the command exercised over Nature in the twentieth century may have been attained, possibly exceeded, previously.

However that may be, however slender may be the justification for such a view, and still more however fanciful it may seem to seek that justification in the rigmarole of alchemical charlatans of the Middle Ages, the fact remains that science to-day would ascribe to the problem of the ultimate constitution of matter, and the practical achievement of the problem of the transmutation of the elements, an importance and significance that cannot but be flattering to the instincts of the human mind over which these problems have for so long exerted a most powerful fascination.

Twenty years ago not a single valid fact was known to science about transmutation. To-day we may watch it going on, in the case of certain elements, spontaneously before our eyes, as it seems to have been going on, all unsuspected, from the beginning of time.

But till 1896 the universal experience of physical and chemical

science was that the atoms of the chemical elements are the ultimate constituents out of which matter is built up and, in all processes then known and in every kind of change that matter undergoes, these remain unchanged and unchangeable. What did Clerk Maxwell say? The words of his British Association address at Bradford in 1873 have often been quoted, but they are so true, not only of the knowledge of his day, but are still true of all processes known before the fateful year 1896, that they may be recalled again:—

“Natural causes, as we know, are at work which tend to modify, if they do not at length destroy, all the arrangements and dimensions of the earth and the whole solar system. But though in the course of ages catastrophes have occurred and may yet occur in the heavens, though ancient systems may be dissolved and new systems evolved out of their ruins, the molecules¹ out of which these systems are built—the foundation stones of the material universe—remain unbroken and unworn.”

Modern chemistry has at hand incomparably more powerful methods of experiment than were known to the alchemist. But the foundation stones of the material universe still remained unbroken and unworn.

After having been attacked without success by the alchemist with fanatical fervour and devotion, after having eluded the utmost efforts of the chemist to change them, until at last he had accepted his defeat as the firm basis on which to build his science, the eighty or so elements, that had been discovered and recognized, possessed a reputation for permanence and unchangeability that was unique in the whole universe of reality. Thus far and no further into the analysis of matter experiment had penetrated. Beyond there was nothing but speculation and imagination—plenty of both, but not of much value in science, apart from experimental knowledge, and least of all, perhaps, in favour with the “sceptical chemist”. He knew the elements as a shepherd is supposed to know his flock, their properties, the compounds they form in such wealth and variety, their spectra, and the relative weights of their atoms, down to the merest minutiae and with an accuracy unsurpassed in quantitative science.

He discovered the most curious family resemblances between them,

¹ Clerk Maxwell was a physicist. If he had been a modern chemist he would have used the word *atoms* where he uses *molecules*.

some being so similar in their whole character and so regular even in their differences that no discipline of the imagination could entirely suppress the private question, "What are they?" even though the memory of those early heresies about transmutation and the unity of matter made it bad form to romance about them. Lastly, he made, when he put out the elements in the order of the relative weights of their atoms,—beginning with hydrogen, the lightest atom, and ending with uranium, the heaviest,—a sweeping generalization about them known as the Periodic Law. Essentially this is that nearly the whole of the properties of the elements are periodically recurring functions of their atomic weights. The tenth element in the list has a close family resemblance to the second, the eleventh to the third, the twelfth to the fourth, and so on to the seventeenth which is like the ninth. The eighteenth is like the second and tenth, the nineteenth like the third and eleventh. Hydrogen, the first element, stands alone and has no analogues. After the twenty-second element, titanium, a change in the nature of the periodicity occurs, which becomes more complex. Another very abrupt change occurs at the fifty-sixth element, barium, when the rare-earth elements commence. These, the next thirteen or fourteen elements, all resemble one another with extreme closeness, in direct contradiction to what occurs with the elements both before and after them in the list. At the seventy-third element, tantalum, the law departed from at the fifty-sixth element is reverted to again as if it had never been interrupted, and goes on till the last element, uranium, is reached. This was a veritable cryptogram challenging interpretation, and although far from deciphered the first step in the finding of the key has now been taken. The Periodic Law is Nature as it is, not as we would have it, or as we would have made it, if the making of it had been ours. There are some curious minor exceptions even in its very arbitrary regularities. At first, also, gaps had to be left for missing elements to satisfy the scheme, and so the existence of elements not yet discovered, and even their very properties, were predicted, and in the majority of cases these predictions have been verified by the subsequent discovery of the missing members.

With regard to the very simplest constituents, into which the material universe has been resolved, there is thus a veritable tangle of complex relationships in contrast to that craving for simplicity, symmetry, and order which the mind is always attempting to satisfy in its interpretations of the external world.

In 1896 one of the elements, uranium, the last on the list, was discovered by Becquerel in Paris to possess a new property. It was described as radioactive to signify that it was continually and spontaneously emitting a new kind of radiation, analogous in its chief characteristics to the X-rays of Röntgen, discovered the year previously. M. and Mme. Curie then showed that thorium, the element next to uranium in atomic weight, possessed a similar property, but, with the doubtful exception of two others, potassium and rubidium, none of the other elements then known show the least evidence of radioactivity. Going back to the natural minerals in which uranium occurs, such as pitchblende, M. and Mme. Curie discovered therein several intensely radioactive new elements in almost infinitesimal quantity, the best known of which is radium. The radium is present in pitchblende in very minute quantity, not more than one part in five or ten millions of the mineral at most. Small as the quantity was they succeeded in isolating the compounds of radium in the pure state and ultimately accumulated enough, not only for a detailed investigation of its extraordinary radioactivity, but also of its chemical character, spectrum, and atomic weight. They found its atomic weight to be 226, which is next to that of uranium 238, and thorium 234. This and its chemical character put it into a position in the periodic table in the family of the alkaline-earth elements, comprising calcium, 40, strontium, 85, and barium, 137. In its whole character it has the closest resemblance to the latter element, and can only be separated from it by prolonged and tedious fractionation processes. Chemically it was normal in every respect, and its chemical character could have been predicted from the periodic law before its discovery. But in addition to its chemical character it had a whole new set of surprising radio-active properties in a very intense degree.

These discoveries naturally aroused the very greatest scientific interest. The very existence of radium, a substance capable of giving off spontaneously powerful new radiations which can be transformed into light and heat, and, indeed, not only capable of doing this, but, so far as we know, incapable of not doing it, ran counter to every principle of physical science. For whence comes the energy that is being given out in the process? So soon as pure radium compounds became available, the amount of this energy was measured and it was found to be sufficient to heat a quantity of water equal to the weight of the radium from the freezing-point to the

boiling-point every three-quarters of an hour. In the combustion of fuel from which the world draws by far the greater part of the energy it needs, the heat evolved is sufficient to raise a weight of water some 80 to 100 times the weight of fuel from the freezing-point to the boiling-point. Hence radium, weight for weight, gives out as much heat as the best fuel every three days, and in the fifteen years that have elapsed, since it was first isolated, a quantity of energy nearly two thousand times as much as is obtainable from fuel has been given out by the radium, and the supply as yet shows no sign of exhaustion.

Before, however, these questions could be asked in this definite quantitative form they had been answered, from a detailed investigation of the radioactivity of the element thorium. Professor, now Sir Ernest, Rutherford, at McGill University, Montreal, and now at Manchester University, was one of the leading and most active physicists in the investigation of the new property, and, when the writer joined him in Montreal in 1901, had made a large number of very startling and fundamental discoveries and had developed the refined methods of investigation and measurement which, more than anything else, contributed to the rapid solution of the problem. The apparently steady and continuous outpouring of the radiations from thorium was found to be a most complex process, *in which new substances were being continually produced*. These new substances are endowed with a temporary or transient radioactivity, which in the course of time decays away and disappears. Simple methods of chemical analysis sufficed to remove from thorium altogether infinitesimal quantities of substances, to which, however, by far the greater part of the radioactivity was due. After removal the activity of these substances steadily and continuously decayed. But the thorium from which they had been removed and which was thereby rendered nearly non-radioactive, gradually recovered its original activity again. Investigation proved that the thorium was in fact continually growing a fresh crop of these radioactive constituents. As fast as it was purified from them by a chemical process, more began to form. The quantities of material involved in these processes are so minute that they are far beyond the limit of detection by the balance or the spectroscope. Indeed, it is estimated that geological epochs of time would have to elapse in the case of thorium before a weighable quantity of the new materials was formed. Nevertheless the characteristic radioactivity they produce enables them to

be followed and dealt with as easily, or perhaps more easily, than ordinary substances in weighable amount. Moreover, in certain cases the radioactive products are gases—called the radioactive emanations—and in these cases no chemical separation is needed, as they diffuse away by themselves from the radioactive substance into the surrounding air and are the cause of many striking phenomena.

Now if a chemist were to purify a substance and put it away in a sealed bottle and then found, on re-examining it at a later time, that it was again impure, he would of course at first distrust the effectiveness of his first purification. Let us suppose he purified lead from every trace of silver, and coming back after some time re-examined the purified lead and again found that silver was present in it. He would again purify it and test it with even greater care. But if again he found, after an interval, that it still contained silver, he would be forced to the conclusion that the silver had *grown* in the lead, and the doctrine of the unchangeableness of the elements would be at an end.

This is exactly what Rutherford and the writer were forced to conclude in the case of thorium, and ultimately of all the radioactive elements. Their radioactivity is due in large measure to minute quantities of impurities, of totally different chemical character from themselves, that can be readily and completely removed by simple purification processes. But, once removed, the substances so purified do not remain pure. At a perfectly definite rate they regrow or produce the radioactive impurities and these can be again separated as often as desired. Once separated, the radioactivity of the products dies away or decays, and the apparently steady continuous emission of rays from the parent substance is due to an equilibrium, in which new radioactive products are formed as fast as the radioactivity of those already produced disappears. Very rapidly a complete and satisfactory theory of the whole phenomena was developed, and fourteen years of further development of the science has not necessitated any modification. The atoms of the radio-elements are not permanently stable. After a term of existence which may be long or short, according to the nature of the atom in question, and which for the individual atoms of the same radio-element may have any actual value, but is for the average of all the atoms of any one kind a perfectly definite period, known as the period of average life, the

atom explodes. Fragments are expelled from it at hitherto unknown velocities constituting the rays, of which more anon. What is left is the new atom of a new element, totally different from the parent. The radio-elements are in course of spontaneous transmutation into other elements, and the process proceeds through a long succession of more or less unstable intermediate elements, until the final stable product is reached. In this process energy is evolved of the order of a million times greater than the energy ever liberated in ordinary chemical changes, in which the *groups of atoms*, or the molecules, change, but not the constituent atoms themselves. The energy evolved by an ounce of radium, in the course of its life, equals that evolved from the burning of ten tons of coal. The period of average life in this case is about 2500 years, which means that $\frac{1}{2500}$ th part of any quantity of radium changes per annum.

The rate at which the various radioactive products change varies very widely. It may be slow or rapid, a matter of seconds or even billionths of a second on the one hand, or of years or centuries or aeons on the other. It was reasonable to interpret what Mme. Curie had done for pitchblende in exactly the same way as had been done for thorium, merely extending the time scale. The radium, polonium, actinium and the other new intensely active radio-elements she discovered in such infinitesimal amount in pitchblende were in all probability the products of the change of the parent element uranium. The view carries with it the corollary that, if you separated uranium from radium and everything else completely and left it to itself, in the course of years or centuries a new crop of radium would be gradually formed. The case of radium is specially interesting as it has been established that it is an ordinary element resembling barium, with definite spectrum, atomic weight, chemical properties, and position in the Periodic Table. It was one of very many startling predictions of a similar character made as soon as the new point of view was attained. But it has been the last to receive confirmation and the difficulties have been great. Were radium the first direct product, the growth of radium in uranium, initially purified completely from it, could be observed in the course of an hour, so excessively delicate are the radioactive tests for this new element. Experiments were started in 1903 in London, continued on a very much larger and more thorough scale in Glasgow, with the aid of Mr. T. D. MacKenzie. Yet in 1914 the expected confirmation was still not clearly

forthcoming. Long before that time it was known that radium was not the direct product of uranium, and that another new radio-element, ionium, intervened in the series. The uranium changes into radium, via ionium, and this ionium is an exceedingly slowly changing element in comparison even with radium, not more than about $\frac{1}{100000}$ th part changing every year. This retards enormously the initial rate of growth of radium and makes it proceed at first not linearly with the lapse of time, but according to the square of the lapse of time. That is, the growth after ten years would be 100 times, and after 100 years 10,000 times, that in the initial year from purification. The oft-tested preparations of uranium were transplanted to Aberdeen in safety, and tests since carried out, in conjunction with Miss Ada Hitchins, last year satisfactorily established a growth of radium beyond all doubt in the largest preparation, and showed that the rate was proceeding as nearly as can yet be seen according to the square of the time. The growth of radium was not large. In three years it amounted to $\frac{1}{150,000,000,000,000}$ th of the quantity of uranium experimented upon, and in six years to just four times this quantity. The experiments gave, moreover, indirectly a maximum estimate of the rate of change of ionium as at most $\frac{1}{100000}$ th part per year. This estimate has now been confirmed and made more definite by some very fine direct work on ionium itself at the Radium Institute of Vienna a few months ago, which gives the rate of change as $\frac{1}{145000}$ th part per year. This is more than fifty times slower than the rate of change of radium itself, which has long been established to be about $\frac{1}{2500}$ th part per year. On the other hand the original uranium is estimated with fair probability to be changing 50,000 times more slowly than ionium, or not much more than $\frac{1}{10,000,000,000}$ th part changing per annum. In the course of 1,000,000,000 years—a period beyond what even the geologists claim as the total age of the earth—hardly more than 10 per cent. of a given quantity of uranium would change—through ionium, radium, and so on—into other elements. Yet, as has been mentioned, so delicate are our methods, that had radium been the first direct product of the change, an hour's observation on a kilogram of purified uranium would have sufficed to have established the growth beyond all doubt. As it is the problem took thirteen years. Uranium and thorium are the only two primary radio-elements in the process of change. All the other radio-elements known, and they number

thirty-three, are produced from one or other of them in the course of their long sequence of changes.

But what of the rays themselves, the expulsion of which first drew attention to the phenomenon, and which have furnished the necessary experimental means for the study of the whole problem? Like the X-rays, they do not recognize the optical properties, transparency, and opacity, nor, to a great extent, the chemical nature of the matter in their path. They plough through everything, affected primarily only by the density of the absorbing medium, or by the actual mass of the material in their way. Physicists recognize three distinct types of rays,—the α -, the β - and the γ -rays, the first stopped completely by a sheet of note-paper, but by far the most energetic and important of all, the second capable of penetrating perhaps $\frac{1}{8}$ th of an inch of glass or aluminium without being totally stopped, and the third reduced to half their original intensity by about $\frac{1}{2}$ inch of lead, though not absolutely completely stopped even by 20 inches. The γ -rays are far the most penetrating rays known and are really X-rays, but far more penetrating than any that can be artificially produced. They are light waves of wave-length thousands of times shorter than those of visible light, and are probably a secondary phenomenon accompanying the expulsion of the β -rays. The β -rays, or β -particles, are electrons—the atoms of negative electricity divorced from matter, recognized as such by Sir J. J. Thomson in 1897, but previously well-known in the phenomena of the Crookes' tube. They travel at a speed varying from a third up to nearly the velocity of light itself, which is very much greater than any that can be produced artificially. The α -rays, or α -particles, are atoms of matter, carrying two atomic charges of positive electricity—just twice the charge of positive electricity that the β -particles carry of negative electricity—and travelling with a velocity varying from $\frac{1}{20}$ th to $\frac{1}{15}$ th that of light, about a hundred times faster than matter had ever been known to travel previously. Their mass is several thousand times as great as that of the β -particle, and in spite of their feeble penetrative power and, at first sight, less showy qualities, over 90 per cent of the energy evolved in the change of an atom is emitted in the form of these α -particles. Much of Rutherford's finest work has been in connection with these α -particles.

The early measurements of the mass of the atom constituting the α -particle left a choice as to its nature, whether it was an atom of helium or of hydrogen, but strong indirect evidence of a very remark-

able character favoured helium. Thus helium, though it forms no compounds, is found in minerals containing uranium and thorium, only in the minerals containing uranium and thorium, and always in them. Might not this helium be the α -particles fired off from the uranium and thorium in the mineral, and, unable to escape from the glassy minerals, accumulating in the material over long periods of geological time, until its presence was obvious and striking even to the relatively rough tests of chemistry and the spectroscope? Naturally, if one could only get enough radium the point might be tested directly, for the spectroscopic test for helium is very sensitive, a bubble of the gas, $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of a cubic millimetre in volume, that is, $\frac{1}{1000}$ th part of a large pin's head, being sufficient to give the characteristic spectrum. This was in 1903, at the time when pure radium compounds were being put on the market for the first time by the enterprise of the German technical chemist, Dr. Giesel. The first thing done with it in the late Sir William Ramsay's laboratory in London was to see whether helium was being generated by it continuously, as should be the case if the α -particles were really positively charged atoms of helium. A few milligrams of radium only was available, but it proved sufficient, and the growth of helium from radium was established by the spectroscope by the aid of the beautiful methods of manipulation of gases, devised by Sir William in the course of his investigations on the rare gases of the atmosphere. Later, the writer established the continuous production of helium from uranium and thorium, though here, from a ton of either element in a year, the quantity of helium produced is only $\frac{1}{800}$ th of a milligram by weight—a quantity unweighable on the most sensitive chemical balance—or 11 cubic millimetres by volume. Helium has also been detected as a product of polonium, actinium, and other of the new radio-elements.

Gradually the tangled and complex succession of changes being undergone by uranium and thorium have been straightened out and it is probable that the work is now complete. Some of the changes require millions of years, some are over in a billionth of a second or less. The atom of uranium expels 7 α - and 5 β -particles, in twelve successive changes, one particle per atom at each change. The atom of thorium expels 6 α - and 3 β -particles. The β -particles are atoms of electricity rather than of matter, and their expulsion affects the mass of the parent atom to only a negligible extent. But the

α -particles are atoms of helium and the expulsion of each particle must lower the atomic mass of the parent atom by 4 units.

So long as the process of disintegration of the atom is proceeding, the rays emitted and the energy they possess afford the necessary evidence for their experimental study. But when it is all over how are we to proceed? The final product into which uranium or thorium turns, if it is the final product, by hypothesis emits no rays. The quantity produced from any manageable quantity of uranium or thorium in a lifetime is too small to detect chemically. How can we find out even what it is?

There is the method that already had indicated helium as the element constituting the α -particle. In the natural radioactive minerals one would expect to find the end products of the radioactive changes in greater or less relative abundance, according as the mineral is geologically ancient or modern. This evidence for long indicated the element lead as the final product of the changes of uranium. To-day we know that the radioactive minerals are in reality geological clocks, and they record more accurately than in any other way the age of the stratum in which they occur. In a uranium mineral, for example, each 1 per cent of lead in terms of the quantity of uranium signifies the lapse of a period of 80,000,000 years. Errors of course are possible, if lead should have been an original constituent of the mineral, but these are minimized by taking a large number of different minerals. On the other hand every cubic centimetre by volume of helium per gram of uranium in a uranium mineral signifies 9,000,000 years, and—as here helium, being a gas that forms no compounds, cannot have been initially present and as, moreover, some will have escaped—the age of the mineral by this method is a minimum, whereas the age by the lead content may be too high. The carboniferous rocks tested by this new method appear to have an age of some 350,000,000 and the oldest Archean rocks of over 1,500,000,000 years.

The actual production of lead has not yet been proved directly in the same way as the production of helium has, though, but for the war, in all probability this would now have been accomplished. But even without the actual direct proof of this kind there is practically no room for doubt on the point. Indeed by a very important development, about which a few words may be said in conclusion, we know that not only uranium but also thorium both produce the element

lead as the final product, and though the lead from uranium is absolutely identical chemically and spectroscopically with the lead from uranium, yet they are different. Stranger still, the lead which chemists are familiar with as *one* of the elements is a mixture of both kinds.

We have seen that the expulsion of an α -particle ought to lower the atomic weight of the element expelling it by 4 units, 4 being the atomic weight of helium. In its transformation into radium, uranium expels 3 α -particles. The atomic weight of uranium is 238, and that found by Mme. Curie for radium is 226. So far so good. Radium in its further changes expels 5 α -particles, and the atomic weight of the end product should be therefore 206. The atomic weight of thorium is 232, and, as it expels 6 α -particles in all, that of the end product of thorium should be 208. The atomic weight of ordinary lead is 207.2. The atomic weight of bismuth is 208, but the writer was unable to find in a special examination of over 20 kilograms of a certain thorium mineral even a trace of bismuth, though there was 0.3 per cent of lead. This definitely rules bismuth out.

In the early months of 1913 a fundamental step forward was taken into our knowledge of the nature of matter which started from the discovery of the simple complete law of elementary evolution as we have come to know it in radioactive change, which is largely due to two of the writer's old students, A. S. Russell and A. Fleck. The expulsion of the α -particle, or the β -particle, from an atom leaves a new atom with properties different from the parent, but different in a very definite and striking way. If the particle expelled is the α -particle, the element after this expulsion invariably changes its whole chemical character and passes from the place it occupies in the Periodic Table to a new place, *next but one* to it in the direction of diminishing atomic weight. If the expelled particle is a β -particle the change of place is invariably into the *next* place in the opposite direction. After three changes in any order, one α - and two β -,—a very common sequence in the series,—the element returns to the place it first occupied. Its atomic weight is less than it was by 4 units, but in its whole chemical nature and even in its spectrum, it is not merely like its original parent. It is *chemically* identical with it. Elements which so occupy the same place in the Periodic Table and are absolutely identical in all their chemical properties are called isotopes. The recognition of such isotopes is fundamentally new, and cuts more

deeply into old-established ideas of the nature of matter than even the surprising discoveries of the genesis of one element out of another.

The present theory of atomic structure is due to Rutherford and is based on experiments on the course followed by an α -particle when it ploughs its way through the atoms of matter. These experiments have shown that the atom consists of a central nucleus, possessing all but a negligible part of the atomic mass but occupying only an exceedingly minute fraction of the atomic volume. The nucleus contains a preponderance of positive charges and is surrounded by an equivalent number of separate negative electrons, revolving in a system around it. This theory lent itself at once to the interpretation of the new developments here referred to, and both together, along with very important work by the late H. G. J. Moseley on the wavelengths of the X-ray spectra of the elements, have furnished the key to the deciphering of the Periodic Law. It is melancholy to record that Moseley fell at Suvla Bay, aged only twenty-eight.

Prior knowledge of the atoms of matter has been superficial in the literal sense—confined entirely to the outermost shell of the atom. We have now penetrated to the interior and find, first, an inner shell, wherein X-rays take their origin, and, secondly, still further to the nucleus, the *sanctum sanctorum* of the atom, revealed only by radioactivity and alone concerned in this phenomenon. The same outer and inner shells—that is, the same kind of atom to the older knowledge—may contain demonstrably different nuclei. Matter is of indefinitely more kinds than the chemist and his Periodic Law have disclosed.

The places in the Periodic Table represent *integral* nett charges of electricity in the constitution of the nucleus. The expulsion of the α -particle with its double charge of positive electricity shifts the element in the Periodic Table by two places in one direction and the expulsion of the β -particle, with its single charge of negative electricity, shifts it one place in the other direction. Nature does not deal in fractions of an atom of electricity any more than with fractions of an atom of matter. As we pass from hydrogen, at the beginning, to uranium, at the end, of the elements, we pass 94 places in the Periodic Table, each element differing from the one preceding it by a unit charge or "atom" of positive electricity in its nucleus. Hydrogen has one such and uranium 94 such unit positive charges. The

number expressing the element's place in the Periodic Table is called the atomic number. It is the *nett* number of charges, the difference between the separate positive and negative charges. Before the discovery of the radio-elements the following represented the last 14 places of the Periodic Table:—

79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92
Gold . . . 197.2	Mercury . . 200.6	Thallium . . 204.0	Lead . . . 207.2	Bismuth . . 208.0							Thorium . . 232.1		Uranium . . 238.2

FIG. 1.

The figures in the upper line are the atomic numbers, the figures after each element the atomic weights, both in terms of that of hydrogen as unity. Radium, when discovered, fell naturally into the vacant place No. 88, and polonium and actinium are now known to occupy Nos. 84 and 89. The three radioactive emanations of Rutherford, products of radium, actinium, and thorium respectively, are chemically analogous to Ramsay's inert family of atmospheric gases, and occupy the place No. 86. No. 91 is known to be occupied by a product of uranium, having a period of average life of only $1\frac{2}{3}$ minutes, called Brevium. The numbers 85 and 87 in the above figure now alone remain vacant.

Thus radioactivity has peopled all but two of these vacant places, but it has done more. It has crowded into ten of the above places, between Nos. 81 and 92, no less than 39 distinct elements, and all of the elements occupying any one place—isotopes as they are called—are invariably *identical* in their whole chemical character. Ionium is isotopic with thorium, mesothorium I. with radium and so on. To the chemist and the spectroscopist they would be taken as one. Not so, however, to the newer methods of radioactivity.

When the whole sequences of changes of uranium and thorium are set forth in the Periodic Table according to the α - and β -change rules mentioned, it is found that all the final products occupy the place, No. 82, occupied by lead. The atomic weight of the end product of uranium should be 206 and that for thorium 208, whereas

the atomic weight of common lead is 207.2. This suggests that common lead is a mixture of isotopes rather than a single homogeneous element. The view rapidly received complete vindication. For the atomic weight of lead derived from minerals rich in thorium has been found to be higher than that of common lead, whereas the atomic weight of lead derived from minerals rich in uranium is lower. The values in fact vary from 206.0 to 207.7.

The densities of the varieties of the lead, the writer recently found, differ in exactly the same way as the atomic weights, showing that the volume of the atom is the same though the weights are different, as was to be expected from general theoretical considerations. The difference is only small. "Thorium" lead is about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent heavier than common lead. Prof. Richards, of Harvard, has since found "uranium" lead to be $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent lighter than common lead. But if such a difference occurred with gold, a bank teller would be liable to be out by one sovereign, or two, in every 400, if he weighed the coins instead of counting them.

Gold was the goal of alchemy, and it is interesting to ask whether the new discoveries have thrown any light on the alchemical problem of how to make gold from lead or mercury. The answer may be given at once. Gold is followed in the Periodic Table by mercury, thallium, lead, and bismuth, occupying successive places without gaps (see Fig. 1). To get gold from mercury, expel from the atom of mercury one β -particle which will make thallium, then one α -particle which will turn the thallium into gold. Or, to get gold from lead, expel from the atom of lead one α -particle which will turn it into mercury and proceed as before.

It is interesting to note that, in the case of both the thorium and uranium disintegration series, at a certain stage, the expulsion of an α -particle instead of a β -particle would have resulted in gold being produced, for in each case the place occupied by thallium is entered in the course of the changes.

Unfortunately it is not yet possible to supplement these simple recipes for the artificial production of gold with the necessary instructions as to how an atom is to be caused to expel an α - or a β -particle at will, unless Nature has decreed that it should do so of itself, in which case nothing known will prevent it. But, if man ever achieves this further control over Nature, it is quite certain that the last thing he would want to do would be to turn lead or mercury into gold—

for the sake of gold. The energy that would be liberated, if the control of these sub-atomic processes were as possible as is the control of ordinary chemical changes, such as combustion, would far exceed in importance and value the gold. Rather it would pay to transmute gold into silver or some base metal.

War, unless in the meantime man had found a better use for the gifts of science, would not be the lingering agony it is to-day. Any selected section of the world, or the whole of it if necessary, could be depopulated with a swiftness and dispatch that would leave nothing to be desired.

Indeed in the whole tragic history of the past few years nothing has been perhaps more illuminating than the attitude of the world and its rulers to science. The intellectual aspect of the discoveries here briefly enumerated,—the discovery of radioactivity, the realization that it was due to a natural transmutation of the elements, the laborious tracing out, step by step, of the complicated sequence of changes, the discovery of the law connecting these changes with the Periodic Table, the first real understanding as to what constitutes the difference between one element and another, the vista that opens out should man ever exercise over these higher order of natural energy the control he has so effectively assumed over the lower—interesting perhaps, *but what is the use of it all?* There is a rumour, puffed judiciously in the press, that radium is a cure for cancer and immediately there is a change. Stock exchanges get up radium, wild-cat mining schemes are floated, the public are invited to get rich quickly, and every quack and charlatan, with his radium ointment, radium pills, and radium waters, refurbishes his familiar propaganda. The charitable and benevolent, to whom the cry of suffering and the dying ever make its irresistible appeal, raise the funds to buy the radium. The genuine scientific investigator can no longer afford to, and goes without.

Again the scene changes and the country is spending nearly £100 every second on the war. Radium, like every other gift of science, is pressed into the service of the war, as it is convenient for illuminating the dials of watches and scientific instruments at night, and the State, which before as regards anything productive or creative did not exist, must now afford anything for the purpose of destruction. Men, materials, and capital must be conscripted and organized to the last point for the purposes of occasional international strife.

But there is a struggle which is world-wide and never-ending, the struggle against external nature for control and mastery. The millions take no part in it, are hardly aware that it goes on, and would be surprised if they were told that their future fate and prosperity depended upon it rather more intimately than upon the issue of the doughty conflicts of the parliamentarians some of them send up to Westminster.¹ Neither, again, would the mere alteration in the character of their education, making it scientific rather than classical, alone bring them salvation. For this struggle is by duel rather than by armies, and the issue of the duel the millions accept as blindly and dumbly as a decree of Providence. Enormous tracts of the British Empire are uninhabitable by white men by reason of malaria and yellow fever. It is the will of Allah. A solitary duellist against the unknown and not understood confronted Nature. A single intelligence in the teeth of official apathy and neglect sought the "million murdering cause," and found it. In India alone more than a million people died yearly from malaria before its cause and remedy were ascertained. The Panama Canal owes its successful construction to the work of this solitary individual in Bangalore, diligently followed up by others. Praise be to Allah!

The future of the British Empire is at the moment in the hands of five million stalwart men, with an organized nation of workers and vast accumulations of wealth and resources and every possible scientific discovery and invention behind to back them up. If the nation thinks, when peace returns, that the struggle against Nature, which after all is of more abiding and permanent interest to its destiny, large as the present contest looms to-day, can be best carried on in the old way by a handful of isolated individuals as a sort of hobby in their spare time out of their own means and in the intervals of more urgent professional duties, the nation is mad.

¹ One of these indispensable recipients of £400 a year has just distinguished himself by referring in the House to the Board of Invention and Research—instituted by the Admiralty since the war—as "A chemist's shop in Cockspur Street" (*Aberdeen Free Press*, 16 February, 1917).

FREDERICK SODDY.

The Sword of God.

(*With apologies to Sir Rabindranath Tagore.*)

I was coming back from the city, tired and thinking of rest,
“Dinner,” thought I, “and a smoke, and I’ll sleep without a care”;
(For I owed no man a farthing, and beyond that I never guessed)—
The Sword of God lay there!

Right in the dusty roadway where I could not choose but see,
And I knew I must lift it and wield it until I lay under the sod.
I could not doubt the summons—It was plainly meant for me—
There lay the Sword of God!

There is no more sleeping for me, I shall walk in peril and pain,
And many shall tread my pathway, and many shall tremble and weep,
For *to-night* is the sword uplifted, and shall not be laid down again—
The Sword of God cannot sleep!

And home and bed and sleeping are nothing but cowardly shame,
For He nerves the heart for battle, He braces the arm to strife,
He giveth eyes to the blind, and wings to the feet of the lame—
The Sword of God is Life!

F. D. SIMPSON, M.A. (1890).

February, 1916.



THE RIGHT REVEREND ANTHONY MITCHELL, M.A., D.D.,
BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY.

Bishop Mitchell :

MEMORIES AND AN APPRECIATION.



It seems only yesterday (though it is actually five-and-twenty years ago) that we were journeying from Aberdeen to Edinburgh, four of us, cheerful and even boisterous young spirits, bound for the Theological College of the Scottish Episcopal Church, and the cheeriest among us Anthony Mitchell, first to descry and hail comrades who were joining us at Dundee, and readiest out of his years' experience, for the benefit of us juniors, to hit off in a witty phrase the weaknesses and foibles of the College staff! It was small wonder that we looked up to him as a leader, for at the University he had not only taken a brilliant degree, but had also made a name for himself in the social life of the 'Varsity, as a keen cricketer, a frequent contributor to "Alma Mater," a witty speaker, and a keen debater. I had seen but little of him at King's, for in those days the lines that separated bajan from semi, and tertian from magistrand, were pretty rigid. But

AT THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE

I lived under the same roof with him, seeing him daily, and learning more and more to appreciate and admire his many-sided personality. It was here that he added to his intellectual equipment the beginnings of that spiritual experience, which was to be in later years one of his most impressive qualities. The College was then, owing to the ill-health of some members of its staff, not all that it might have been ; but Mitchell set a fine example in keeping ideals of personal devotion and discipline at a high level. It goes almost without saying that he swept the board in the examinations of his year, and I can still remember his wonderful power of quickly getting at the heart of a subject, and of selecting the important facts and details necessary for the treatment of a topic.

EARLY MINISTRY.

When he left the Theological College in 1892 it was only to serve as Deacon a mission church in the west-end of Edinburgh, and one of the happiest memories of my second year as a theological student is the Sunday evening walks to his little church where I read the Scripture lessons for him and heard sermons such as few men of his age could preach. He had not been at Murrayfield more than a year before he found fresh scope for his youthful energy in founding a mission at Corstorphine, and his opening sermon on that occasion remains fresh in my memory to this day.

PREACHER.

The preacher was only then in the making, but there was scarcely a quality in his more mature sermons that was not to be found in the preaching of his early priesthood. He had the boldness, rare in young preachers, to eschew all straining after effect and to strive for simplicity and directness, and this characteristic distinguished his preaching to the last.

"Will this sermon do?" asked a student on one occasion of his Principal as he handed over a discourse for inspection. "Do?" said the Principal, as he ran his eyes over the pages, "Do? Do *what*?" There was never any doubt as to *what* the Bishop's sermons were intended to do; their power lay in the directness and clearness of their aim. He could preach apologetic sermons with the best; but he felt that mere apologetic never carried far, and his sermons as a rule were marked by a simplicity of rare beauty and impressiveness, the simplicity of a great man.

The manner of the preacher matched the matter; calm and deliberate, he was always master of himself because mastered by his subject, and he could pass from the high altitude of the orator with easy naturalness to the logical precision of the advocate as well as to the homeliness of the pastor opening his heart to his people.

HISTORIAN.

Love of truth no less than loyalty to his church turned Bishop Mitchell's mind, from the early days of his ministry, to the study of Scottish Church History. He was a favourite pupil of the late Dr. Dowden, Bishop of Edinburgh, and while still in the twenties wrote for his "*Celtic Church in Scotland*" a fine translation in verse of the

Altus of St. Columba. But it was not till he became Principal of the Theological College in 1905 that he adopted Scottish Church History as the special field of his study. He enjoyed to the full the historian's joy in discovering new facts or in throwing fresh light on old historical problems; and both in his "Short History of the Church in Scotland" (1907) and in his "Biographical Studies in Scottish Church History" (1915) he wrote from a first-hand knowledge of the original authorities which he studied not with the microscope of the dry-as-dust historian but with the imagination of the lover of romance and the student of character. Had he been granted ten years more of health and strength, he might have achieved the highest distinction in this field, for he possessed all the qualities of the historian: scholarship and sound judgment, insight into the intricacies of the tangle of Scottish politics and religion, and a literary style which could render even the perplexing alternations of ecclesiastical events interesting reading.

PRINCIPAL.

His best practical work was, I think, done at the Theological College of which he was Principal for seven years. His health during that period was robust, and he was able to throw himself with his whole heart into all the varied work of a residential College which aimed no less at the spiritual than at the intellectual training of the future clergy. Under his direction the financial position of the College was placed on a secure basis, the number of students steadily increased, the intellectual standard was raised, and the devotional spirit and discipline of the institution were strengthened. I had been abroad during his first two years at the College, but on my return to Scotland I saw him frequently. No one was more at home with young men than he. Full of sympathy with the dreams of youth, he was eager to encourage the worker; but woe betide the man who exhibited signs of slackness or idleness or pretentiousness! After a few words with the Principal that man would see himself as he had never done before. As a lecturer, the Bishop had few equals. There lie before me, as I write, the notes of many of his lectures on Christian doctrine, all of them models of orderly arrangement and of clearness and compression.

BISHOP OF ABERDEEN AND ORKNEY.

Immediately after his Consecration five years ago in the Church of St. Andrew's, Aberdeen (of which I was then Rector), the Bishop,

with a kindness that would take no refusal, carried me off to Braemar, a place that had an extraordinary charm for him. There we had some great talks which disclosed to me still more the generosity of his heart and the largeness of his outlook. I had been appointed his successor at the College, and his one thought was to render my transition from bustling parish work to the Principalship of a Theological College as easy as possible, and that too when his own new and far heavier responsibilities as Bishop must have filled his mind with anxious cares. He never seemed to think of himself; and it was, I believe, this utter selflessness no less than his great gifts of mind and spirit, that won the hearts of his clergy and made his visits to their churches so inspiring. Certainly, this was the secret of that sympathy which enabled clergy and laity alike to look to him with the loyalty not only of the faithful to a bishop but also of friends to a friend.

This is not the place to attempt a judicial survey of his all too short episcopate or to estimate the high service he rendered to the Scottish Church as a member of the College of Bishops; but this retrospect would be seriously incomplete without an allusion to the value of Bishop Mitchell's scholarship and practical wisdom in the counsels of the Church as a whole. He was too big a man to like speaking for its own sake; he would sit patiently at meetings, listening as often as not to a good deal of nonsense, and then after a time with a few words despatch the question at issue, showing the one possible course of action, and leaving people astonished that they had not seen it before! It would be tempting to lift the veil that hangs over the stated conferences of our seven Scottish Bishops; if that were possible, the Diocese of Aberdeen which he served and the University which did so much to make him what he was would be astonished at the influence and the power he wielded at deliberations whose issue depended so much on wide knowledge, calm judgment and shrewd insight.

APPRECIATION.

As I look back on the five-and-twenty years of friendship with Bishop Mitchell, I have no hesitation in naming the dominant impression of his personality that is stamped on my mind. It is growth. Some men develop early, some quickly; but few grow noticeably all their life through. The Bishop's development was never checked or arrested; he was always growing; in early years, notably in in-

tellectual power ; in later days, in the acquisition of fresh qualities of sympathy, judgment, resource, and unselfishness. Not that one could divide his life into two parts, one distinguished by intellectual, the other by spiritual development. His whole personality grew in wealth all his life, and at the last no one could say whether he had developed more rapidly on the spiritual or on the intellectual side. If that be a true judgment of the Bishop, then it is impossible to say how great a man he might have become, had he been allotted the three-score years and ten, but easy to conceive something of the greatness of the loss we have suffered by his death, at the age of forty-eight. We have had no Bishop so versatile as he, and the University has had few sons gifted with so many and so varied endowments. Scholar and historian, lecturer and preacher, poet and writer, organizer and leader—he was all these, and yet more—a man, so human that humour was as real a part of his character as was the spiritual devotion which enabled him to endure months of suffering without a murmur and toil unweariedly to the last for the good of his people.

W. PERRY.

For a War Memorial Service.

KING'S COLLEGE CHAPEL, ABERDEEN.

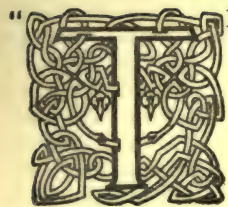
We who still worship in the house where they
Came with glad footsteps while they shared our day
 Think of them now in solemn requiem,
Comrades of ours ere glory came their way.

Eager they mustered when the first call came,
Marched over the hill to graves without a name ;
 Gloriously dead, we yet remember them
Comrades of ours ere death had brought them fame.

Though now they shine with that immortal train
Of warrior-saints, by sword and torture slain,
 Who fought that freedom's lamp might never dim,
Within these walls, comrades of ours again,
Their spirits come to join this offering
Of prayer for the peace they gave their youth to bring.

G. ROWNTREE HARVEY.

Other University Periodicals.



THE Harvard Graduates' Magazine," published by the Harvard Graduates' Magazine Association (Boston, Mass.), does for the great American University what the REVIEW is endeavouring to do for the University of Aberdeen, only our Harvard contemporary has been at the work much longer—since 1892 in fact—and carries it out on a far more elaborate scale. Its professed function is to maintain "a complete record of the University," in the index of which mention can be found of "any man who has affected the life of the University, and every event of consequence"; and we note with pleasure that, aiming at a similar purpose, we have, quite unconsciously, adopted several of the methods employed. The "Harvard Graduates' Magazine," for example—judging from the number before us (No. 96, June, 1916)—contains articles of general interest by eminent Harvard men; it chronicles the literary productions of graduates, furnishing critical reviews of the more important works; and it follows closely the careers of the alumni, recording their marriages even as well as their deaths. "Harvardiana" are duly noted—one of the most interesting items in the number is an article on various medals connected with the University; and considerable attention is evidently paid to the records of the Corporation and Overseers. The most marked differences between the REVIEW and its Harvard prototype are the representation in the latter of undergraduate life and interests, the large space allotted to College sports, and the collection of news from more than sixty College Classes, eighty Harvard Clubs, and the associations of all the professional schools. (It is curious to note in these Personalia, by the way, that numbers of Harvard men are fighting with the Allies, generally finding their way to the front by enlisting in the Canadian forces.) In the matter of "News from the Classes" we cannot possibly compare with the Harvard magazine, for the American College Class is a thing by itself; and some other features of the magazine make us—shall we venture to say?—slightly envious. The magazine is published quarterly, the June number consists of 156 pages of closely printed small type, and the price of the four numbers is three dollars (12s. 6d.). *Verb. sap.*

The "Columbia University Quarterly" for December, 1916 (Vol. XIX, No. 1), contains no personalia except an article on the University's former President, "Seth Low, Leader of Men," nor any record of the work of the University beyond an article on "The School of Practical Arts," a summary of Professor Seligman's address "at the opening of the fall term" on "The Real University" and of Professor Longcope's historical review of the teaching of Medicine, an account of "The Intercollegiate Bureau of Occupations" and passages from the annual reports of the President of the University and of the

Dean of Columbia College. The President's Report reveals among other things the scale on which the larger American Universities plan their growth. The estimated deficit on the current year for "work now established and in progress" is 92,662 dollars, and the "sum of thirty million dollars must still be added to the resources of Columbia University if it is, within a reasonable time, to accomplish satisfactorily the tasks that are laid upon it". This includes twelve millions for co-operating with the Presbyterian Hospital (one of the largest in New York) in developing graduate instruction and research in medicine and surgery "on a scale at least equal to that found anywhere else in the world"; "six millions for the Faculty of Applied Science for industrial and engineering research and the articulation of the work of research laboratories with the needs and interests of the nation's industries," for "the future of American industry is bound up with the future of American science"; one million for investigation of questions in the history of Law; and two for increasing the equipment and material for research in the general fields of political science, philosophy, and pure science. Professor Seligman claims that while the State stands to supplement and control the individual, and the Church to moralise him, the true function of the University is his emancipation—"not to diffuse knowledge nor give professional training, not even to promote science but to promote and impart intellectual freedom"—as if it were possible to separate these functions! The need of loyal co-operation with each other in a common freedom for common ideals is enforced on all the faculties, to the dissipation of "the traditional opposition between the old faculties and the new disciplines". There is an interesting article on "The Education of Engineers" in the United States. The writer points out that while schools of law and medicine were "first established by practitioners as an outgrowth of the apprenticeship system and were usually well developed as professional schools before they became affiliated with the colleges," the engineering schools were established by "college professors who sought to satisfy industrial needs by the methods to which they were accustomed in the colleges". A curious inquiry was made of over 6700 members of the National Engineering Societies as to the relative importance attached by them to general and technical qualities respectively in judging the reasons for engineering success or in measuring young men for employment or promotion. The importance assigned by these expert engineers to Character, Judgment, Efficiency and Understanding of Men, compared with that assigned by them to Knowledge of Scientific Fundamentals and the Technique of Practice and of Business, was as 82 to 13! John L. Gerig contributes "Celtic Studies in the United States," the remarkable growth of which during the last ten years he attributes not to neo-Celtic enthusiasts with national aims, but to the recognition of "the great value of Celtic from the philological, literary, or historical point of view". The first scientific instruction in Celtic was given at Harvard by Professor F. N. Robinson in 1896, since when he has taught it uninterruptedly; offering Old Irish every year, Middle Irish and Welsh alternately, and occasionally Modern Irish and Gaelic, with a maximum of eight and an average of three to four students. There is at Harvard a travelling fellowship in Celtic and Comparative Literature. In the University of Chicago there are two courses in Celtic (Professor T. P. Cross) with an average of six and two students respectively; in the University of Illinois courses on Celtic Literature and Civilisation and on Old Irish (Miss Schœpperle); in Washington

University on Modern Scottish Gaelic and Irish (Professor E. G. Cox); and Celtic is also taught in the University of California and at Dalhousie University, Halifax. Since 1906 "courses in Celtic Literature, Old and Middle Irish, Welsh, Breton, and Comparative Celtic Grammar have been elected with more or less regularity by graduate students"; and "as in Harvard, Celtic has made its strongest appeal to students of mediæval literature and comparative philology". Columbia and the Catholic University of Washington (courses in Irish, Welsh, Breton and Gaelic, and the Celtic material in Old French literature) are the only American Universities as yet which have founded Chairs in Celtic. Mr. Gerig adds some accounts of Celtic Collections in Libraries of the United States, Gaelic Societies, and contributions of American scholars to the subject.

"The University Magazine" of Montreal is also a quarterly; "to express an educated opinion upon questions immediately concerning Canada; and to treat freely in a literary way all matters which have to do with politics, industry, philosophy, science and art". The Principal of McGill and the Professors of English in Toronto and Dalhousie form the editorial committee; and during the absence at the front of the editor, Dr. Andrew MacPhail, Montreal, Principal Peterson and Professors Colby and Lafleur undertake the editing. In the December number (Vol. XV, No. 4) Topics of the Day include paragraphs on "The Length of the War," "Pacificism," "The Dominions Royal Commission" (on industry and commerce, etc.), "An Imperial Consular Service," etc., etc. There is a description of Pozières, 16-17 September, by "One Who Was There," as vivid a battle-piece as we have read from this war. Our own Professor John Adams has a refreshing article on "The Joy of Irresponsible Atomism" in Psychology. There is a long review of "Indian Idealism," by R. A. King. "The Rally of the Latin Nations," by A. F. Bruce Clark, in tracing the renaissance of the common conscience and genius of the Latin peoples both before and during the war, gives an interesting account of a conference at Paris in February, 1915, of distinguished representatives from them all, including those of Latin America, and among other extracts from the speeches made quotes these words by Giuglielmo Ferrero on the Battle of the Marne:—

Probably during those days one lived through one of the great moments of history, for it was the first moment in which our generation, astonished, asked itself whether after all it was not possible that mass and number might *not* be everything in the world. . . . This war must be the *revanche* of true intellectual and moral greatness over the arrogance of "the colossal," which had hardened and blinded men's minds; it must restore to the world appreciation for those things, in all domains of activity, which are great only by the smallness of their proportions and by the modesty of a greatness that comes wholly from within; it must prepare a new generation capable of doing great things with simplicity and without arrogance and—a world which has recovered its moral balance by re-discovering the meaning of true greatness. He closes by asking whether the other Latin nations can leave France "alone to the very end at the terrible and glorious task from which the genius of our race is destined to emerge rejuvenated".

Ferrero's dictum is that "on the whole Latin civilisation has stood for quality as distinguished from quantity, true greatness as distinguished from 'the colossal'". J. M. Gibbon (alumnus of Aberdeen, 1891-93) suggests an interesting connection between "Shakespeare and the Pilgrim Fathers," through the Earl of Southampton, the poet's patron and pupil, and a member of that "Patriot" Party by which the patent was granted for the voyage of the "Mayflower" in 1621; while D. Fraser Harris discourses on "Shakespeare

and Biological Science". Other subjects are "Literary Atmosphere" (of somewhat forced humour on "How to Read"), "Kustarny," a national industry of Russia, "Earthquake and War," and "Woman Suffrage Today". There are three poems, but no personalia nor record of the work of the Universities connected with the Magazine.

The "Varsity Magazine Supplement, Toronto, 1916," is a handsome folio of 134 pages (*plus* an enviable fifty-two more of advertisements). Lavishly illustrated it forms "a record of University war activities," which redound to the honour of the University of Toronto. Approximately there are 3250 of her graduates (including ninety-seven members of the faculty) and students on active service, of whom about 1080 are in the ranks and 1936 are commissioned officers. Over 130 have fallen. It is interesting to compare these numbers with the corresponding numbers of Aberdeen; at the present date there are about 2200 graduates, alumni, and students on naval and military service (including some thirty-six Red Cross and Civil Surgeons) and the number of the fallen is 130. The Toronto supplement gives portraits of 119 of the fallen and of no fewer than 2200 of those on active service, a fuller collection we imagine than that achieved by any other University. The other portraits are those of the Allied Sovereigns and principal statesmen and commanders by sea and land, the Premier of Canada, the President of Toronto University and some of the heads of the University War Hospitals, etc. The personal articles include the Premier of Canada and the President of the University, Lord Kitchener and J. Pierpont Morgan. The story is told of the "University of Toronto, No. 4 Base Hospital" in Canada, in England, and on the Mediterranean and at Salonika. Extracts are given from letters from Mesopotamia and elsewhere. Sir Gilbert Murray writes on "Oxford in War Time," Mary Roberts Rinehart on the work of the Red Cross at the front, and Stanley Naylor on "The Serbian People in War Time," J. G. Fitzgerald on "The War Work of the Antitoxin Laboratory," and Sir Edmund Walker on "What the War Means to Canada". There are articles on "The Divine Irony," "Is America Generous?" "The Social-Democratic Party in Germany," "What is Back of the German Mind" (by Prof. Macallum, F.R.S., who traces the brutality that the German military authorities have countenanced and even encouraged to the abnormal history of Germany since 1618 and "the enormous influence" of the memory of the ruthless wars which have devastated Germany since then), "Learning to Fly" (the observations of a military aviator) and "Britain a Great Amphibian," by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill. There are several stirring pieces of verse. This partial catalogue of the contents serves to show the large scale and high standard of this War Supplement to the Magazine of our sister University. Almost all the articles are vividly illustrated. We congratulate Toronto on its contribution to the forces of the Empire, in the great Cause which has called them forth, on this sumptuous record of its military and medical services in this war, and on the wide outlook, varied interest, and high conscience of the record.

"Otago University Review," Dunedin, New Zealand, has reached its thirtieth volume—a reproach to the Universities of Scotland. No. 2 of that volume (October, 1916) is a small quarto of 67 pages including 6 of advertisements. There are articles on "Orators and Oratory," "Research in Agricultural Science," "Professor Marshall, M.A., D.Sc." (who is leaving the

chair of Geology for the Headmastership of Wanganui College), "Cambridge" and university life there, "The Otago University O.T.C.—Medical Unit," and a reprint of Viscount Grey of Falloden's impressive declaration on the aims of the Allies, which he made through an interviewer for publication in America. Editorial Paragraphs, Obiter Dicta, four sets of verses, the reception of Graduates, the University Roll of Honour and War Roll, "Notes on the 'Varsity in Egypt," a single "Review," and some notes on the Faculties, Residential Colleges, and University Societies complete a full and interesting number. Thirty-one members of the University have fallen in the war.

"Sydney University Medical Journal," October, 1916 (New Series, Vol. XI, Pt. 2), is a number of 88 pages, of contents grave and gay, in prose and verse, with cartoons of popular lectures, portraits of graduates fallen in the war with their obituaries, and humorous sketches. Some of the articles deal with the Medical Time Table, the Medical Student and National Service, and local questions. The purely professional are on "Gastric and Duodenal Ulcers from a Surgical Point of View" (C. E. Corlette, M.D., Ch.M.), "On the Neurones of the Sensory Ganglia" (Prof. J. T. Wilson), "Immunisation Against Epidemic Meningitis" (Prof. D. A. Welsh), and "The Application of Embryology to Surgery, illustrated" (J. L. McKelvey, M.B., Ch.M.), and an illustrated Letter from Dr. H. M. Moran on "A Doctor Sahib in Mesopotamia," and elsewhere with the A.A.M.C. The personalia are few. In all the School has lost ten graduates in this war.

As we go to press "The Alumni Register," University of Pennsylvania (Vol. XIX, No. 1, October, 1916), has just reached us, with accounts and photographs of the last annual reunion of Alumni of the years in which the number "6" occurs, back to 1856.

We have also received some numbers of "The Magazine of The Scottish Churches College" of Calcutta. That of September reports an address delivered by the Rev. Principal Watt (M.A., D.D., Aberd.) on "Two Years of War," which emphasizes the justice of our cause, illustrated from (among other points) the German disregard of treaties, the unprovoked attack on Belgium, and the atrocities committed by our enemies there and elsewhere. The bulk of the contents of this periodical consists of short articles on literary or scientific subjects, reports of college societies, and brief reviews, all in English; as well as a few pages both of verse and prose in Bengalee.

The January number contains an impressive address by N. K. Bose on "The Religious Responsibilities of Indian Christian Students" and "A Night's Outing" by Praphulla Chandra Sen, B.A., late Lance-Havildar, Bengal Ambulance Corps, an interesting account of a special service rendered in the Mesopotamian Campaign. The corps was organized by Dr. Sarbadhikary (LL.D. Aberdeen, 1912), Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

We continue to receive regularly the interesting "University of Durham College of Medicine Gazette," now in its seventeenth volume, and the sixteenth year of its existence. Each number contains an article or two, some lively notes on the life of the College, the list of a few appointments, and, like all others of its kind during the war, tributes to members of the University who have fallen, with their portraits.

"The Cambridge Magazine" continues to ignore the strength of the cause of this country and her allies, and to provide a useful summary of foreign opinions on the war.

Letters from Men on Service.

II.

BAPTISM OF FIRE: FROM A ROYAL ENGINEER.

You will have received my post-card saying that I was moving off. Naturally you will have guessed that there was something in the wind, and I am glad to say that I have returned to our old billets none the worse of my first visit to the trenches.

We left our billets here last Tuesday and journeyed in buses to a place which —, I should think, knows well. At least his battalion was there a considerable time. There we were billeted in a loft about four miles from the firing line.

The country round about was absolutely flat, and comparatively speaking showed little signs of the firing line being so near at hand. One thing, however, did not fail to let one know this, namely, a battery of 6-inch howitzers hidden in the opposite side of the road from our billet. For the greater part of the first night they were in action, and made the whole place shake.

The following night I paid my first visit to the trenches. In the clear moonlight we marched along a canal bank for about three miles and then broke off towards the line. Everything was quiet. Only the occasional boom of a gun or the rat-tat-tat of a machine gun broke the stillness of the night. Having finished our small task of preparation for the strafe, we returned to billets early in the morning.

The whole of next day I spent in bed so that I would be thoroughly fit for the hard and tiring work which I knew was before us.

Two more visits to the trenches, and our work was complete and ready for the strafe.

So far the three preliminary visits were very quiet. There was nothing to bother us in the way of fire from Fritz; only two minenwerfers on the first night, which landed about fifty yards away, gave any need for making for cover.

On the day for the strafe we went into the trenches in the forenoon and made final preparations. All along everything was quiet; nothing unusual was happening as far as the Bosche knew, until, at the precise moment, our guns opened with a terrific roar. Whizz, whizz, overhead they flew bang into the German front line. For half an hour this went on, during which time no reply was sent back from the German lines, and it was easy for us to watch in safety the whole of what was going on. Then suddenly Fritz started. "Whizz bangs" galore came across, bursting all around except in our disused trench where we had taken up our position.

Just before this we had seen the infantry go over in grand style. As

one man they went over and were soon about their grim business. Still the shells flew around, and as each one fell, one and all cringed to the side of the trench for as much cover as possible. Then on a pre-arranged signal we were in action. It is curious how up to this time every one sought as much cover as possible, but once this signal went every thought of cover was dispelled. Having finished our part we packed up and were off. This, however, was no easy task. We passed along our front line trench in comparative safety, and then on through the supports. Here, as might be expected, the fire was heavy, and the trenches were badly knocked in. On through this we passed, our sergeant leading the way, not knowing exactly where he was going. When we came to the end of the trench we found we had come out at the wrong place. There was nothing for it now except to get out there and cross over the open for a distance of about four to five hundred yards. Across this we staggered for we were all fagged out with our loads, and on all sides the "coal-boxes" landed. By this time one had the feeling that although all the shells from all the German guns were raining on this place, one would not hurry. At last we arrived at our destination almost completely fagged out. This place was the neighbouring village, where we were able to rest and drink for a while. Having rested we continued our way to our billets, where most of us were soon in bed and fast asleep.

Such was my first time "in action". I shall never forget it, for it was pretty rough for a first time, and as hot an hour and a half as many of the old hands have had.

The whole affair was a complete success, and Fritz must have had a bad shock. Naturally one feels a little shaky for the first time under fire, and I was by no means sorry when all our work was over.

We are now back again in our old billets. I suppose we shall carry on as before, until our turn comes again.

The Bombardment of Belgrade University.



THE present terrible war has naturally interfered in a serious way with the work of the leading Universities belonging to the nations engaged in the struggle. Fortunately, our own country has escaped the horrors of invasion, and the chief effects here have been a serious crippling of finances and a depletion of classes. In Oxford and Cambridge some of the Colleges have practically been given up.

In such a world-wide crisis, one is naturally apt to forget—or at least to undervalue—the troubles of the smaller nations. Belgium possesses some of the oldest Universities in Europe. Every one knows the deplorable fate of Louvain. The Germans there destroyed a library which was absolutely unique. Recently, they have tried to win over the sympathies of the Flemings by proposing to set up a Flemish University at Ghent. The leading professors of Belgium, to their infinite credit, have refused to have anything to do with this precious proposal. A few Dutchmen have consented to be appointed, but one Dutch paper says with biting sarcasm that they have probably done so only because they would never have obtained such a position in their own country. We have, however, another “gallant little ally” in the south-east whose fortunes are less known to us, but of whose misfortunes the world at least knows something—the brave little nation of Serbia. The programme of the “strafexpedition” of Austria-Hungary into Serbia included many items reminiscent more of mediaeval barbarism than of the wars of civilised nations. Amongst these were the use of explosive bullets, the massacre of prisoners and wounded soldiers, the butchery of civilians, the pillage and destruction of private property, and the bombardment (without warning) of open towns. It is the last item of the programme to which I should like to refer, with particular mention of the wanton destruction of Serbia’s only seat of learning.

Belgrade is an open town, for its ancient Turkish fortress cannot in these days be seriously regarded as a work of defence. It is merely an interesting historical monument recalling the centuries of ruthless Turkish dominion over the Serbs. Nevertheless, from the very outbreak of hostilities, Belgrade was treated to a specially savage bombardment at the hands of the Austrians, who apparently hoped by so doing to demonstrate the fact that they had been duly baptized in the doctrine of “Kultur,” and thereby “had a right to all the privileges of the sons and allies of the Kultured”. All sorts of buildings were shelled without distinction. Hospitals, indeed, seemed to be picked out for special attention. The University, whose noble façade overlooks the Danube, and accordingly confronted the Austrian guns, has been almost wholly destroyed; yet Austria was a party to the Hague Convention, which

The Bombardment of Belgrade University 149

expressly stipulates that "buildings devoted to science, the arts and charity" must be preserved if they do not serve, and are not used for, any military purpose.

The University was not being used for any military purpose, and it is not situated in the neighbourhood of buildings whose destruction was necessary for strategical reasons. The shrapnel shells from the other side of the Danube penetrated the facade, and exploded in the interior. The part devoted to the Faculty of Letters was demolished by large calibre shells coming from the direction of the Save. The science laboratories with all their valuable apparatus are utterly destroyed. There is no need to enlarge upon the destruction effected by a *soi-disant* "Kultured" nation. The reader will find full particulars with photographs in a French work, lately prepared by M. Stanoiewitch, Principal of the University of Belgrade, copies of which have been presented to the public libraries and to King's College Library. The history of this very young University is extremely interesting, and is typical of the perseverance of the people in its struggle for life among the civilised nations.

From the fall of Constantinople till the first revolution in 1804, Serbia was under the heel of the Turk. Primary schools and one High School, founded in 1804, survived only till 1813, when the Turkish hordes returned. After the second revolution in 1815, primary schools were opened again, but the High School had to wait till 1830. From this High School, definitely transferred to Belgrade in 1841, was evolved the University. Its early name was a "Lycée," and the name reveals the French origin of the whole educational system. The main object in view was to provide an "encyclopædia" education for the future officials of the state, and this institution was managed directly by the Minister for Public Instruction.

Various changes and additions were made until, in 1905, a fully-equipped University was established. The opening took place on 2 October, 1905, in presence of the King, his Ministers, diplomatists, and many delegates from foreign Universities. Telegrams and letters of congratulation were sent from all parts of the world. It is an interesting fact that only one message came from Austria, which possesses so many Universities, all of which were invited to send delegates. This exceptional message came from the University of Prague. Why did the Austrians in 1905 refuse to salute the youngest University in Europe? They preferred to send their "Vivat," and "Crescat," and "Floreat Alma Mater Serbica" in a new and original form, unknown before July, 1914—namely, in the exclusive Austrian form of large calibre projectiles.

ALEXANDER A. CORMACK.

The Birth Brieves of the Burgh of Aberdeen.



THE records in the archives of the city of Aberdeen are among the richest in Scotland. But while much of this interesting material relating to the history of the town has been published, much still remains in manuscript form, difficult to decipher, and bound in volumes which give no indication as to their contents. Among them are four old volumes known as Propinquity Registers or Birth Brieves. They relate to a period of 160 years (1637-1797). So far only one of them has been published, in the Spalding Club's "Miscellany," Vol. V.

The original MSS. are easy of access to the curious reader, and the information they contain is vast and varied. As can be inferred from their title, the Registers were kept originally as records of family connections in days when birth and marriage certificates were rare. After a time the testimony given by the documents to facts of importance led to the process being applied in other matters where it was desirable to have certified information sworn to by responsible persons. Depositions of this character also are included under the title "Birth Brieves". Gradually documents containing all sorts of information regarding trade and commerce were so treated, giving us a picture of industrial life in those times. Thus the scope of the volumes is wider than their designation. Their contents may be conveniently summarized as follows :—

1. Birth Brieves proper.
2. Documents concerning trade and shipping.
3. Others relating to the curing of fish and pork.
4. Miscellaneous.

The proceeding was for the most part invariable. One or more persons "compeared" before the magistrates of the burgh. Having been put on oath to speak the truth, they emitted a declaration concerning their genealogy or their business affairs, as the case might be. Witnesses to confirm their statements were cited and sworn. The magistrates then gave the deponent a written statement to the truth of his claims, signed with the seal of the burgh.

First, of the Birth Brieves proper. The simplest are mere statements of relationship drawn up apparently without any motive other than the party's desire to have a written and certified record of the fact. In a few cases they trace descent for four or five generations, but generally do not go further than grandparents. The witnesses are persons who have lived in the neighbourhood for many years, "and know as they have deponed, all which is truth as they shall answer to God". In most cases the declarants wish to establish a connection to somebody who has died abroad, and whose heir they claim to

be. They are required to send out "proper powers of attorney and along therewith ane authentic proof of their propinquity and relation to the said deceased". In this respect the Brieves are peculiarly interesting as showing the families who emigrated from the Eastern Counties to seek their fortunes abroad. We find the typical Aberdeenshire names : Gordons of Coldwells, and of Govel ; Skenes of Dyce ; Byres of Tonley ; Innes of Culquoich, as well as representatives of the families of Burnett, Cruickshank, Forbes, Gilchrist, and many more. Some of them attained high positions in foreign lands. In 1695 Francis Fordyce, son of John Fordyce of Auchincrive, attended college at Douai where his uncle was rector. From thence he went to Oran in the Barbary States, where ultimately he was knighted by the King of Spain in whose service he became admiral. After many years a shipmaster of Aberdeen declares that he met with him on one of his voyages. "He was not certain of what his real denomination was, only that he wore a flag with the King of Spain's arms on his barge, which no others that had any concern with the galleons wore but himself." David Martin, son of Alexander Martin, in Brae of Pitfodels, was sometime sheriff of Hunterdon County, and in 1750 became rector of an Academy for teaching languages and sciences, at Philadelphia. Robert Donaldson, son of an Aberdeen surgeon, went abroad to St. Christophers where he became Deputy Provost Marshal about the year 1735. The Rev. John Black of Auchterless became chaplain to His Majesty George II. at Hampton Court. He transferred his services to the regiment commanded by the Earl of Ancrum and went with the army to Germany, where he died. Dr. Alexander Stuart, son of Alexander Stuart of Colpnay (and presumably a graduate of Aberdeen), became physician to Queen Caroline, while John Stiven, son of David Stiven at Kirktown of Feteresso, was about 1737 surgeon-in-ordinary to the Prince of Wales. Captain William Gordon, son to James Gordon of Cobardy, died in service of the Empress of Austria (1768), while Brigadier James Gordon, brother of Gordon of Achleuchries, served the Emperor of Russia. James Gray, son of James Gray of Balgownie and nephew to the Right Honourable Lord Gray, went to Riga. The description of one John Innes who left Aberdeen for Surat reads like a modern passport : "A well favoured youth, round, fair, and of clear colour, without any marks or blemish in his face".

Poland was popular with Aberdeen as a goal of emigration, and her sons no doubt helped to stereotype the word Scot in Polish as the designation of a packman or pedlar. Her merchants settled in Riga, Rotterdam, and Gottenberg. Many went westwards to Jamaica, Buenos Ayres, Virginia, and the Carolinas, while a smaller number favoured India.

Quite different are the depositions relating to trade and shipping. Most of them were made with a view to getting insurance on a ship and cargo wrecked "through no fault of the Shipmaster and crew but allenarly by stress of weather". It was customary for the skipper in a storm to take a "protest at the main mast in presence of his crew that he might not be liable for any damage the goods might sustain". The deponents are usually merchants, and their witnesses members of the crew of the lost ship. The insurance was usually made for them by merchants in London or abroad. It is often expressed in "stivers Hollands money" or "gilders Pollish money". Goods damaged but not wholly destroyed by a storm were exposed for sale by "publict rouse" in the presence of a baillie or some other civic official.

During the wars with France the sea was infested with privateers. They seized and looted the merchant vessels, keeping one or more of the crew hostage until a heavy ransom was paid. On more than one occasion the unfortunate prisoner was never again heard of. In 1710 during the wars of the Spanish Succession, a ship sailing from Holland was taken by a French pirate, "and after miserable maltreatment of the master and seamen, yea of applying burning matches to the Master and other cruelties, they pillaged the said ship of all things they could get, of boxes, bags, mats and a whole hogsh-head of reid wyn". . . . "And after all the said skipper was forced to ransom for one hundereth pund sterling according to the ransom bill." Sometimes the ransom bill amounted to more than £200. In October, 1744, a ship was actually kidnapped from Montrose harbour. "The privateer had got in over the bar of Montrose and launched her boat which came up to the ship, cut her cables and carried her out to sea." Merchantmen often sought the protection of naval vessels. In one deposition the skipper of a trading ship complained of their naval convoy sailing so fast that the smaller boat could not keep up with her, but was taken by a pirate near Montrose (June, 1708). One privateer is described as having "four mounted guns and about fifty more".

During the French wars too, the Pressgang was active. In May, 1706, the *Eagle* was forced by stress of weather to seek shelter in Dublin harbour. Most of her crew were "pressed" into the navy, so that there were not sufficient sailors left to man the ship. The captain made the best of it by selling the cargo in Dublin. In 1756, during the Seven Years War, the Pressgang was busy in Aberdeen.

It is perhaps unfair to question whether the deponents had always a strict regard for the truth, but the accounts of some voyages read suspiciously. In 1716 one boat bound from "Ferimus in the Murray Firth" to London was wrecked off Girdle Ness. "The country people, about sixty men cam down, and the said James Dunbar went down to them and prayed and intreated them to work and the master would pay them, but they would not." A few of the shipwrecked crew "took horse and rode to Aberdeen and made application to the magistrates for help to save ship and cargoe". . . . "The Magistrates of Aberdeen with their officers came in person threatned, beat and whipt the rabill," who were stealing all they could lay hands on, "notwithstanding a strong guard of souldiers who shote at some of them". Next day "they rode to town, being a post day, and the master wrote letters to whom concerned, which the said James Dunbar copied and sent them that post and gave ane exact account of what was saved".

It is difficult to realize now the time a ship could spend in these days on a voyage to the Baltic or the Mediterranean. In October, 1714, a boat with a cargo of herring set off from the Moray Firth to Dantzic. She touched at Copenhagen, where she remained all the winter. In March she finally sailed for Dantzic, where she disposed of the herring and was reloaded with flax, iron, and hemp. Another vessel laden with dried cod from Aberdeen to Leghorn took so long on the voyage that the captain realized that before they reached Leghorn the season for selling fish would be over. Accordingly he sold the cargo in Cadiz and Saloa.

To a person interested in the industrial history of the eighteenth century these old depositions on shipping convey valuable information. In 1721

7050 yards of linen, as well as 150 dozen worsted stockings "all of the manufactory and product of this county," were shipped from Aberdeen to Cadiz. One thousand quintall of ling "taken and dried by the fishers of the sea towns of this and neighbouring counties" were sent to Barcelona. Salmon, herrings, and lead formed the cargo of a vessel bound for Venice in 1713. Salmon, grilse, herring, plaiden, and stockings were regularly exported to Germany and the Low Countries. In 1741, "one hundred and fourty one baggs of peese" were sent to Campvere. In 1748 a cargo of barley worth £125 sterling was exported from Fraserburgh to Gottenberg. In these days Cromarty and Chanonry (now Fortrose) were flourishing seaport towns with a herring trade. Several times there is mention of brandy sent from Aberdeen to London. The procedure is instructive. Before being sent aboard ship it was tasted by the Couper, his servant, and the master of the vessel. On its arrival in London samples taken from each cask were sealed in vials and sent back to Aberdeen. They were opened and tasted in presence of the Town Clerk, a Baillie, and a few other witnesses. It is interesting to find that in these days oatmeal was largely exported from Newburgh. Its destination was generally the Continent, but sometimes Ireland.

The principal imports of Aberdeen mentioned in these documents were flax, lint, hemp, and iron from Germany; wine from the Canaries; lemons and oil from the West Indies, and nuts from Gibraltar. Some cargoes are described as "Hollands goods," which included "aprons and broad knetings". On one occasion "thirty eight loaves of sugar containing two hundred pounds @ 72/ per cwt." were shipped for Aberdeen from Leith. The *St. Lucas*, which stranded at Montrose in 1711, carried raisins, figs, green tea, coffee beans, rice and a "rimen" of large grey paper. In November, 1707, a boat from Ireland met with a storm near the Island of Cara and had to throw overboard about eighty-two casks of butter. There is mention of honey sent from Dantzig and "dails and trees from Norroway".

The Brieves relating to the curing of meat and fish form perhaps the most uninteresting reading of all. The depositions appear to have been made to show that the duty imposed on salt in those days had been duly paid. The deponents swear that they have used only "forraigne great salt without mixture of british or Irish salt imported since the first of May, 1707, for which her Majesty's duety was paid or secured". We find mention of the number of barrels of salmon cured varying from one to thirty-six. The most important fishing grounds appear to have been the Cruives on Don, the waters of Ythan rented by James Gordon of Ellon, the Netherdon rented by Mr. John Gordon, Civilist of the King's College, and the King's Cavell on Don, of which William Gordon of Govell was heritor. The quotations about cod caught and cured give an idea as to trade at the time. Patrick Cruikshank in Peterhead, "cured, pyned and packed four thousand and eight hundereth dry codd fish," while in the same year some fishers in Cullen of Boyne depone that they cured "three thousand and six hundereth small and great codd fish".¹

¹ "Instructions from the Magistrates and Counsell of the burgh of Aberdeen to John Allardes, late Provost Commissioner for the said burgh to the ensuing parliament.

"June 20, 1705.

"Item to get ane act of parliament encourageing the salting and curing of pork and that it be free of all duety seeing it is cured with foraigne salt. And that non be salted under seventy pund weight clean pork, and that non be salted for exportation or sale but what is

In addition to the various classes of Brieves mentioned, there are several miscellaneous depositions which sometimes puzzle one as to why they were made. One of them deals with a wager between William Gordon, Collector of the Customs at Aberdeen, and James Paterson, Landsurveyor, as to "whether it was possible for a ship to goe out of the harbour of Aberdeen that day". Two old seamen were called to settle the debate, and it was agreed that it was only possible "if she were lying in Torry under the weather shore". In 1722 John Strachan, a merchant in Dundee, complained that a shipmaster in Bergen insured heavily a ship and cargo of small value. "The insurance seemed to be made out a very fals and bade designe of sinking the ship at sea in order to recover the insurance." Whereupon fishermen from Newburgh who had seen the ship deserted and sinking gave their evidence. A Brieve of an unusual character tells how one James Douglas "was brought up in the said burgh a poor boy," and that the deponent had seen him "go thorow the town in his mother's hand and geting charity". A few were made to prove that ships had duly performed quarantine. One of unusual interest deserves to be quoted *in extenso*.

"Compeared John Anderson and John Pratt, shipmasters in Aberdeen, and John Smith one of the towne officers of Aberdeen, and being solemnly sworne deponed that upon Friday last in the forenoon their comeing a ship out of the sea into the road of Aberdeen with a flagg upon her topp-masthead, and fyreing a gunne, and she being discovered to be a french privateer, the deponents by order of the magistrates of Aberdeen upon account of the for-said signall and the cessation of arms being proclaimed both for sea and land at London and France, went and called for one of the boats of Footie in the suburbs of Aberdeen and therein went aboard of the said privateer in the road of Aberdeen haveing then her said flagg displayed upon the said topmasthead. And they after they went aboard demanded of the Captain of the privateer what he wanted seeing he hade putt out and made forsaid signalls, who without answering anything except that it was for his ransoms, ordered the deponents to his cabine, and told them they were his prisoners of warr, and would not permitt them to goe ashoar againe aboard of their own boat except that they would ransome. And the deponents having told him severall tymes that they had come aboard of him by order of the saids magistrates and upon the faith of the said signall that therfor and in respect of the cessation of arms as said is a proclamation whereof by her Majestie Queen Anne they produced and delivered to him and which he kept. They would not ransome, yet nevertheless he told the deponents that he hade no regaurd thereto, and would not suffer them to goe ashoar againe without they would ransome, so that he carryed them to sea and detained them untill the Sabbath day thereafter in the afternoon that the Deponents and Captain of the said Privateer entered in a communeing anent the said ransome so that for their liberation and urgent business ashoar they were forced to agree with the Captain of the said privateer for one hundereth and ten pund sterling money of ransom conforme to the ransome brief subscribed by them and Lewis de Villay, Captain commander of the said privateer the *Neptune* of Calais of four mounted guns

slaughtered betwixt the fyfteinth of December and the fyfteinth day of March yeirly under the penalty of twenty pund for each swyne. And that every barrell containe two hundereth and ten pund weight of pynd pork and have the townes birne marke upon the same. And that the Deans of Gild and Shirrefs see this act putt in executione."—(Copied from unpublished documents of the Town House.)

and about sixty men. And also depons that they with John Morrisone sailer in Alloway who was a ransomer aboard the said privateer to be hostage for them for their ransome. And that thereafter about ten acloak at night upon the said Sabbath day the said privateer putt the deponents ashoar upon the Isleand of May in the South Firth. And the deponents heard the Captain of the said privateer desyre his boats crew who brought them ashoar to bring him of two shep aff of the said Isleand. And depons that they did see his said crew take four shep aff the said Isleand and carry them aboard. And that the said Isleand is the place where the light hous is kept in the entry to the Firth of forth other wayes called the River of Edinburgh. And this is the truth."

Although some of the Brieves are too incoherent to be of any value, they prove on the whole a mine of wealth for the genealogist and local historian. They emphasize the close contact that Scotland had in the past with the Continent of Europe—a contact which has given us a great identity with the European mind and which has been emphasized by Baron Friedrich von Hugel in his new book, "The German Bait".

MARGARET R. MACKENZIE.

Correspondence.

THE WAR AND SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE "REVIEW".

THE EDITOR, "ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW".

FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH, BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA, U.S.,
December, 1916.

SIR,

In 1914 I left London to seek a better climate. After having charge of a Church in Victoria, British Columbia, for rather more than a year, I accepted a call to the First Unitarian Church, Berkeley, California. This is a College church at the gates of the University of California. The University has an extraordinarily large enrolment of students (over 5000), and my work lies especially in the student community. Berkeley is beautifully situated on San Francisco Bay, opposite the city. Within my parish is also the Pacific Unitarian School for the ministry, one of whose students is my assistant. I have been here a little over a year, and find the life and work of a College-town minister in California full of interest.

I have not been allowed to return to England, having come to the Pacific Coast for my health, but my wife (Mabel Grant, M.A., 1908) and I follow with the closest interest the great service which our "Alma Mater" is doing in Britain's hour of trial. We mourn the loss of several friends of College days, and watch for news of others who are on active service. It has not been easy for us to stay thousands of miles away while our best friends are making the great sacrifice.

The REVIEW must not suffer; more than ever shall we need it after the war, when so many will move to new posts and the reconstruction will begin. In memory of Andrew Fraser, William Urquhart, and Angus Legge, I am enclosing three extra subscriptions with my own. Their memory and that of a sadly large number of others who have laid down their lives is cherished in our home.

Please send copies of the REVIEW for the year 1917 to any three of the following who are not subscribers already:—

Miss H. A. F. Berry, Seamen's Hostel, Belvedere, Kent.

Miss Mary Cook, Boghead, Clatt, Aberdeenshire.

Capt. Lachlan Macrae, c/o Schoolhouse, Brin, Daviot, Inverness-shire.

Capt. David M. Baillie, c/o Mrs. Baillie, Seaview Road, Nairn.

W. D. V. Slessor—present address unknown to me. [2nd Lieut. Cavalry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers, Zhob Militia, Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan].

In addition to these three memorial subscriptions for the year 1917, I enclose my own for 1916-17.

I am, etc.,

HAROLD E. B. SPEIGHT.

[M.A., 1908; and with first-class Honours in Mental Philosophy, 1909.]

The Editor has received the following from the distinguished head of another University:—

"Many thanks for the November number of the REVIEW. I have read it with much interest—and some envy."

Reviews.

DAVID GILL—MAN AND ASTRONOMER. Memories of Sir David Gill, K.C.B., H.M. Astronomer (1879-1907) at the Cape of Good Hope. Collected and arranged by George Forbes, F.R.S., with portraits and illustrations. London: John Murray, 1916.

THIS Biography of a distinguished man of science ought not to pass unnoticed in the pages of this REVIEW. Its subject was born in Aberdeen, he was a student in our Marischal College and University during the last two years of its separate existence, and—*opere peracto*—when his many wanderings had ended, they laid his body to rest, as he had himself arranged, in the churchyard of our own venerable Cathedral.

David Gill was born at 48 Skene Terrace, on 12 June, 1843. He was the eldest of those who survived from infancy of the family of David Gill, Senior, who carried on, at 78 Union Street, a leading business as a wholesale dealer in, rather than maker of, clocks and watches. After spending his early school-days at Dr. Tulloch's Academy, David was sent, in 1857, along with his younger brother Patrick, to Dollar Academy where they boarded with the head master, Dr. Lindsay. Gill returned from Dollar before the beginning of the winter college session of 1858-9 and during that session and the following he attended at Marischal College, as a "private" student, Natural History under Professor Nicol, Chemistry under Mr., afterwards Professor, Brazier, and Mathematics under Professor Cruickshank (along with the extra-academical classes of Dr. David Rennet)—but, in addition, Gill reaped the inestimable advantage of the intellectual stimulus of the lectures on Natural Philosophy of one who has been spoken of as "the greatest natural philosopher the world has seen since the death of Isaac Newton," namely, Professor James Clerk Maxwell. As a co-prizeman with Gill in Maxwell's class of 1859-60, the writer can fully appreciate and endorse Gill's remark made in after-life, that "Maxwell's teaching influenced the whole of my future life". Nearly half a century after these Marischal College days, in his Presidential Address to the British Association in 1907, Gill made special mention of Maxwell's teaching, referring to "the whimsical way in which he used to impress great principles upon us. We all laughed before we understood: then some of us understood and remembered." Gill instanced Maxwell's objections to our "very unpractical standards" of measure, which "any capable physicists in Mars or Jupiter" would understand, if only we adopted, say, "the wave-length of the D-line of sodium" vapour as our measure of length—a measure permanent, no doubt, and available anywhere in the Universe where sodium is found, but equalling about $\frac{1}{20000}$ of 1 inch!

Aberdeen, unfortunately, lost Maxwell in 1860 at the Union of the Universities, but his influence remained. Unwittingly, but not the less really,

Gill continued until 1872 fitting himself for the scientific pursuits of his life. Writing in the height of his fame as H.M. Astronomer at the Cape to an old friend, he said—"You are quite right. . . . The best part of my astronomical education was the time I spent in a workshop. Here, far away from Grubb, or Cooke, or Troughton and Simms, many a mess I should have been in but for that training." Gill was referring to the years he spent in fitting himself for the work of his father's business which he entered as a junior partner in 1863. With this object before him, yielding to his father's urgent request, and stifling, for a time, those strong scientific leanings which Maxwell's influence had evoked, Gill entered on a settled plan of training which consisted of extended visits to London, Switzerland, including Besançon, Paris, and then Coventry and Clerkenwell, in each of which centres he engaged in practical work in the leading watch-making establishments and thereby acquired the technical skill to design, construct, and alter the most delicate instruments and the most complicated machinery. What such practical skill implies for an astronomer one may gather from a glance into Gill's own article on "Heliometer" in the 11th edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica". The high mathematical powers which the achievements of Newton, Laplace, Adams, and Leverrier demanded did not lie within Gill's range: but the superb accuracy of his work as one of the greatest astronomers of precision, in respect of the minutest details, is now fully recognized. In this connexion one must not omit reference to a great natural gift, that of remarkably fine eyesight. A splendid shot at the butts as a rifleman in early life, he was always a keen sportsman and an expert at deer-stalking. By his lengthy residence abroad he acquired, moreover, such a familiarity with the French language as stood him in good stead as when, in the summer of 1879, on the eve of his departure for the Cape, he had occasion to visit officially no fewer than eight Continental Observatories, namely those of Paris, Leiden, Groningen, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Helsingfors, Pulkowa and Strassburg.

As above indicated, it was in 1872 that Gill finally left business and entered on scientific pursuits. It came about in this way. After his return home in 1863, through a friendly and helpful association at King's College with Professor David Thomson, Maxwell's successor, Gill made such advances in astronomical knowledge that, in 1867, he furnished his "observatory" in the garden at Skene Terrace with a first-class telescope of admirable definition, having a speculum of 12 inches and focal length of 10 feet. This instrument, bought second-hand, he mounted equatorially, the principal castings being made in Aberdeen from his own design, while the driving-clock was of his own construction. With this instrument he had begun to attempt the measurement of stellar-distances through observations of parallax. He also attained to such success in photographing the moon's surface that a photograph of exceptional quality, sent to Dr. Huggins, came under the notice of another amateur astronomer like himself, Lord Lindsay, who was so impressed with its scientific value that, in December, 1871, his father, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres, addressed to Gill a letter intimating Lord Crawford's intention to build and equip an Observatory at Dunecht and inviting Gill to become its first Director. The answer to this offer involved a momentous decision—but it was soon arrived at, for Gill was not without a ready counsellor and guide. Some eighteen months previously he had been married to the lady whom, one Sunday in August, 1865, he had met incidentally on the

way, along with a cousin who resided in Foveran, to the Parish Church there—although Gill was an Episcopalian, as the writer can testify who statedly twice every Sunday, used to meet the family on their way to what was then known as “the Chapel,” or “St. Andrew’s Chapel,” now “St. Andrew’s Cathedral,” in King Street. This lady gave her voice for the abandonment of the pursuit of “filthy lucre” in the prosperous Union Street business, and so, through the acceptance of Lord Crawford’s offer, astronomy ceased to be Gill’s hobby and became his life-long absorbing pursuit.

The planning and equipment of the Observatory which Lord Crawford was establishing at Dunecht had gone on for two years when it had to be discontinued. The two enthusiasts set out in the autumn of 1874—Lord Lindsay in his yacht *Venus* and Gill (in charge of fifty chronometers for the determination of longitude) by the Red Sea route—for Mauritius, to take the measurements of an important astronomical event that had been looked forward to since its last recurrence in 1769, namely, the transit of the planet Venus across the sun’s disc on 9 December, 1874. It may be stated that while, at the critical moments in the planet’s progress, the atmospheric conditions were only moderately satisfactory, Gill formed the opinion that, on the whole, the difficulty of determining the exact instant of contact of the limbs of the sun and planet (which, as he has explained, “is not a sharply-marked phenomenon, but a gradual merging of the two limbs”) rendered this method of determining the sun’s distance not entirely reliable. He, later on, formed the opinion that observations on the minor planets, Iris, Victoria, and Sappho, were to be preferred.

On his way home from Mauritius with the chronometers, Gill accomplished such valuable geodetical work during his stay in Egypt that the Khedive, on the recommendation of his adviser, General Stone, offered to Gill the Directorship of a proposed Geodetical Survey of the country. The offer was ultimately declined, but its consideration led, almost unavoidably, to a review of the existing relationship at Dunecht between Lord Crawford, Lord Lindsay, and Gill, with the result that, after fullest deliberation, “the two friends decided to part,” but “with undiminished friendship and esteem on both sides”. Gill left Dunecht in the summer of 1876 and three years later (June, 1879) he and his wife arrived in Cape Town, Gill to take up at the Observatory there what was to be his work for the next twenty-seven years as H.M. Astronomer at the Cape. For this distinguished post he had given further evidence of his fitness by his successful conduct of an Expedition to the Island of Ascension for the determination of solar parallax by a method suggested by the Astronomer Royal in 1857 but never yet satisfactorily carried out. It consisted of independent observations of Mars, morning and evening, at the time (5 September, 1877) when the planet would be in opposition (i.e., the Earth would be between it and the Sun) and nearer to the Earth than for the next hundred years. The results were considered satisfactory, and were confirmed by Gill’s later observations on minor planets above referred to. The result at which he ultimately arrived for the Sun’s mean distance from the Earth (which is the fundamental astronomical unit of measurement, or “base line”) is now generally accepted, being 92,876,000 miles, corresponding to a horizontal equatorial parallax of 8.802”. On this expedition to a remote and desolate Admiralty Station Gill was accompanied by his wife, who afterwards published a most interesting description of their experiences

in her "Six Months in Ascension—an Unscientific Account of a Scientific Expedition".

No adequate account of Gill's scientific work at the Cape Observatory could be attempted here, nor does his biographer supply such account. Perhaps, however, his greatest achievement is what is known in the astronomical world as the "C.P.D.," the "Cape Photographic Durchmusterung"—being, for the Southern hemisphere, what the Bonn *Durchmusterung* of Argelander and Schönfeldt was for the Northern, namely, a systematic attempt at research into the problems of solar space, by measurement of stellar parallax, through the employment of photography in star-charting. Before commencing this *magnum opus* Gill wrote (18 December, 1883) thereanent to Sir George Airy, then retiring from the office of Astronomer Royal at Greenwich, "I am willing to give up my rest at night for the next ten or twelve years for this work (*and to do it with my own hands*) if Government will give me the necessary means—a 7-inch Heliometer". The account given by a friend of the way in which Gill ultimately obtained from the Treasury in London the cost of this splendid instrument shows how by dogged persistence he could overcome the most masterful official inertia and red tape.

While, as has been indicated, Gill's biographer wisely makes no attempt to turn his work into a Treatise on Astronomy, there is enough stated to confirm the truth of the remark, once made by a leading astronomer, that "the most important part of a telescope is the man at the small end". But surely it is always so. It is the skilful use of an instrument that counts, rather than its fine quality.

After leaving the Cape, Gill took up residence in the top flat of a lofty house in Kensington, No. 34 De Vere Gardens, from which he had an open sky view with extensive outlook over a great part of London. It became, so far as the uncertain state of his wife's health would allow, the meeting-place of astronomers from all parts. The bestowment of K.C.B. in 1900 had been followed by membership of a score or more of the leading scientific societies of the world. His interest in their work, the reduction of certain of his Cape Observations, and the completion of his "History and Description of the Cape Observatory" occupied his energies to the end. His seventieth birthday (12 June, 1913) found him the hearty host of a party of intimate astronomical friends. In the following December, however, he caught a severe cold which developed into double pneumonia, the end coming on the morning of 24 January, 1914. He is survived by Lady Gill.

Gill, as a man, is presented to us as endowed with a high honesty and single-mindedness of purpose, an overflowing joy of living, and a catholicity of interests, in the pursuit of which he displayed an enduring enthusiasm born (if a Scotsman and an Aberdonian may say it) of his strenuous early training and upbringing. There are not many of whom it could be told that when in 1909 (in the sixty-seventh year of his age) he was attending in Paris, as the British Representative, the International Congress on Weights and Measures, at the concluding banquet and dance at the Observatory he made a speech in French and danced almost every dance.

His biographer gives some interesting stories on the personal side. The following may be cited. There had been among leading Astronomers a sort of axiomatic belief that one-tenth of a second of arc might be taken as the ultimate limit of accuracy of measurement. Gill claimed that he could show

from the concordant results of his heliometer observations that one-hundredth of a second of arc (0.01") was attainable. He had been maintaining this at a lecture before a scientific society, explaining that the angle was less than that which would be covered by a three-penny piece at 100 miles distance. At a dinner in the evening he got a genial reminder of his Aberdonian Doric by the remark of the Chairman that nobody but a Scotsman would bother about a three-penny bit 100 miles away. Gill took it in good part.

As regards his religious belief it was in keeping alike with those lofty views of the infinite power of the Creator and those profound lessons of a Christ-like humility with which the subject of his life-work had inspired him.

When I look up unto the heav'ns
Which Thine own fingers fram'd,
Unto the moon, and to the stars,
Which were by Thee ordain'd;

Then say I, What is man, that he
Remember'd is by Thee?
Or what the son of man, that Thou
So kind to him should'st be?

ROBERT WALKER.

THE LOST ABERDEEN THESES. By J. F. Kellas Johnstone. Aberdeen : At the University Press. Pp. 23.

CLASS RECORDS IN ABERDEEN and IN AMERICA. By J. M. Bulloch, with a Bibliography of Aberdeen Class Records by P. J. Anderson. Aberdeen : At the University Press. Pp. 39.

OUR Alma Mater may not be unique by reason of giving birth to a Review, but, surely, it is absolutely unique as the mother of *two* Reviews. The ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY REVIEW was born in 1913, but it has to admit the primogeniture of the "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin," which is senior by two years. The uninitiated may, perhaps, imagine that the "Bulletin" is merely a list of "accessions" to the Library, but this is far from being the case. It is no dry-as-dust catalogue, but a publication of real literary interest and merit. Almost every number has contained one or more special articles by writers acknowledged as authorities on the subjects discussed, and had the REVIEW not come upon the scene, the "Bulletin" would almost certainly have developed into a Graduates' Magazine. Of the articles which have appeared in the "Bulletin" none has surpassed in value and interest those reprinted, with additions, in the two brochures now under notice.

For very many years, in fact "from Grammar School days," Mr. Kellas Johnstone has been investigating the literary history of the North-East of Scotland. In the present article he deals with a rather obscure section of Aberdeen University bibliography—the prints of the Theses annually contested in the earlier years of both King's College and Marischal College by the candidates for graduation in Arts. The exact origin in the Scottish Universities of the disputations at graduation has not yet been discovered, but there is little doubt that the practice was based on that of Continental Universities, where such disputations "in all faculties early acquired a high im-

portance and standard". The earliest example of Theses known to Mr. Kellas Johnstone was printed for the Edinburgh Arts Graduation of 1596. He does not think, however, that the system originated in Edinburgh, but rather in the earlier foundations of St. Andrews and Glasgow. The earliest extant Aberdeen Theses are those of Marischal College in 1616, prepared by Andrew Aidie, and printed in Edinburgh; for it was only in 1622 that Edward Raban set up the first printing press in Aberdeen, and was appointed printer to the city and the Universities. Thereafter, for more than a hundred years, the Theses of both Colleges were printed locally.

The Theses were, as a rule, prepared by the regent towards the close of the four years' curriculum, and generally included a series of numbered propositions in Logic, Moral Philosophy, Physics, and Metaphysics, and in Astronomical or Mathematical Science. They were printed in Latin, usually in the form of a small quarto book. On the title-page was stated the character of the propositions that were to be "propugned," the name of the college and of the praeses, and the date of the disputation. The names of the candidates also were sometimes given upon the title-page, but more frequently they appeared at the close of a dedicatory address to some influential patron of the college.

More than 200 Arts Graduation Theses were printed in Aberdeen, but of these less than a third are now known to exist, and only 30 are in the University Library. There was not published in those days a "University Calendar" with the graduation examination papers incorporated. "It must be conceded," says Mr. Kellas Johnstone, "that the interest of ordinary individuals and even of the students themselves in such ephemera has always been transient, and that, if left unbound, small tracts are very liable to accidents and quickly perish."

The most valuable feature of the Theses nowadays is the accompanying lists of names of the candidates for graduation. The University Class Registers for the sixteenth, seventeenth, and early eighteenth centuries are either altogether wanting or else very defective. The result is that there are serious blanks in the published records of both Colleges. It is very desirable in the interests of local historical and genealogical research that the missing Theses—exceeding 150 in number—should be found. Mr. Kellas Johnstone is certain that a thorough search in the libraries of mansion houses of the old county families from Angus to Caithness would reveal the existence of these valuable records, and he appeals to the present owners to exhume them.

Since the author contributed his paper to the "Bulletin" in June, 1915, he has continued his researches, and the result is that about a third of the present "reprint" is new matter. One very interesting fact that has come to light is that Harvard University at its first graduation in 1642 adopted the Scots form of Arts Graduation Theses, and retained it down to 1810.

In an appendix to the paper, Mr. Kellas Johnstone gives some examples of the lists of students' names recovered from the Theses, "with a few notes of identification to increase their human interest". The statistics and location of the Theses which are known are also appended, and with the reproduction, as frontispiece, of the title-page of King's College Theses, 1622—probably the first book printed in Aberdeen—give completeness to a piece of very careful and valuable work.

But it was not in the matter of Theses only that the American Uni-

versities followed the example of Scotland. A much more striking importation was the four years' curriculum introduced in 1756 into the Philadelphia College—the forerunner of the University of Philadelphia—by its first Provost, William Smith, who matriculated at King's College, Aberdeen, in session 1743-44, and received the degree of D.D. there in 1759. All the older Universities of the United States, with one exception, adopted the same curriculum, as also did the new ones when they came to be founded. Now, it is the Class system which prevailed in Aberdeen down to 1889 and which was taken by William Smith to America, that is responsible for the development both there and here of "a remarkable system of Class organizations, in the shape of post-graduate gatherings and printed records". It is with this development that Mr. J. M. Bulloch deals in the second brochure. The subject is one on which he is particularly well fitted to write, possessing, as he does, those qualities which he quotes as being essential in a Class Secretary—"a genius for pothering, a passion for exactness, an antiquarian's zeal for details, and enough of a poet's imagination to know what people will be interested in reading".

In America the organization of the Class has been carried to a very fine point. The members become a corporate body from the day they enter the University. Office-bearers are at once appointed, meetings of the Class are held regularly, and in the fourth year of the curriculum the most elaborate arrangements are made for preserving the unity of the Class after graduation. A Treasurer is elected, for the importance of establishing Class funds is fully recognized. It is the Secretary, however, that can make or mar a Class. Realizing this, Yale has actually published "A Handbook for Class Secretaries". It has also formed an "Association of Class Secretaries," and a "Class Secretaries' Bureau," which collects data concerning graduates and non-graduates and renders every possible assistance in compiling Records. There is apparently no limit to the activities of the efficient Class Secretary. He revels in genealogy, paying equal attention to ancestors and descendants. The latter seem, indeed, to get rather more attention, for at Harvard, at any rate, the Secretary forwards a cradle and other gifts to the member who has "presented the Class with its first Child".

Things have not advanced quite so far as this in Aberdeen. While we agree with the American Universities in holding Class Reunions and in publishing Class Records, we have to admit that in both these activities they far excel us. On the other hand, Aberdeen University is the only one in Scotland in which the Class Record is to be found. "It is," says Mr. Bulloch very truly, "like many other things connected with Aberdeen, *sui generis*, a sort of mixture made up of pride in individual success, and of intense affection for one's cradle and one's comrades."

In recent years, unfortunately, there has been in Aberdeen a very marked attenuation of the Class spirit, as a consequence of the abolition of the stereotyped curriculum. The likelihood is, however, that the courses of study, which theoretically are almost infinite in number, will in practice be reduced to a very few, and so the old Class spirit may revive. If this does not give the Class Record a fresh lease of life, Mr. Bulloch thinks that the War will. A Record is founded on sentiment, and the growth of sentiment will be one outcome of the War. Just as Rolls of Honour have sprung into existence to enshrine the names of those who have gone to defend their country, so will

Records appear to detail and perpetuate their services. To all who would become efficient "recorders," the method of working set forth by Mr. Bulloch may be confidently recommended.

Accompanying Mr. Bulloch's article is an annotated Bibliography of Aberdeen Class Records, from the years 1789-91 down to 1904-8. This has been compiled by Mr. P. J. Anderson, and is typical of the accuracy and thoroughness of all his work.

THEODORE WATT.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS. General Catalogue, November, 1916. Oxford: Humphrey Milford. Pp. viii. + 566.

ROBERT DUDLEY, Earl of Leicester, has many sins laid to his charge, but when the final account is made up there will always remain to counterbalance them the wisdom and generosity shown by him when Chancellor of Oxford University in 1564-1588. The murder of Amy Robsart would perhaps have been forgotten by now, had not Scott so unkindly raked it up again in "Kenilworth," and that little matter of bigamy has faded from most men's memory; but as long as learned books are held precious, Robert Dudley will be honoured for the good work he did on their behalf. It was his wisdom that saw the desirability of encouraging and extending the printing business in Oxford, already begun on a very small scale in the fifteenth century; and his generosity that supplied the funds for the new Press which started the University on her great adventure as a pioneer and model publisher. From his day onward, the Oxford University Press, with varying fortunes, has always maintained the highest standard, both in the works it has produced and in the style of its production. In Queen Anne's reign it is found suffering from want of space and proper housing, but once again private generosity comes to its aid. The University was enriched by the gift of the copyright of Lord Clarendon's "History of the Rebellion," and money accruing from this was devoted to the erection of a magnificent building which served as a home for the Press for over a hundred years. Very fittingly, it quickly became known as the Clarendon Press, and this name it still retained when in 1830 it was moved to its present abode.

There has recently appeared a General Catalogue of the works issued by the Press, drawn up in the form of a subject catalogue; and from this we may see in what varied directions its activities have extended, now that it is in its fifth century. Like Bacon it seems to have taken all knowledge for its province, and there is a fine, austere, academic air about the list, suggesting a high culture which may encourage such relaxations as music and art but will stoop to no mere amusement. Some pedagogic sternness too peeps out on p. 356, where we learn that *Keys* will be issued only to teachers and bona-fide private students. Probably one of its greatest achievements is the New Oxford Dictionary, which comes as near perfection in expressive typography as anything produced up to the present time; but even in an ordinary textbook, if it bear the Clarendon imprint, one can safely count on good paper and clear print. It is pleasant to note how the Press acts as a bond in the brotherhood of universities. Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, in America, and St. Andrews in Scotland, are glad to use the Oxford University Press as a distributing agent for their publications, finding under its distinguished aegis a

wider audience than they could otherwise hope for. It seems almost a pity that the Aberdeen University Studies are not arranged for in the same way, thus obviating the difficulty of would-be purchasers, who find themselves at a loss where to apply for copies.

One notes certain apparent omissions in the work, such as the earlier Schweich lectures, 1908-1913, which can hardly be out of print by this time; and some trifling errors in the Index; but the Catalogue is a piece of excellent work, well worthy of a permanent place on the library shelf, and nowise to be relegated to the waste-paper basket, that fitting tomb of most publishers' lists.

M. S. BEST.

THE CHARACTER AND HISTORY OF PELAGIUS' COMMENTARY ON THE EPISTLES OF ST. PAUL. Paper read before the British Academy by Professor A. Souter, M.A., D.Litt., 15 March, 1916.

THIS paper, illustrative of the great erudition and fruitful textual labours of its author, which must have covered many years, begins with a recapitulation of the results claimed in a previous lecture, 12 December, 1906, and their confirmation by subsequent research. It then deals with the question of the character of the Biblical text employed by the author as the basis of his commentary, describes the character of the commentary itself, gives further proofs that the Reichenau MS. represents the original contents of the commentary, traces the origins of the various forms in which it appears, and relates them through different MSS.; and concludes with a study of the authorities for the text of Cassiodorus' revision of Pelagius, of its character and its Biblical Text, and of the authors used by Cassiodorus and his pupils in its compilation. "Tentative Genealogical Tables" and three collotypes of pages of manuscripts are given.

NATURE STUDY LESSONS. Seasonally arranged by J. B. Philip, M.A. Cambridge: At the University Press, 1916.

THIS latest addition to the useful Cambridge Nature Study Series may be warmly commended not only to teachers but to parents and all others interested in giving children a reliable introduction to the observation and study of natural processes. It has been designed for pupils from 11 or 12 to 14 in both primary and secondary schools. "Each chapter if studied in detail contains enough for several lessons, and the course should keep a class employed for a whole session even with more than one meeting a week." "The chapters follow the annual cycle of the months, and as each is independent of the others, a start may be made at any point and the circle completed from it onwards." The following is a list of the chapters: Autumn: The Plant and its Parts; The Apple; The Dispersal of Seeds. Winter: The Cocoanut; Crocus Corms; A Cabbage. Spring: Causes of Germination; The Broad Bean; Opening Buds. Summer: The Tulip, Wallflower, The Dandelion. A list of the material required is prefixed to each chapter, with a note of the quantity for a class of 24, and fuller

particulars are given in an appendix. There are also sets of questions and exercises.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, 1907-1908. Pp. 636.

THIRTIETH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY, 1908-1909. Pp. 453. Washington: Government Printing Office.

THESE two bulky volumes exhibit in a remarkable manner the elaborateness and precision with which ethnographical work is prosecuted in the United States, and the enormous amount of painstaking labour that is bestowed. This is particularly observable in the first volume, which is wholly given up to a memoir on the Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians of New Mexico, by Mr. John Peabody Harrington. It contains a most exhaustive examination of Tewa place-names and their meaning, so detailed and minute as almost to be repellent at first sight, but a little investigation reveals a wealth of interesting matter, and one readily assents to the commendatory remark in the administrative report of the Bureau that the memoir is a contribution of great importance for the light it sheds on the concepts of the Tewa people. The second volume contains two memoirs—one on the Ethnobotany of the Zuni Indians (also of New Mexico), by Mrs. M. C. Stevenson, and the other, "An Inquiry into the Animism and Folk-lore of the Guiana Indians," by Dr. Walter E. Roth, who has long been a resident of British Guiana and a student of its aborigines. This latter memoir perhaps makes a more direct appeal to British readers than the other two; the "general reader" who is not an ethnologist will certainly find it much more interesting and entertaining.

THE LAYMAN'S BOOK OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY [CHURCH OF SCOTLAND] OF 1916. Edinburgh: J. Gardner Hitt. Pp. v + 164.

THIS handy little volume will be welcome to many. It is admirably edited by Rev. Harry Smith, M.A. (of Aberdeen University), of Old Kirkpatrick, editor of "Morning Rays". The reports and discussions in connection with last Assembly have been sympathetically and succinctly treated from the layman's view-point. Dr. John Brown (of whom an excellent portrait is given) admirably filled the Moderator's chair, and in welcoming the Duke of Montrose as Lord High Commissioner, recalled the fact that his ancestor, the Earl of Montrose, had been Commissioner just 300 years before, while the famous Marquis himself was a member of the General Assembly of 1638. An interesting item of business was an appeal from a communicant in St. Andrews Town Church against the practice of reciting the Apostles' Creed at the Communion. The appeal was dismissed, but a good deal of sympathy with it was expressed. Readers interested in Church matters will find much valuable information in this handy volume, which should specially appeal to elders.

We have received the "Oxford University Handbook" (Oxford: Clarendon Press; pp. 377), a supplement or companion to the annual "University Calendar," giving the conditions of admission and residence at the various

colleges, the courses of study and examinations, and the facilities afforded for special study and research, and for the study and training required by candidates for the Army and other public services. There is, in addition, a mass of information relating to the colleges, to scholarships and prizes, etc. ; and, altogether, the Handbook seems exceedingly complete and calculated to prove highly serviceable.

We have also received from the North of Scotland College of Agriculture a number of valuable pamphlets, including "The Nicolson Observatory Bee-Hive and how to use it," by John Anderson, M.A., B.Sc., Lecturer in Bee Keeping ; as well as Leaflets on experiments undertaken by the staff of the College. We had been promised a review of all these by Mr. Glegg, Assistant in Agricultural Chemistry, but the promise has been frustrated by his lamented death. In a future number we hope to give an article dealing generally with the numerous and valuable publications of the staff of the College.

Two volumes by graduates of Aberdeen are held over for full notices in next number of the REVIEW.

One is a valuable treatise, entitled "Indian Moral Instruction and Caste Problems: Solutions by A. H. Benton, I.C.S. (retd.)." London : Longmans, Green & Co., 1917. Mr. Benton graduated as Master of Arts in King's College in 1860, and passed for the Indian Civil Service in 1861 (see Vol. II of the REVIEW, p. 250). He has dedicated his work to his Alma Mater in the following inscription : "Universitati Aberdonensi Almae Matri Cum Bona Veniâ Opusculum Hocce Beneficiis Cumulatus Animo Gratissimo D. D. D. Scriptor".

The other is a remarkable novel of American life, "The Call of the Bells," by Edmund Burke Milne Mitchell, M.A., 1881, whose previous works, "Towards the Eternal Snows" and "Tales of Destiny," received the praise of critics on both sides of the Atlantic.

In next number also we hope to review the striking memoir of J. K. Forbes, M.A., 1905 (4th Battalion Gordon Highlanders, who was killed in action in Flanders on 25th September, 1915), entitled "Student and Sniper-Sergeant," by William Taylor, M.A., and Peter Diack, M.A. (London, etc., Hodder & Stoughton, 1916), with a portrait.

University Topics.

GIFT OF A RARE COIN.



R. GEORGE BURNETT CURRIE (M.A., 1881; M.D., 1896) of St. James' Avenue, Ealing, has presented to the University a very rare Greek coin, of great value, which was found in digging a kitchen garden at Mitylene twenty years ago, and came into his possession when he was in practice at Belize, British Honduras. It is a $\epsilon\kappa\tau\eta$ (or sixth of a *stater*) of Cyzicus in Mysia. The material is electrum. The late Mr. Barclay V.

Head of the British Museum dated it from the early part of the fifth century, B.C. Dr. Burnett Currie has been informed by Messrs. Spink & Son, Numismatists, of Piccadilly, that in addition to this piece there are only four known specimens, in Paris, Berlin, Munich, and another collection. There is none in the British Museum. The coinage of Cyzicus began (according to Dr. Head¹) "early in the fifth century if not before, and consists principally of staters and hectae composed of electrum or pale gold". Together with the Persian darics they "constituted the staple of the gold currency of the whole ancient world until such time as they were both superseded by the gold staters of Philip and Alexander the Great". On the obverse of the specimen gifted by Dr. Currie are the forepart of a bull (probably, according to Dr. Head, a magisterial signet or a monetary type) in combination with a $\pi\eta\lambda\alpha\mu\acute{\iota}\varsigma$ or tunnyfish, the badge of the city of Cyzicus. The reverse is an incuse square divided into four irregular quarters, a pattern which is proof of the early date of the coin. The excellent collection of Greek coins in the Museum at Marischal College, which has been admirably arranged and catalogued by Professor Gilroy, is enriched by the addition of so rare and valuable a specimen, and the thanks of the University are due to Dr. Burnett Currie for his very generous gift. It is a distinction to a collection to possess the only specimen of a coin extant in Great Britain.

GIFTS TO THE MUSEUM.

The annual report of the Museums Committee, recently presented to the University Court, contained an interesting list of gifts made to the various departments of the Museum during the past year. Among these may be mentioned a human skull from Malekula, New Hebrides, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Rose, M.B., R.A.M.C.; skull of gorilla, from Dr. R.

¹ According to the second edition of Dr. Head's "Historica Numorum," the coinage of Cyzicus began in the seventh or sixth century before Christ. But as this coinage continued in currency till the time of Philip of Macedon, it is impossible to fix an exact date for the specimen contributed by Dr. Burnett Currie.

Semple, West African Medical Staff; Kafir skulls from Dr. Mehliß, Rietfontein Hospital, Johannesburg; embryological specimens from Professor M'Kerron, Aberdeen; Dr. Adam, Aberdeen; Dr. W. M. Gray, Liverpool; Dr. W. A. Watson, Norwich; Dr. A. Hutton, Old Rayne; Dr. A. G. Gall, Aberdeen; and Dr. J. Clark Bell, Aberdeen; splinter from starboard plate of H.M.S. "Onslow," perforated by a German shell in the battle of Horn Reef, from Professor C. Sanford Terry, Aberdeen; 304 silver coins (modern European, belonging mostly to the sixteenth and nineteenth century), from Rev. Professor Gilroy, D.D., University of Aberdeen; collection of over 1000 specimens of minerals and rocks from Mr. J. T. Ewen, H.M.I.S., Aberdeen; etc.

APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINERS.

The Court, at a meeting on 9 January, made the following appointments of Examiners for the period from 1 February:—

English—Mr. William Soutar Mackie, M.A., Southampton, for two more years.

French—Mr. Robert Lindsay Graeme Ritchie, M.A., D.Litt., University Lecturer, 55 Falcon Road, Edinburgh, for four years.

German—Professor Robert A. Williams, M.A., Ph.D. (Leip.), Lit.D. (Dub.), 52 Ulsterville Avenue, Belfast, for four years.

Education—Mr. John Strong, M.A., Rector, Royal High School, Edinburgh, for three years.

History—Mr. William Law Mathieson, LL.D., 9 Wardie Avenue, Edinburgh, for three years.

Mathematics and Natural Philosophy—Mr. Adam Brand, M.A., 7 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, for two more years.

Botany—Professor R. J. Harvey-Gibson, 18 Gambier Terrace, Liverpool, for three years.

Zoology—Mr. Jas. F. Gemmill, University Lecturer in Embryology, 12 Ann Street, Hillhead, Glasgow, for two more years.

Chemistry—Professor George Gerald Henderson, D.Sc., LL.D., The Royal Technical College, Glasgow, for three years.

Public Health and D.P.H.—Mr. John T. Wilson, M.D., Medical Officer of Health for Lanarkshire, Hamilton, for three years.

Forensic Medicine—Mr. Robert A. Lyster, M.D., B.Sc., Medical Officer of Health for Hampshire, Winchester, for three years.

¶ *Medicine*—Mr. William MacLennan, M.D., Lecturer in Clinical Medicine in the Western Infirmary, Glasgow, 2 Woodside Place, Glasgow, for three years.

Midwifery—Mr. J. Lamond Lackie, M.D., Lecturer in Midwifery, etc., Edinburgh Medical School, for three years.

Agriculture, Agricultural Chemistry, and Veterinary Hygiene—Professor R. S. Seton, Agricultural Department, The University, Leeds, for one year.

Forestry, Forest Botany, and Zoology—Mr. William Dawson, M.A., B.Sc. (Ag.), School of Forestry, Cambridge, for one year.

Law—Mr. Alexander Mackenzie Stuart, M.A., LL.B., 7 India Street, Edinburgh, for one year.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

Long lists of honours awarded for services in the war were published in the early days of the new year, and these were supplemented by the commendatory mention of numerous officers by Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in his dispatch describing the offensive on the Somme, which was published at the same time. The names of many graduates and alumni of Aberdeen University appear as having received distinctions and honourable mention; and among them are the following, although the list makes no pretensions to being exhaustive, the difficulty of identification being very considerable:—

To be C.B.—

Colonel James Thomson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1886).

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to—

Lieutenant-Colonel William Booth Skinner, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1887)
—British East African Field Force; in command of the hospital at Nairobi, now moved to Dar-es-Salaam.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Bruce, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1893; M.D.)—twice previously mentioned in dispatches.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Hugh Allan Davidson, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1900).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry Frederick Lyall Grant, R.A. (M.A., 1898).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Charles William Profeit, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893)—twice previously mentioned in dispatches.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Theodore Francis Ritchie, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1898).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Macgregor Rose, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1899)—previously mentioned in dispatches.

Captain Donald Olson Riddel, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1912).

The Military Cross has been awarded to—

Captain William Ainslie, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1897; M.D.; F.R.C.S.).

Captain Austin Basil Clarke, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1915).

Captain William J. S. Ingram, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1912).

Captain William Lyall, 5th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1906).

Captain John Hay Moir, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1907; M.D.).

Captain Alexander Gordon Peter, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1898; M.B., 1903; D.P.H. [Camb.]).

Captain Maurice Joseph Williamson, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1908)—previously mentioned in dispatches.

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) John Lyon Booth, Seaforth Highlanders (M.A., 1914).

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) James William Littlejohn, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1908; M.D.).

Lieutenant (temporary Captain) George R. W. Stewart, General List, commanding Trench Mortar Battery (second year's medical student).

Lieutenant Thomas James Gordon, R.E. (second year's medical student).

Second Lieutenant William Bruce Anderson, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1911).

Second Lieutenant James Macdonald Henderson, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1912; Assistant Professor in English)—subsequently promoted Acting Captain.

Second Lieutenant Ronald Maclure Savege, 2nd Northumberland Brigade, R.F.A. (medical student, 2nd year, 1914-15).

Second Lieutenant Harold A. Sinclair, Gordon Highlanders (M.A. 1902).

Temporary Surgeon George Lee Ritchie, R.N. (M.B., 1914).

The Military Medal has been awarded to—

Lieutenant Benjamin Knowles, R.A.M.C. (attached to the 16th Middlesex Regiment) (M.B., 1907).

Private Frank Emslie, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1906).

The following have been mentioned in dispatches—

Colonel Stuart Macdonald, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1884)—third mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel (temporary Colonel) Charles W. Profeit, D.S.O. R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893)—third mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Dawson, D.S.O., 6th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1899)—third mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Mackessack, R.A.M.C. (B.Sc., 1892 M.B., Ch.B., 1896). [He was the first to receive from the University the degree of Bachelor of Surgery (Ch.B.), which was substituted for that of Master in Surgery (C.M.), as the junior surgical degree to be taken with that of Bachelor of Medicine.]

Lieutenant-Colonel James Thomson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1886)—subsequently promoted Colonel.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Bruce, D.S.O., 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1893; M.D.)—third mention.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) H. A. Davidson, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1900).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Galloway, serving as a consultant surgeon with the Forces (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1886; M.D.; F.R.C.S.).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Henry M. W. Gray, C.B., serving as a consultant surgeon with the Forces (M.B., 1895; F.R.C.S.)—second mention.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) William Rae, D.S.O., 16th Battalion, 3rd Brigade, 1st Canadian Expeditionary Force (M.A., 1903; B.L.).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Theodore F. Ritchie, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1898).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) A. Macgregor Rose, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1899)—second mention.

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) George A. Smith, D.S.O., 4th Gordon Highlanders [attached to the 8th King's Own (Royal Lancaster) Regiment], (law-student, 1887-88)—second mention.

Major James A. Butchart, D.S.O., 91st Brigade, R.F.A. (alumnus).
Captain (temporary Major) Eric W. H. Brander, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1910; LL.B., 1911).

Captain Harry O'Brian Brooke, Gordon Highlanders (student in agriculture, 1906-07)—died of wounds received in action.

Captain James Lawson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1878; M.B., 1881).

Captain J. Ellis Milne, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1888; M.B., 1891; M.D.).

Captain (temporary) James Ettershank Gordon Thomson, R.A.M.C. (T.F.) (M.B., 1907).

Lieutenant Henry Hargrave Cowan, 1st Highland Brigade, R.F.A. (former student).

Lieutenant George Grant Macdonald, R.E. (B.Sc. Agr., 1909).

Second Lieutenant William Taylor, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1913).

Second Lieutenant (temporary) George Harper Macdonald, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1908)—killed in action.

Temporary Lieutenant Alfred Paul Hart, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1879).
[Formerly in the Army Medical Service, he retired with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1902; but rejoined in the spring of 1915 and was granted the rank of temporary lieutenant a year ago.]

The D.S.O. has been conferred on 8 University men; the Military Cross awarded to 16, and the Military Medal to 2; and 24 are mentioned in dispatches—a total of 50, which, however, includes those on whom distinctions were conferred. This total, of course, is irrespective of previous awards, recorded in former numbers of the REVIEW.

Captain Donald O. Riddell (M.B., 1912), who is mentioned above as a recipient of the D.S.O., has been awarded by the King of Montenegro the Silver Medal for bravery.

The King of Montenegro has also bestowed the Order of Danilo on Lieutenant-Colonel James Dawson, D.S.O. (M.A., 1899).

The names of many University men appear in the lists of promotions in military rank which have been recently published. Among them is Major Farquhar McLennan, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1898), promoted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel.

As an example of the multifarious services which so many graduates are rendering in what is now generally termed "war work," it may be mentioned that Professor R. J. Harvey-Gibson, of Liverpool University (M.A., 1880), in addition to being Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the University Officers Training Corps, is Paymaster of the West Lancashire Territorial Force Association, Secretary and Treasurer of the Nursing Service Committee of the Military Hospitals in Liverpool, a member of the War Pensions Committee for the City of Liverpool, and a member of several other Committees, municipal and otherwise, connected with war work.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Collie (M.B., 1882) has consented to take charge of an organization promoted by the Joint War Committee of the British

Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John, for the equipment and upkeep of a suitable institution for the treatment of war-shaken men, discharged from the Army because of neurasthenia or nervous breakdown.

Major Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B. (M.A., 1879; B.Sc. [Edin.]; LL.D. [Edin.]), late Major R.E. (T.F.), has been appointed temporary Major while employed as an assistant director at the War Office.

Dr. John Alexander Mackenzie (M.A., 1899; M.B.), Woodthorpe, Padiham, Lancashire, is at present on military service as surgeon at Queen Mary's Military Hospital, Whalley, Lancashire.

Captain Thomas Burtonshaw Nicholls, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1908) has been appointed to the command of the 50th Field Ambulance, with the temporary rank of Major. He has been serving at the front for the past two years.

Dr. Alexander Graham Stewart (M.B., 1907) is medical officer in charge of the Auxiliary Military Hospital at Margate, under the British Red Cross Society. Dr. Stewart gained the Hunterian Medal in 1912, the subject of the essay being "Arterio-Sclerosis and Hyperpiesis".

Dr. John N. Farquhar, the well-known writer on Indian religions, and Literary Secretary for the Y.M.C.A. in India (see p. 76), is among the scholars and University men who have gone out to France to deliver lectures in the Y.M.C.A. huts. Dr. Farquhar took as the subject of his lectures, "Britain and India," with special reference to the religious beliefs and ideals, and future of India. Professor Findlay, of Aberystwyth University College (M.A., 1895), has also been in France delivering a series of lectures on Chemistry.

Rev. William Walker Cruickshank (M.A., 1901; B.D.), incumbent of Holy Trinity Episcopal Church, Keith, Banffshire, has resigned his charge, having been appointed an Army chaplain for the duration of the war.

Rev. Christian V. A. M Echern (M.A., 1907) has been appointed a chaplain to the forces at Malta.

Rev. George Tod Wright (M.A., 1913; B.D., 1915) has resigned the assistantship at St. Michael's, Dumfries, in order to take up work in one of the Scottish Churches huts in France.

Among the passengers of the S.S. "City of Birmingham," of the Ellerman line, which was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine on 28 November, were Captain William S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles, India (alumnus, 1901-03), son of Professor Trail; and Cadet Charles Hendrick, son of Professor Hendrick. All the passengers were saved.

Miss Mabel Hector (M.B., 1911), daughter of Rev. Dr. John Hector, Aberdeen (late of Calcutta), is at work among the soldiers at Malta.

The following graduates of the University, after serving as temporary Captains or as Captains in the Special Reserve, R.A.M.C., have been gazetted in the R.A.M.C. Regular Forces, as Lieutenants with rank as Temporary Captains:—

Gavin Alex. Elsmilie Argo (formerly tempy. Capt.) (M.B., 1913).

Alex. Lindsay Aymer (formerly tempy. Capt.) (M.B., 1913).

Hamish Douglas Ferguson Brand (formerly tempy. Capt.) (M.B., 1913).

Douglas Gordon Cheyne (formerly tempy. Capt.) (M.B., 1910; M.D.).

Rudolf Wm. Galloway (formerly tempy. Capt.) M.C. (M.B., 1914).

Robert Boulton Myles (formerly Capt. S.R.) (M.B., 1915).

Alex. Lawrence Robb (formerly Capt. S.R.) (M.B., 1913).

We append a summary of the Roll of Members and officials of the University on Naval and Military service as at the beginning of February, 1917, before the New Army Order came into force, calling up all men over 18 years of age, by the 15th of the month. As soon as this Order was announced representation was made by the University to the Recruiting Authorities of the great disadvantage to students of over 18 years being called up before the close of the term in March and the examinations then for which they had been preparing. The Recruiting Officer agreed to allow all students of whatever faculty to finish the term and sit their examinations in March, who undertook, upon this concession, not to appeal for exemption to the Tribunals but to join the colours as soon as the March examinations were over. Some forty students have accepted these conditions and signed the undertaking. If they are then accepted, their names will appear in the Second Supplement to the Roll of Service (1916-17) which will be published with the next number of the REVIEW.

SUMMARY OF THE ROLL OF GRADUATES, ALUMNI, STUDENTS, AND STAFF ON NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

I. Members of the staff not Graduates of this University . . .	17
II. Graduates Commissioned :	
Royal Navy Medical Service (including 5 civilians) . . .	44
Regular Army, incl. S.R.O. and temporary commissions . . .	77
" " R.A.M.C., including S.R.O. and temporary commissions . . .	422
Territorial Force . . .	184
" " R.A.M.C. . . .	198
Volunteer Force . . .	4
Indian Army, including Reserve of Officers and Volunteers . . .	12
" " Medical Service . . .	41
Overseas Forces . . .	13
" " Medical Officers . . .	48
Army Chaplains Department . . .	46
Total of Graduates Commissioned	1089
Graduates enlisted . . .	229
" In the Volunteer Force (only partly known) . . .	23
" Serving as Red Cross Orderlies or Dressers . . .	3
" On Y.M.C.A. Service to Troops . . .	4
Total of Graduates Enlisted	259
Total of Graduates on Naval or Military Service	1348
To those add Graduates in charge of Red Cross Military Hospitals . . .	33
III. Alumni (Non-Graduates) Comm'd. (incl. 11 Meds. and 1 Chapl.) . . .	85
" " Enlisted . . .	67
" " as Medical Orderlies, etc. . .	3
Total of Alumni on Service	155
IV. Students Commissioned . . .	148
" Enlisted . . .	350
" Serving as Dressers, etc. . .	10
Total of Students on Service	508
Total of Members of University and Alumni on Service	2061
Add those about to matriculate (so far as known) . . .	32
" Sacrist and University Servants on Service . . .	17
V. Aberdeen University O.T.C. . . .	97
Total on Service	2207

The Roll of those who have fallen in action or died of disease or gone down with their ships now amounts to 140.

THE FORESTRY DEPARTMENT.

We hope to give in a future number an article on the Forestry Department carried on by the University and the North of Scotland College of Agriculture. New premises for the Department have been completed in Marischal College, contiguous to the Department of Botany. They consist of a classroom, laboratories for study and research, a Forestry Museum, a dark room, and a glass-house for culture and infectional purposes. The Forestry Garden at Craibstone is already far advanced. There is a fine nursery of young plants; and while a large proportion of the timber on the estate has been sold for a considerable amount, which will be reserved for Forestry, the rest has been preserved and arranged for the educational purposes of the Department. The planning of the Forest Garden, which is due to Mr. Peter Leslie, M.A., B.Sc., and B.Sc. (Agr.), the Lecturer on Forestry, has been carried out by him in consultation with the successive Conveners of the College's Committee on Forestry, Mr. Gammell of Countesswells, and, since his departure on war service, Sir John Fleming, LL.D. The Forestry rooms in Marischal College and the Forest Garden have received the warm approval of so distinguished an expert on the subject as Sir John Stirling Maxwell, Bart., who at the close of his lecture on "Afforestation" to the Aberdeen Branch of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society on the 31st January, said that "Aberdeen was the natural centre of Forestry education in Scotland, and the way in which Forestry had been treated in the University had been a great encouragement to all who were interested in the development of scientific Forestry in Great Britain". It may be added that Mr. Peter Leslie, the Lecturer on Forestry, continues to act with Mr. Brown as scientific adviser for this area to the Board of Agriculture; and is occupied with the official survey of the timber within the area. Mr. Watt, the Lecturer on Forest Botany and Entomology, has been called up on service and is now in France. Professor Trail has kindly undertaken such of his work as is necessary for the curriculum of the University's new degree in Forestry. But in the meantime the war has almost wholly deprived the department of students. Everything, however, is in existence for the full development of the subject as soon as the war is over.

Personalialia.

THE Council of the Royal Society has awarded a Royal Medal to Professor Macdonald, F.R.S., for his contributions to mathematical physics. "Professor Macdonald" (said a recent notice in "Nature") "has been engaged continuously in original research for the last twenty-five years, and in that time has produced many notable memoirs and one remarkable book ('Electric Waves,' Cambridge, 1902). His work extends over a wide range: hydrodynamics, elasticity, electricity, and optics, and branches of pure mathematical analysis which have applications to these subjects, especially the theory of Bessel's functions. Among the papers of more distinctly physical character, perhaps the most important are the series of papers treating of the theory of diffraction, and especially the diffraction of electric waves by a large spherical obstacle, a problem which is of special importance in connection with the theory of the transmission over the earth's surface of the waves utilized in wireless telegraphy. He was the first mathematician to attack this problem, and also the first to obtain the correct solution. The interval between the first attack and the final conclusion was about eleven years (1903-14), and the discussion which took place in the meantime attracted contributions from some of the most eminent mathematicians of the day, including such authorities as Lord Rayleigh and the late Henri Poincaré."

Rev. Dr. James Brebner (M.A., King's College, 1859; D.D., 1908), senior minister of the parish of Forgue, Aberdeenshire, who now resides at Grandholm Villa, Woodside, Aberdeen, was recently waited upon by a deputation from Forgue and presented with several gifts on the occasion of his retirement (see p. 74).

Rev. Walter James Robert Calder (M.A., 1904), Kingswells United Free Church, has received a unanimous call to the Church at Kemnay, Aberdeenshire.

Since publishing the interesting introduction to Horace which was reviewed in our last volume, Mr. J. B. Chapman, Classical Master in Airdrie Academy, has edited for Messrs. George G. Harrap & Co. (for use in English Schools) a comprehensive "History of the Ancient World". This work, which is written by Professor Hutton Webster of Nebraska University, has a large circulation in America.

Rev. James Cooper, D.D., Professor of Church History in Glasgow University, is to be nominated for the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of

the Church of Scotland in May next. Dr. Cooper, who is a native of Elgin, graduated at Aberdeen University in 1867, with honours in Classics, and subsequently studied Divinity. He was ordained in 1873, was for eight years minister of St. Stephen's, Broughty-Ferry; became minister of the East Parish, Aberdeen, in 1881; and occupied that position till 1898, when he was appointed to the Chair he now occupies in Glasgow University. In 1892 he received the degree of D.D. from his Alma Mater, being the youngest alumnus of the University upon whom the degree had been conferred. He also holds the degrees of Litt.D. (Dublin) and D.C.L. (Durham). Dr. Cooper was one of the founders of the Aberdeen Ecclesiological Society and has contributed extensively to its Transactions and the Transactions of the Scottish Society with which it is now incorporated. He has been three times President of the Scottish Ecclesiological Society, and is editor of the "Transactions". He also wrote largely for the "Dictionary of National Biography," and has published many sermons. His principal work, however, is "The Chartulary of the Church of St. Nicholas," in two volumes, which he edited for the New Spalding Club. Professor Cooper was appointed Croall Lecturer for 1916-17, and recently delivered his lectures, the subject being "The Doctrine of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, as revealed in Scripture and Confessed by the Church of God". The Council of St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society has just elected Professor Cooper an honorary member of the society, in recognition of his thirty years' work in connection with ecclesiology in Scotland.

Sir James Mackenzie Davidson (M.B., 1882) has published an important volume dealing with "Localization by X-rays and Stereoscopy". He was one of the first men in this country to take up X-ray work. Roentgen published his discovery in 1895, and Sir James Mackenzie Davidson, then residing in Aberdeen, visited Roentgen in 1896 and saw his methods. From that time onward he devoted himself to the subject, and the development of X-ray practice in this country largely rests upon the foundations laid by Sir James Mackenzie Davidson.

Rev. Principal Forsyth has just published "The Justification of God: Lectures for War Time on a Christian Theodicy"—one of the volumes in Messrs. Duckworth's series of "Studies in Theology".

The Very Rev. Provost George Grub has accepted the incumbency of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, Aberfoyle. He is the eldest son of the late Dr. George Grub, Professor of Law in Aberdeen University, and was for some time a student in Arts and Law. Dedicating himself, however, to the ministry of the Scottish Episcopal Church, Mr. Grub was ordained deacon and priest in 1871, and was incumbent of St. James' Church, Stonehaven, from 1880 till 1890. He was afterwards appointed Provost of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, but unfortunately developed a voice trouble which compelled him to resign.

Professor Matthew Hay's term of office as Assessor for the Senatus to the University Court having expired, he has been reappointed for a further term of four years.

Rev. Edward Charles Houlston (B.D., 1902), minister of St. Leonard's Church, Dunfermline, has received a call to St. Serf's Church, Leith.

Rev. David Porter Howie (M.A., 1909), assistant, St. George's Church, Edinburgh, elder son of Rev. Robert Howie, minister of the parish of Enzie, Banffshire, has been elected minister of the Laigh Church (second charge), Kilmarnock. About the same time, he received the largest vote in the election of an assistant and successor to Rev. Dr. Brebner, Forgue, Aberdeenshire; but not having a clear majority over the other candidates, a second election became necessary.

Professor Jack contributes the chapter on "The Brontes" to Vol. XIII of the "Cambridge History of English Literature," and Professor Grierson the one on "The Tennysons". The concluding chapter of this monumental work (in Vol. XIV)—"Changes in the Language since Shakespeare's Time"—is contributed by Mr. William Murison, of the Grammar School (M.A., 1884).

Professor Arthur Keith (M.B., 1888; LL.D., 1911), London, delivered the recent course of Christmas lectures to children at the Royal Institution, his subject being "The Human Machine, which all must Work".

Rev. James Lumsden (M.A., 1884; B.D.), minister of the Tolbooth Church, Edinburgh, has been elected minister of the parish of Ratho, Midlothian. Mr. Lumsden was formerly minister of Grange, Banffshire.

Mr. Pittendrigh Macgillivray, R.S.A. (LL.D., 1909), a native of Port-Elphinstone, Aberdeenshire, is the sculptor of the Gladstone Memorial Statue recently erected in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

A sketch of the career of Mr. Alexander Morrice Mackay (M.A., 1895; B.A. [Camb.], 1898; LL.B. [Edin.], 1902) appears in the "Scots Law Times". Mr. Mackay became a member of the Faculty of Advocates in 1902, and the "Scots Law Times" says—"It was not long before he made his mark at the Bar, and he has gone on steadily consolidating and increasing an all-round practice which has won him a well-recognized position as one of the leading juniors".

Rev. Francis McHardy (M.A., 1897; B.D.), minister of the parish of Midmar, Aberdeenshire, has been elected minister of the parish of Monquhitter, Aberdeenshire.

Sir James Meston, K.C.S.I. (LL.D., 1913), Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, has been selected to assist the Secretary of State for India at the forthcoming meeting of the Imperial War Council.

Mr. Daniel George Miller (M.A., 1873), who has been for thirty-four years Lecturer in English and Classics at the Church of Scotland Training College, Glasgow (now a Provincial Training Centre), has retired under the Govern-

mental age regulations, and has settled in Stonehaven. Prior to going to Glasgow in 1882, he was for eight years and a half headmaster of the public school at Aberlour, Banffshire, gaining for his school the highest grant then paid by the Dick Bequest Trustees.

Mr. William Mitchell (M.A., 1893; LL.B. [Edin.], 1896) has been appointed an Advocate Depute. He was originally appointed in 1913 and held the position till the advent of the Coalition Government, when he became Extra Advocate Depute on the Western Circuit. He has now been promoted to full rank. Mr. Mitchell, who was Vans Dunlop Scholar in Scots Law and Conveyancing in Edinburgh University, was called to the Scottish Bar in 1897. He has acted as Examiner in Law in Aberdeen University, and as Examiner in Medical Jurisprudence in Edinburgh University. He is a native of Keith.

Rev. George Reith (M.A., 1861; D.D., 1892) celebrated the attainment of his ministerial jubilee early in November last. He was inducted to the charge of the College Free Church (now College and Kelvingrove United Free Church), Glasgow, on 30 October, 1866, and retired in 1909. He was Moderator of the General Assembly of his Church in 1914. At a social meeting held to mark the occasion, Dr. Reith was presented on behalf of the congregation with his portrait in oils, along with securities for a substantial sum. Sir George Adam Smith, who was present, conveyed congratulations from Dr. Reith's Alma Mater, the University of Aberdeen.

Dr. James Ritchie (M.A., 1904; D.Sc.), on resigning the Secretaryship of the Royal Physical Society of Edinburgh and the Editorship of the Society's "Journal of Zoological Research"—posts to which he was appointed five years ago—has been elected a Vice-President of the Society.

Rev. Thomas Bremner Robertson (M.A., 1906), assistant, Newhills United Free Church, has been elected minister of Bainsford United Free Church, Falkirk.

In connection with the conferment of the Kaiser-i-Hind Medal on Rev. Dr. William Skinner, Principal of the Madras Christian College (see p. 79), a gathering was recently held at the College, at which congratulations were extended to Dr. Skinner. He was presented with an address from old students, the address being enclosed in a silver casket; and a gift of 1500 rupees was intimated from Mr. Hamed Badshah, for the purpose of instituting a gold medal in the name of Dr. Skinner, to be awarded to the best student of the College.

Dr. Skinner is one of a distinguished family, and a brother of Provost Skinner, Inverurie. One brother, David Skinner, was first bursar at Aberdeen University in 1871; he took first-class honours in Classics in 1875, and he graduated M.B., C.M., with highest honours in 1879. He is now in practice at Beechworth, Victoria, Australia. Another brother is Principal John Skinner, of Westminster College, Cambridge. He was first bursar at Aberdeen, like his brother, in 1873, and he graduated with first-class honours in Mathematics in 1876. Dr. William Skinner of Madras took a high place

in the Bursary List in 1876, and graduated with first-class honours in Classics and Mental Philosophy in 1880, receiving the Town Council Gold Medal as the most distinguished scholar of the year. He was one of three brilliant classical students of the day at Aberdeen, the others being the late James Adam, of Cambridge, and Dr. George Smith, of the Aberdeen Training Centre. Dr. Skinner became Principal of Madras Christian College in succession to Dr. Charles Cooper, who succeeded Dr. William Miller, C.I.E. Both these men were Aberdeen University graduates. The name Madras Christian College was given to the Free Church Institution, Madras, in 1877, when the institution was made inter-denominational.

Mr. William Duncan Vivian Slessor (M.A., 1908), Superintendent of Mounted Police at Bannu, North-West Frontier Province, India (see Vol. III, 269), has received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Cavalry Branch Reserve of Officers, Indian Army, and is at present attached to the Zhob Militia, Fort Sandeman, Beluchistan.

Dr. Stephen Galt Trail, of Fraserburgh (M.B., 1910), who was wounded while on service in France, has received a Government appointment in the Samoan Islands.

Rev. William Spence Urquhart (M.A., 1897; B.D., D.Phil.) is acting as Principal of the Scottish Churches College, Calcutta, in place of Rev. John Watt (M.A., 1884; D.D.), who has just arrived home on furlough.

Mr. Carrick Wardhaugh (M.A., 1896), teacher, Moray Villa, Cardross, Dumbartonshire, won the Chess Championship of Scotland at the Annual Tourney held at Glasgow at the New Year, 1915; and, as there has been no competition since, he still holds the Championship Cup and the title.

Mr. George Watt, K.C. (M.A., 1874), who has been Sheriff of Chancery since 1905, has been appointed Sheriff of Inverness, Elgin, and Nairn. He was called to the Scottish Bar in 1878, and became a Q.C. in 1900. Mr. Watt, who is a native of Macduff (brother of the late Mr. Alexander Watt, solicitor, Banff), unsuccessfully contested Banffshire as a Unionist candidate in 1900.

Rev. Dr. Alexander Whyte, Principal of the New College, Edinburgh (M.A., 1862; D.D. [Edin.], 1881), recently celebrated his ministerial jubilee, having been appointed minister of St. John's Free Church, Glasgow, in 1866. Four years later, he became minister of St. George's Free Church (afterwards United Free Church), Edinburgh, and held this charge for thirty-nine years—until 1909, when he was appointed Principal of the New College. On 27 December a deputation from the Edinburgh Presbytery of the United Free Church, consisting of Rev. Professor Martin, Rev. Dr. R. S. Simpson, Rev. Dr. R. J. Drummond, and Mr. James A. Henderson, waited on Dr. Whyte, and presented him with an address of congratulation, which concluded as follows:—

We address you, sir, as a member of our Presbytery, and we know that the Scottish Church, and that branch of it which is specially dear to us, has no more loyal son than

you. But we are conscious that the Catholic Church has the right to claim you. You have taken to your hospitable mind, and you have given to others, treasures from the Greek Church, the Latin Church, and from all branches of the Reformed Church. You have impressed on us that only "with all saints" can we "know the love of Christ," and, fascinating as you have shown the intellectual world to be, and wonderful the spiritual world, you have shown us supremely by the pure beauty of the light that the greatest of all things is charity. And we offer to you now, with honour, our homage of reverence and gratitude and personal devotion.

Miss Ella Cumming (M.A., 1909) has been appointed Modern Languages Assistant in Dalziel School, Motherwell.

Miss Mary Paton Ramsay (M.A., 1908), daughter of Emeritus Professor Sir W. M. Ramsay, has passed her examination at the Sorbonne, Paris, for the degree of Doctor in Philosophy, with brilliant success. At the conclusion of the examination, she was warmly congratulated by the jury.

Miss Annie Cameron Ross (M.A., 1911) is now English mistress in Durness Higher Grade School, Sutherlandshire.

A correspondent of the "Aberdeen Daily Journal" recently, in answer to a query, furnished some particulars of the career of Dr. Charles Smart, an Aberdeen graduate (M.B., 1892), who rose to be a general in the U.S. Army, obtained from the "Military Surgeon," an American publication, issued in 1905. Immediately after graduating, Dr. Smart went to New York and entered the military service as 1st Lieutenant and Assistant Surgeon of the 63rd Infantry of New York. He served with that organization until he was commissioned in the U.S. Army in March, 1864. In December, 1864, he was promoted Brevet Captain "for meritorious services in the field during the campaign before Richmond, Va." Subsequently he passed through the grades of Captain (1886), Major (1892), Lieut.-Colonel (1897), and Colonel and Assistant Surgeon-General (1901), and retired with the rank of Brigadier-General in 1905. After the close of the Civil War he had charge of various fortresses until 1879, when he was ordered to Washington, D.C., where he served in various capacities, among them Professor of Hygiene in the Army Medical School, being for a time president of the school. He was on special detail to Memphis, Tenn., while that city was stricken with yellow fever in 1878, and was inspector of various camps in 1898. Brigadier-General Smart was a member of various boards, including those dealing with the admission of candidates into the Medical Corps, the preparation of H.C. drill, the manual for the Medical Department, and the emergency ration. He compiled and published "A Hand-book for the Hospital Corps" (1898), which was used for years as a text-book on the subject. He contributed articles on air, malaria, miasma, quarantine, water, army field hospital organization, etc., for medical encyclopædic works; and he represented the U.S. medical department at various meetings of medical bodies. While serving as Chief Surgeon of Divisions in the Philippines, he suffered a cerebral hæmorrhage (1904), necessitating his return to the United States. He died at St. Augustine, Florida, 23 April, 1905.

Obituary.

The most outstanding personality among those of our graduates who have passed away since our last issue was the Right Reverend ANTHONY MITCHELL, Bishop of the Diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, who died at the Episcopal residence, Bishop's Court, Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on 17 January, at the comparatively early age of forty-eight. An appreciation of him appears elsewhere, and we content ourselves here with recording the principal facts in his life.

Bishop Mitchell, though born in Aberdeen in 1868, was the son of parents belonging to the Inverurie district. After leaving school he was for a short time engaged in business, but he became a pupil of the Aberdeen Grammar School, leaving it as dux to enter Aberdeen University. Here he had a distinguished career, being a brilliant classical student. He gained the Jenkyns Prize for Classical Philology in 1889, and graduated in the following year with first-class honours, winning at the same time the Black Prize and the Seafield Medal for Latin. He also carried off the Blackwell Essay Prize in 1893. Entering the Edinburgh Theological College of the Scottish Episcopal Church in 1891, he "swept the boards" of everything that could be taken in the way of bursary and scholarship; and he rounded off his education in Divinity by taking the B.D. degree at Aberdeen University some ten years later—in 1903—with the rare distinction of honours in all the subjects.

He was ordained by the Bishop of Edinburgh deacon in 1892 and priest in 1893; and his ministerial career began by his being appointed curate of the Mission of the Good Shepherd, Murrayfield, Edinburgh, in connection with St. Mary's Cathedral, combining with the duties of the charge the post of Hebrew Lecturer in the Theological College. He was for two years assistant curate at St. John's Church, Dumfries, and then assumed the work of building up afresh the old charge of St. Andrew's, Glasgow, specially identifying himself with home mission work. In 1902 he became Diocesan Missioner of Glasgow and Galloway, and in 1904 was appointed Rector of St. Mark's, Portobello. A year later he was chosen by the College of Bishops to succeed Dr. Maclean, appointed Bishop of Moray and Ross, as Principal and Professor of Theology in the Edinburgh Theological College; and by his intellectual ability and spiritual influence he proved himself one of the most successful Principals that ever presided over that institution.

In January, 1912, Principal Mitchell (who was also a Canon of St. Mary's Cathedral) was unanimously elected Bishop of the Diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney, in succession to the late Dr. Rowland Ellis; and since his death abundant testimony has been given of his success as the ruler of the Diocese and of the personal esteem in which he was regarded, not only by the members of his own communion but by those of other denominations, and by

the citizens of Aberdeen generally. A conspicuous feature of his brief occupancy of the Bishopric was the institution, in February, 1914, of a Cathedral Church in the Diocese (St. Andrew's, Aberdeen). In 1913-14 Bishop Mitchell visited America and delivered a series of Hale Lectures on Scottish Church History at St. Paul's Church, Chicago. During his visit he preached in Holy Trinity Church, Boston, from the historic pulpit of Phillips Brooks; and he also preached at Berkeley, Connecticut, conducting the Communion service in the Chapel of the Berkeley Divinity School, which is associated with the name of Bishop Seabury (see Vol. II, 79). The Hale Lectures were subsequently published under the title of "Biographical Studies in Scottish Church History" (reviewed in Vol. III). The Bishop was also the author of "History of the Episcopal Church in Scotland" (1907) and "Story of the Church in Scotland" (1908), and of a small volume of verse written when he was a student—"Tatters from a Student's Gown" (1890).

The funeral of the late Bishop was attended by one of the largest and most representative assemblages in Aberdeen of recent years. "Memories and an Appreciation" by the Rev. Canon Perry (with a portrait), appear in another part of this number.

MR. GEORGE ANDERSON (alumnus, Marischal College, 1856-57) died at Nethermill, Cruden, Aberdeenshire, on 25 December, aged seventy-six. He was the eldest son of Mr. George Anderson, Ward, Slains, and was the oldest representative of a once well-known Slains family. He went to Ceylon in 1858, travelling across the Egyptian Desert by camel, the Suez Canal not then being in existence. After being engaged in coffee-planting in Ceylon for thirteen years, he went to Travancore, in India, where he opened up large properties for the Scottish India Company of Inverness, in addition to owning several properties of his own. He retired in 1891.

MR. JOHN BARCLAY BARCLAY (alumnus, 1873-77) died at his residence, 38 Fountainhall Road, Aberdeen, on 3 December, aged sixty-one. He had been a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen since 1882, and had a large and important business; and he was a Justice of the Peace for the county of the city of Aberdeen. He was married to a sister of the late Professor Minto.

DR. WILLIAM CHRISTIE CROWE (M.B., C.M., 1887) died at his residence, 12 Albyn Place, Aberdeen, on 21 November, aged sixty-four. On securing a Town Council bursary at the Aberdeen Grammar School, he studied at the University for three years. He studied subsequently at the English Presbyterian Theological College, London, having gained a competitive bursary, and on the completion of his course, he was licensed as a minister by the London Presbytery in 1878. He assisted Rev. Andrew Wilson, Wark, Newcastle-on-Tyne. In 1879, on the retirement of the minister, Dr. Crowe received a call from the congregation, but declined to accept. Towards the close of 1880 he began the study of Medicine at Aberdeen University, and graduated M.B., C.M. For a year he assisted Dr. Orlando Pranker, medical superintendent of the Barnardo Homes, London. He then returned to Aberdeen, and soon built up an excellent practice.

Mr. ROBERT EASTON (M.A., 1883) died at Denver, Colorado, United States, on 16 January, aged fifty-two. He graduated with first-class honours in Classics and second-class honours in Mental Philosophy, and for some time he was assistant Professor of Humanity. He emigrated to America many years ago, and became teacher at the Culver Military Academy, Marmont, Indiana. Latterly he had been resident in Chicago.

Rev. ALEXANDER FRIDGE (M.A., 1861) died at his residence, Hermitage, Gowans Street, Arbroath, on 14 January, aged seventy-five. On being licensed, he for a time acted as assistant in Montrose, but in 1867 he was appointed minister of the parish of Lunan, in Forfarshire, and held the charge for nearly forty years, retiring in 1906. He was a native of Forres.

Mr. ROBERT GLEGG (B.Sc., 1898; F.I.C.) died at a nursing home in Aberdeen on 17 December, aged fifty-one. After graduating B.Sc. with honours, he became private assistant to Professor Hendrick, of the Agricultural Department. He sat the examinations of the Institute of Chemistry while still in Aberdeen, and became a Fellow of the Institute. A few years later he received an important position as an analytical chemist in Liverpool with Professor Campbell Brown and Mr. Collingwood Williams. He returned to Aberdeen in 1904 as Assistant Lecturer in Agricultural Chemistry to Professor Hendrick on the staff of the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, and in 1905 also became University assistant. He was a man of considerable intellectual ability and as an analytical chemist was recognized by professional colleagues as occupying the highest standing. He took a prominent part in the formation of the Agricultural Discussion Society and was its first secretary. Mr. Glegg had been in feeble health for some time, and in the early part of last year got leave of absence for several months. He returned to his duties at the University at the beginning of the winter session, but had a relapse and died as stated from a complication of diseases. He was a son of the late Mr. James Glegg, farmer, Middle Touchs, Dunnottar, Kincardineshire.

Mr. ROBERT GRAY (M.A., Marischal College, 1853) died at his residence, Bel-Air, Banchory-Devenick, Kincardineshire, on 8 December, aged eighty-seven. He was appointed schoolmaster of the parish of Banchory-Devenick on the last day of 1863, and is said to have been perhaps the first Scottish parochial schoolmaster who was a Free Churchman. For the eight years prior to his appointment he taught in Mr. Thomson's private school adjoining Banchory-Devenick Free Church. He continued parish schoolmaster till the summer of 1887, when failing health compelled him, very reluctantly, to retire on a pension. He acted for many years as registrar of the parish, and was a very active office-bearer in Banchory-Devenick Free Church.

Mr. GEORGE GREIG (M.A., 1901; B.L.), solicitor, died at Kampala, Uganda, on 27 December. He was the eldest son of Mr. John Greig, farmer, South Sandlaw, Alvah, Banff; and some time after qualifying as a solicitor, he went to Uganda.

Mr. JOHN PRIMROSE MEIKLEHAM (M.A., King's College, 1854) died at his residence, 206 Woodlands Road, Glasgow, on 8 January. For more than thirty years he was a teacher at Pluscarden, Elgin, but retired twenty-seven years ago, since when he had devoted his time mainly to botanical studies, in which he acquired great proficiency. He was a son of the late Rev. John Meikleham, Grange, Banffshire.

Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM MUILL (alumnus, 1881-84) died at his residence, 27 Albyn Grove, Aberdeen, on 15 January, aged fifty-five. He was a son of the late Mr. John Muill, advocate, Aberdeen; and he became a member of the Aberdeen Society of Advocates in 1891, but his membership terminated in 1895. He afterwards went to South Africa, where for a time he engaged in legal business. After the Boer War he returned to this country, and had since lived in retirement.

Rev. ANDREW MURRAY (M.A., Marischal College, 1845; D.D., 1898), known as the "father" of the Dutch Reformed Church in Cape Colony, died on 19 January, aged eighty-eight. He was born at Graaf Reinet in 1828, and at the age of ten was sent to Aberdeen to the care of his uncle, Rev. Dr. John Murray, and received his education, first under the famous Melvin, at the Grammar School, and afterwards at Marischal College. He took his divinity course in Holland, chiefly at Utrecht, preparing himself for the Dutch Reformed Church, of which his father was a pastor, and after three years he was licensed and ordained to the pastorate. In 1848 he returned to the Cape, and became leader in his Church, directing her Synods, influencing her young men, planting seminaries, and everywhere evangelizing. In 1856 he was sent to this country to represent the Colony in connection with some questions of government. For many years he ministered at Wellington, Cape of Good Hope; but as President of the South African General Mission and in other connections his influence spread over the whole of South Africa. Dr. Murray was a voluminous author of works bearing on practical and experimental theology. His best known works are "Abide in Christ," "Like Christ," "With Christ," and "The Children for Christ," which attained a wide circulation, and have been translated into several foreign languages. A larger work on the Epistle to the Hebrews, under the title, "The Holy of Holies," has been very favourably received. He visited this country on various occasions, his last visit being specially notable from his reception over the whole kingdom as a preacher of the spiritual life. In America and on the Continent he was welcomed with scarcely less unanimity among the Reformed Churches.

Dr. WILLIAM RUSSELL (M.B., 1890; M.D., 1896) died at Kimberley, South Africa, on 10 December, aged forty-six. After graduating, he was for some years house surgeon at Toxteth Infirmary, Liverpool; and for a time he was superintendent of hospitals at Maidstone during the memorable contagious diseases epidemic there. He was the author of a clinical record of over 500 cases of typhus fever, and also wrote a thesis on accidental rash in typhus and typhoid fevers, simulating rash of scarlet fever. He went out to Kimberley in 1893, and for over fourteen years held the important post of senior house surgeon at the Hospital there, only severing his connection with

that institution to assume private practice just before the outbreak of the present war. He was one of the first medical men to offer his services at the front, and rendered excellent service in attending sick and wounded in the German South-West African campaign. Resuming practice in Kimberley, he caught a chill, which developed into pneumonia, and, after an illness lasting some months, he died on 10 December, as stated. His work at Kimberley Hospital had given him a reputation throughout South Africa as a skilful and resourceful surgeon, and by all classes in Kimberley he was held in the highest esteem. During the siege of Kimberley in the Boer War, Dr. Russell's tireless devotion and self-sacrifice, wedded to high professional skill, were signally acknowledged in an autograph letter sent to him by direction of the late Queen Victoria. A letter of similar import was also received by the doctor from the late Earl Roberts.

Colonel JOHNSTON SHEARER, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service (retired), (M.A., 1873; M.B., C.M., 1877; D.P.H., 1897), died at Bridge of Allan on 6 February, aged sixty-four. He was a son of the late Mr. Johnston Shearer, photographer, Aberdeen, and was married to a daughter of the late Baillie James Kinghorn. Educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and the University, he entered the Indian Medical Service in 1880, and was MacLaine prizeman in military surgery at the Army Medical School, Netley, in 1881. He had seen a great deal of active service. Colonel Shearer, who attained the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in 1900, served in the Egyptian War of 1882 (medal and Khedive Star); with the Burmese Expedition, 1887-88 (medal and two clasps); with the Hazara Expedition in 1891 (clasp); with the second Miranzai Expedition, 1891 (clasp); and with the Waziristan Field Force under Sir William Lockhart in 1894-95 (mentioned in dispatches—clasp). He also took part in the Tirah Expedition Force of 1897-98 (medal and two clasps—mentioned in dispatches) and was awarded the D.S.O.

Dr. WILLIAM LEITH IRELAND SUTHERLAND (M.B., 1884) died at his residence, 33 Trafford Road, Salford, Manchester, on 23 December, aged fifty-six. He had been in practice in Salford for the last thirty years.

Mr. GEORGE THOM (M.A., 1863; LL.D. [St. And.], 1887) died at Aberdeen on 20 December, aged seventy-four. He was a native of Forgue, Aberdeenshire, and was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and the University, attaining at the latter a very high position in the mathematical classes. On leaving the University, he was for some time on the staff of the Gymnasium, Old Aberdeen; and in 1867, when only twenty-five years of age, he was appointed Principal of Doveton College, Madras. This position he held for ten years, and during that time he frequently served as an examiner at the University of Madras. On returning from India in 1878, he was appointed to succeed the late Dr. William Barrack as Headmaster of Dollar Academy, and he occupied this post with much distinction for the next twenty-four years, retiring in 1902 and settling latterly in Aberdeen. He wrote a number of standard class-books on mathematics, botany, physiology, and other subjects, and for a number of years he did examination work for the Civil Service Commissioners.

Dr. GEORGE ALBERT TURNER (M.B., 1897; D.P.H., 1898) died at the Johannesburg Hospital on 27 October, aged forty-one. He was a son of the late Sir George Turner, the distinguished sanatorian, and, after graduating, went out to South Africa, his father then being Principal Medical Officer of Health for the Cape Government. He was appointed medical officer to the Grahamstown Lunatic Asylum, and after the Boer War (in which he served as surgeon-captain in Marshall's Horse) he held public health appointments at Cape Town and Kimberley. In 1908 Dr. Turner secured the Craig Scholarship of the London School of Medicine for a monograph on "The Intestinal Parasites of South African Natives". As medical officer of the Witwatersrand Native Labour Association, he had charge of the examination of many thousands of natives. His duties took him to remote native territories, and he went in the pursuit of scientific investigation to British East Africa to inquire into the tropical problem of sleeping sickness. During these researches Dr. Turner contracted malarial fever, which developed later, and compelled him to enter Johannesburg Hospital on 24 October. He died three days afterwards.

Sir EDWARD BURNETT TYLOR, F.R.S., D.C.L., etc., formerly Professor of Anthropology in the University of Oxford, died at Wellington, Somerset, on 2 January, aged eighty-four. He was the first Gifford Lecturer at Aberdeen University (1889-91), and delivered a striking series of lectures upon the anthropological aspects of religion and religious beliefs. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Aberdeen University in 1891. Sir Edward Tylor was the author of "Researches into the Early History of Mankind," "Primitive Culture," and other works; and "The Times" remarked that by his death "the science of anthropology has lost one of its most brilliant English exponents".

WAR OBITUARY.

WILLIAM ABERNETHY (1st year's student in Science, 1913-14) joined the Gas Section of the Royal Engineers after the outbreak of the war. He was wounded in action on 29 June, 1916, and died the following day. He was the son of Mr. Andrew Abernethy, formerly of Braehead, Hillswick, Shetland, now residing at 2 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh, and was 23 years of age.

JAMES HUME ADAMS (1st year's student in Arts and Law, 1914-15), Private in the Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action at Loos on 25 September, 1915.

HENRY BEGG (M.B., 1906), Captain, R.A.M.C., was killed in action in France, 14 November. He was proceeding along a trench, accompanied by his sergeant of bearers, when a shell exploded near him and the concussion killed him at once. None of the bits hit him, and his body bore no marks. His Colonel had recommended him for the Military Cross. Dr. Begg was in practice in Kentish Town, London, and was clinical assistant at the Great Northern Central Hospital and the Mount Vernon Chest Hospital. He joined the 1st Highland Field Ambulance early in the war, and had seen a good deal of active service. Captain Begg was the fourth son of Mr. George Begg, Mains of Druminnor, Rhynie.

NORMAN BIRSS (Arts student), Sergeant, 7th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 13 November. He was the youngest son of Mr. James Birss, police constable, Skene, and was twenty-three years of age.

EDGAR GEORGE WILLIAM BISSET (2nd year's medical student, 1915-16), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, attached to the Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action on 7 January. He "went up on a shoot" with a pilot, but had hardly started when a German machine dived on them and started firing before they knew they were attacked. Bisset immediately stood up in his seat and faced the German, reaching up for his gun, but fell back with a bullet through the head. The pilot managed to make a miraculous escape and landed as near as he dared behind the lines, and got Bisset removed to a hospital, but to no purpose. Death must have been instantaneous. This was Bisset's last "shoot" to qualify him for his "wing". A fellow-officer, communicating the news to his father (Mr. James D. Bisset, Union Bank, Peterhead), said Bisset was an exceedingly popular member of "A" Flight of the squadron to which he was attached, and added: "He would be the very last to wish me to say anything to his credit, and I feel that it would be quite superfluous, as a life like his was so transparently beautiful and sincere that it needs no eulogies. He has left a gap in our mess which no new draft from England can possibly fill, but I thought you would like to know that he died as he lived—a British gentleman." Bisset was only twenty years of age.

JAMES KIRTON COLLIE (M.A., 1916), Private in the Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 16 December. He was a son of Mr. J. Collie, wood turner, 20 Linkfield Road, Aberdeen, and was twenty-three years of age.

JOHN COWIE (Arts student, 1911-13), seaman, Royal Naval Division, is reported to have been killed by a shell in January last. He enlisted in the R.N.D. in October, 1914; was in the Hawke battalion and served at Gallipoli; and he was wounded in the fighting on the Ancre last November. He was a son of Mr. Cowie, 27 Gordon Street, Buckie, and was for a time a clerk with Messrs. Murray and Cowie, fish salesmen, Buckie.

Rev. NORMAN CRICHTON (M.A., 1911), Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in France, in November. Before enlisting, he was a fourth year student of Divinity in the United Free Church College, Aberdeen, and assistant in Rutherford United Free Church. He enlisted as a private in the Gordons, but later on received a commission in the Seaforths. On the eve of proceeding abroad about a year ago, he was licensed by his home Presbytery of Lewis. He was a native of Stornoway.

ALEXANDER LUNDIE HUNTER FERGUSON (Arts student, 1912-13), Second Lieutenant (temporary), Gordon Highlanders, has been reported as killed in action in Picardy in July, 1916, after being reported as missing. He had been wounded twice before—in November, 1915, and April, 1916. He was the son of Mrs. Ferguson, 21 Desswood Place, Aberdeen, and was twenty-one years of age. His brother is a Lieutenant in the Indian Army.

ALEXANDER FINDLATER (Arts student—1st year), Lance-Corporal, Gordon Highlanders, previously reported missing, is now, after a long and painful suspense, presumed to have been killed in action in France on 25 September, 1915. He was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Findlater, Mill of Sauchen, Cluny, Aberdeenshire, and was nineteen years of age.

JACK GALLOWAY (alumnus), Corporal in the Tasmanian Contingent, died at the Parkhouse Military Hospital, Salisbury, on 17 January, aged thirty-five. He was the elder son of Mr. John Galloway, retired Inspector of Schools, Aberdeen, his mother being a sister of Sir James Barrie. For a short time he was on the sub-editing staff of the "Aberdeen Free Press" and afterwards went to London, but about six years ago he emigrated to Tasmania along with his younger brother and engaged in fruit-farming. He enlisted shortly after the outbreak of the war and came to this country some time ago, but he contracted a bad cold on the voyage and never recovered from its effects.

JAMES BROWN GILLIES (alumnus, 1904-05; -B.L., 1908), Captain, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 13 November. He was a member of the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen, and was a partner in business with his father, Mr. T. R. Gillies, Advocate. He was secretary of the Aberdeen University Club, and was also secretary and treasurer of the Cairngorm Club and editor of its "Journal," to which he contributed interesting and attractive articles. Captain Gillies was for some time an officer in the Territorial Force, but had retired prior to the war. He rejoined the 4th Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders soon after the outbreak of war, however, and proved himself an exceedingly capable officer and thoroughly efficient in all the details of military duty. He had seen a deal of active service, and had been continuously at the front since March of last year.

CHARLES JAMES DONALD SIMPSON GORDON (1st year's Med., 1913-14), Corporal, Gordon Highlanders (T.F.), was a private at the outbreak of the war. He was reported as missing after an action in France on 28 July, 1916, and is now presumed to have fallen on that date. He was the son of Mr. Robert Gordon, farmer, Pitkerrie, Fearn, Ross-shire.

The death in action of WILLIAM STEPHEN HAIG (M.A., 1914), Corporal, Gordon Highlanders, has now been officially confirmed. He had been missing since the action about Hooze, Flanders, 25 September, 1915. He was the son of Mr. William Haig, permanent way inspector, Maud, and was twenty-two years of age. He was studying Divinity.

ALEXANDER RENNIE HENDERSON (M.A., 1911), prior to entering the University, was educated at Robert Gordon's College. At the outbreak of the war he was still Colour-Sergeant in "U" Coy. of the 4th Gordon Highlanders. A month later he received his commission as Second Lieutenant, and was afterwards promoted to be Lieutenant. He was reported "wounded or missing" after the severe engagement near Hooze, Flanders, on 25 September, 1915, and is now presumed to have been killed in action

on that date. Lieutenant Henderson was an able student and an active athlete—goalkeeper when at the University to the University Football Club, and wicket-keeper to the St. Ronald Cricket Club. After graduating, he taught for a time at Falkirk and then in Aboyne Higher Grade School. He was the elder son of Mr. A. R. Henderson, teacher, 146 Beaconsfield Place, Aberdeen, and was 27 years of age.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON HORNE (M.A., 1909), Private, Gordon Highlanders, died in the Dustan Military Hospital, Northampton, on 25 January, of wounds received in action. He was twenty-nine years of age, and had been a teacher at Peterhead Academy for five years.

DONALD FRASER JENKINS, M.C. (Agricultural student), Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 13 November. He joined the Gordon Highlanders when war broke out, and served as a private for seven months. He then obtained a commission in the Seaforth Highlanders, and had been at the front for six months. He was awarded the Military Cross in September. He was the younger son of Mr. William D. Jenkins, fishcurer, 56 Rubislaw Den South, Aberdeen, and grandson of Ex-Provost Jenkins, Burghead, and was aged nineteen years, eleven months.

JAMES LYALL (M.A., 1910), Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France in November. For several years he was on the teaching staff of Turriff Higher Grade School. He went to Grahamstown, South Africa, in 1913, but returned after the outbreak of war and enlisted in the Gordons. He was a native of Macduff.

Rev. WILLIAM A. MACLEOD died of dysentery at Salonika on 16 November, while serving with the Y.M.C.A., Mediterranean Expeditionary Force. He was a son of the late Mr. William Macleod, stereotyper, Aberdeen, and was originally a compositor. By dint of hard work and diligent application to study in his spare time, he qualified for entrance to the University, and in course of time he passed through the Divinity Hall, where he gained several prizes. In March last he was licensed by the Presbytery of Aberdeen. During his student days he acted with much efficiency and marked success as missionary assistant in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, under Rev. G. H. Donald. On being licensed, Mr. Macleod went as assistant to Rev. John Pringle, Tarves, and during his six months' sojourn there he commended himself to the people of the parish by his direct and powerful style of preaching. During last summer Mr. Macleod served for three months with the Y.M.C.A. at a station on the Clyde. His work there was so highly appreciated by the authorities that they asked him to undertake a period of duty either in France or in Salonika. He chose the latter locus, and from September till his death he had done much to brighten the lives of the fighting men there. He was a young man on the threshold of a career of undoubted brilliance and high usefulness. He was thirty-six years of age.

WILLIAM MURISON SMITH MERSON (M.A., 1913; LL.B., 1914), Captain, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France, 13 November. He was the only son of Mr. Joseph Merson, solicitor, Banchory, and was twenty-four years of age.

GILBERT A. PIRIE (Medical student—2nd year, 1915-16), Private in the Cameron Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 18 August. He was a son of Mr. Pirie of Riversdale, Huntly.

WILLIAM MITCHELL REID (M.A., 1909), Private in a South African regiment, died of wounds received in action in January. He was for a time assistant master at Tomintoul School, and was afterwards on the staff of Rothesay Higher Grade School. From Rothesay he went to South Africa. He was a son of Mrs. Reid, Gordon Street, Huntly, and was twenty-eight years of age.

JOHN WILLIAM SHANKS (Arts student 2nd year), Private, Gordon Highlanders, previously reported missing, is now presumed to have been killed on 25 September, 1915. He was a distinguished student and a frequent contributor to "Alma Mater". He was twenty-two years of age—a son of Mr. John Shanks (of Lawsons, Ltd.), 122 Union Grove, Aberdeen.

JOHN WATT SIMPSON (M.A., 1909; LL.B.), Second Lieutenant, Border Regiment, was accidentally killed by a premature shell explosion at a bombing base, on 8 December. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, North Bank House, Portree, Skye, and was twenty-eight years of age. His only brother died shortly before.

ROBERT JAMES SMITH (Agricultural student, N.D.A.), Second Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, died on 13 November of wounds received in action, aged twenty-seven. He was the second son of the late Mr. John Smith, East Mains, Knockando.

WILLIAM STEPHEN (M.A., 1903), Captain, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 13 November. After graduating, he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. G. Stephen & Co., merchants, shipbuilders, and fishcurers, Fraserburgh, which was founded by his late father, Mr. George Stephen. He had been a member of the Fraserburgh School Board for the past eight years. He was thirty-four years of age. His younger brother, Dr. Harry Stephen, is a surgeon in the Navy.

ANDREW JAMES BAXTER TAYLOR (Arts student), Private, Signal Section, Gordon Highlanders, died in a casualty clearing station in France on 28 December: he was wounded two days previously. After a creditable career in Gordon's College, he entered the University with a view to following the teaching profession, and was in his fourth year when he enlisted. He had a decided literary bent, and several of his poetic efforts appeared in the magazines of Gordon's College and the University. He had intended taking honours in Arts; and as he had fulfilled all the requirements for the ordinary Degree of M.A., this has been conferred by the Senatus. He was the only son of Mrs. Taylor, 3 Crimon Place, Aberdeen, and was twenty-one years of age.

EDWARD MARTIN COOKE TENNANT (1st year's Science, 1913-14), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds received in action on 16

October. Before he received his commission, he was a private in "D" Coy. of the 4th Gordons, and, serving from the beginning of the war, was first wounded at Loos, 25 September, 1915. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tennant, 48 Brighton Place, Aberdeen.

Rev. WILLIAM URQUHART (M.A., 1906; B.D., 1909), minister of the parish of Kinloch-Rannoch, Perthshire, Lieutenant, 1st Black Watch, was (as mentioned on p. 96) killed in action in France on 16 August last, aged thirty-two. Rev. John Will (M.A., 1903; B.D.), minister of Giffnock, Renfrewshire (formerly of Aberfeldy), sends us the following:—

"As a class-fellow in Divinity and a co-Presbyter of the late Rev. William Urquhart, I cannot refrain from writing a few lines in his memory.

"Mr. Urquhart, as a student, minister, and soldier, stood high in the esteem of his fellows. He was a fearless thinker, a beloved pastor, and a gallant soldier. He was one of the first ministers to join the Army, not because he felt that a minister could serve his country better in the Army than at his post in the Church, but because the call of duty was ever strong within him, and having received in his student days a military training in the Scottish Horse, he felt that he owed his country in her need a special debt on that account. He obeyed what was to him the heavenly vision. He never regretted his decision, though unto the end he abhorred war with the horror that was born of his firm faith in the better way which he had been ordained to preach. By his death the Church of Scotland has lost a fearless witness to the truth, and his University has gained one more spotless hero to her 'Roll of Honour'.

"His loss is mourned by his young widow and his many friends. He counted not his life dear unto himself."

JAMES RODERICK WATT (1st year's Med., 1913-14) was, at the outbreak of the war, a private in "U" Company, 4th Gordon Highlanders, and was later transferred to the special brigade of the Royal Engineers as a pioneer. He was killed in action in France on 30 June, 1916. He was the son of Mr. James Watt (M.A., 1887), teacher, Hilton School, Fearn, Ross-shire.

JOHN ALEXANDER WILSON (M.A., 1913), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 13 November. Prior to the war he was on the teaching staff of the Fraserburgh School Board. He enlisted in the Gordons as a private, and subsequently obtained a commission. He was the only son of the late Mr. John Wilson, engineer, Belmont Road, Aberdeen, and was twenty-six years of age.

[Since going to press we have received news of the deaths in action of Captain JOSEPH ELLIS MILNE, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1888; M.B., 1891; M.D., 1894), and Lieutenant HECTOR ROBERT MACDONALD, Seaforth Highlanders (2nd year's Arts student, 1913-14)—both on 22nd February. Fuller notices of these two officers will appear in the next number of the REVIEW.]

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Richmond & Gordon

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Our New Chancellor.



WE are living amid so many and such varied upheavals, at the mercy of so many cuttings-adrift from the old moorings, that such traditions as survive automatically assume a new and enhanced significance; the mere fact of survival being regarded as a rough-and-ready proof of their essential fitness to continue flourishing.

The selection of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for the Chancellorship of our University is a case in point; for, while our whole educational equipment is undergoing a fierce bombardment in the light of war, new ideals and new methods being widely canvassed, we deliberately hark back to a traditional type of Chancellor, as soldiers seek shelter in a well-constructed trench. We are re-establishing a continuity with the Past, reviving historical associations of much picturesqueness, and yet ensuring thereby, as I believe, a real practical value. In both these evaluations I am personally very deeply interested, and I shall treat of His Grace here not so much as a unit, but as a link and a type in a long chain of tendency.

The selection of the Duke shows once more that the Gordons "hae the guidin' o't"; for the mere fact that there have been breaks in the chain only goes to prove the extraordinary vitality of his line. Mr. Murray Rose recently described the Gordons of Huntly as "one of the most unlucky races in Scotland". That may seem to invalidate this "guidin' o't"; but, while "time and again they lost their all, their broad acres and even their heads, yet ever and anon they rose to greater splendour and power". It has certainly been so in the matter

of the Gordons' connection with the University, in which we see a complete reflex of their family fortunes.

Both the great lines of northern Gordons have held office as Chancellors; they did so in both the previous Universities (King's College and Marischal College): they have almost monopolized the office during the fifty-seven years' existence of the combined University, in which they are now celebrating almost the quatercentenary of their connection with the earlier foundation. These facts are set forth at a glance in the accompanying table: meantime we may divide their services in the separate institutions:—

<i>King's College</i>	. . 1515-1518.	Bishop Alexander Gordon.	Haddo group.	3 years.
" "	. . 1546-1577.	Bishop William Gordon.	Huntly group.	31 "
" "	. . 1643-1649.	Second Marquis of Huntly.	" "	6 "
" "	. . 1793-1827.	Fourth Duke of Gordon.	" "	34 "
" "	. . 1827-1860.	Fourth Earl of Aberdeen.	Haddo group.	33 "
<hr/>				
Five Gordons out of the twenty-three Chancellors during 366 years reigned . . .				107 years.
<hr/>				
<i>Marischal College</i>	. . 1814-1836.	Fifth Duke of Gordon.	Huntly group.	22 years.
" "	. . 1836-1860.	Fifth Duke of Richmond.	" "	24 "
<hr/>				
Two Gordons out of the twelve Chancellors during 267 years reigned . . .				46 years.
<hr/>				
<i>University of Aberdeen</i>	{ Sept.-Dec. 1860.	Fourth Earl of Aberdeen.	Haddo group	} jointly.
" "	{ Sept.-Oct. 1860.	Fifth Duke of Richmond.	Huntly group	
" "	1860-1903.	Sixth Duke of Richmond and Gordon.	" "	
" "	1917	Seventh Duke of Richmond and Gordon.	" "	43 years.
Four Gordons out of the six Chancellors during 57 years reigned . . .				from 1917
<hr/>				
Four Gordons out of the six Chancellors during 57 years reigned . . .				43 years.

Taking 1494 as the essential foundation of the University, we find that the Gordons have held the Chancellorship for 150 years out of the 423 which constitute the entire life of our Alma Mater: and the selection of the present Duke of Richmond means that this long spell of service is to be lengthened.

This fine record does not of course exhaust the services of the house of Gordon to the University. They have from first to last held many professorships, establishing in the case of the Kethock's Mill family something like a hereditary dynasty over a period of 138 years. In our time, the Marquis of Huntly put in a memorable spell of three Lord Rectorships (1890-99): while the Parliamentary representation was in the hands of a Sutherlandshire Gordon, Edward Strathearn Gordon, for another nine years, 1869-76, when he was created a life peer as Lord Gordon of Drumearn.

But I am concerned here with the highest office of all: and in any

case, enthusiastic as I am for the achievements of the great name, I am the last to lay stress on the Gordons' contribution to "learning" and to practical academicalism. On the contrary, the Gordons have made their mark very largely by the very absence of that qualification. They are essentially men of action and not students: "Dominus" but not "dominie"; Masters of Arms rather than Arts—you really can't have your cake and eat it. In the very fact of their being men of action lies the secret of the amazing vitality of the race, for, if their lack of the severely balanced academic judgment led them into all sorts of political adventures, which constantly brought them to disaster, the absence of preconceived ideas, of a hard and dry doctrinairism, led to their rapid recovery and to their adaptation to new circumstances. Thus, Marischal College, which was started by the Keiths for everything that the Gordons did not stand for, ended its separate career in the keeping of those very Gordons; and, while Jacobitism was adopted by both Keiths and Gordons, it ham-strung the former while only delaying the progress of the latter. Even the failure of the line male in the latter, and the introduction of a family of different traditions, did not end the Gordons, for the new-comers, the Lennoxes, not only got possession of the Gordon lands, but subsequently acquired possession first of the surname, second of the title, and finally of the academic functions of the Gordons.

Such, then, are the historical facts, picturesque in their remarkable vitality, but easily explainable for an era when the mere ownership of acres was regarded as the supreme test for leadership. But what bearing, you may ask, has this on the capacity to fill the high position of Chancellor? "Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." The war has resulted in the expulsion of Tsardom; yet here we are going back to a house that is quite as old as the Romanoffs. The war has bred many cries for the "expert" in education, and here we select as our head a nobleman who does not even pretend to be any such thing. It is just because His Grace sets up no such pretensions that I think the selection admirable.

The great trouble about "education" and its "experts" is that both of them tend to become a priestcraft, constantly divorcing itself from the needs of its flock. It was just the needs of that flock, a "rude and ignorant people," cut off from the rest of the world "by firths and very lofty mountains," that induced Pope Alexander VI to grant his Bull for the erection of the University, so that "the price-

less pearl of knowledge" might bring blessings far and wide, "raising those of humble origin to the highest rank". That the actual task of putting the experiment into practice should have been confided to a Churchman, Bishop William Elphinstone, involved no prerogative of priestcraft, for, like most prelates of his time, Elphinstone was a lawyer, a politician, a diplomatist, a civic force, an educationist, rather than a mere Churchman. Gradually, however, the priceless pearl of knowledge tends to become the hobby of the mere lapidary, without reference to its ultimate destination and use on leaving his hands. Knowledge tends to become an end in itself instead of a means to an end; hence all the old talk about "arenas of the south" as the student's goal—without the glimmer of an idea whether they were to lead to anything better than inadequately paid usherism, or a mere blind alley.

It is just this that has roused the anger of "practical men" as they think of the deficiencies in their own intellectual equipment. The subaltern, landing in France, curses the years spent over tragic trimeters (they are indeed very tragic), when he cannot talk to the porters on the quay. The paterfamilias in the city contrasts the smart "Polytechnic"-bred typist in his office with the helplessness of his own boy from Harrow; and so the ferment goes on, wild words whirling on the rostrum and in the reviews. The impeachment of the Universities in particular is punctuated with a paralysing antagonism, when it is seen how education has often drifted far from the needs of a people as "rude and ignorant" (in proportion) as they were when Elphinstone so daringly dumped his *studium generale* down by the cold north sea.

But the bewildered educationists have even a greater enemy than those discontented critics, for they are now faced by a type of man as narrow as the narrowest of the old classicists. The "Business Man," the most fashionable witch doctor of the day, is hurtled at their unhappy heads, with all his "get-on-or-get-out" panaceas, and his intense belief—excusable, perhaps, in view of the extraordinary homage paid to him—that because he has run the Shop successfully, he can also run the School, the Senate, the State, even the Universe, to equal advantage. As often as not he is proud to feel that he knows no Latin and less Greek; believing that if he did he would have lost his "push and go". His gospel of "Do-it-Now" is of course the antithesis of the very ideal of a University, the business of which is rather to teach one how to do it To-morrow. Strange as it may seem, the methods of

the "Business Man" were largely formulated, if not actually made, in modern Germany, which we are fighting furiously, and like many German concoctions, this special medicine must be strenuously resisted by us (especially in the University),¹ not because the dispensers happen to be our enemies, but because the specific was designed for a very different disease, for another type of constitution altogether. The failure to perceive this has, indeed, been the bane of all our modern educational systems, of those dreary "Codes," of competition "wallahs"; of attempting to approximate the conditions of the homely sawdust in our northern ring to the well-appointed mat in the "arenas of the south". There must, of course, be certain standards, if only to ensure satisfactory intercommunication: but beyond that there must be an intimate knowledge of the requirements of certain communities, of different localities, for while there is no such kingdom as Bavaria, or Saxony, or Wurtemberg except on the map, there is a very distinct England and a different Scotland, and a still more different Ireland (don't we know it to our bitter cost?), and a whole series of different Dominions beyond the Sea. As Professor Wron of Toronto told an American audience recently, the distinguishing feature of the British Empire is its underlining of diversities of institutions rather than of likenesses, and this should hold good of the whole problem of our educational system.

Such, as it seems to me, is the educational position we are facing, and I have set it down fully, because I believe the Duke of Richmond and Gordon possesses many of the qualities necessary to deal with it successfully. In the first place, he is *not* an "Educational Expert": he comes to the post without distinctive biases for one system more than another. In the second place, he is not a "Business Man" in the sense which is "boosted" so much to-day, that is the man who makes something or sells something. That, of course, does not mean that he is unbusinesslike: no man at the head of great estates, with hundreds of tenants, can be unbusinesslike—less so indeed now than ever, for the war has made us understand the value of the land more clearly than we have understood it for nearly a century.

The Chancellorship is the apex of the University triangle, the

¹ This proposition is elaborately demonstrated minutely in Professor Burnet's new book, "Higher Education and the War," published (by Macmillan) after this article was in type. Attention is drawn, in particular, to the seventh chapter, "Scotland and Prussia" (pp. 181-213). "We must not," he says, "allow the Carnegie Trustees to Prussianise us."

point at which the body academic comes into contact with the outside world, and so it is of first-rate importance that the office should be filled by a man of the world, by a man who sees clearly what the world wants of the University as well as what the University can offer to the world, that being the criterion of all the other officials beneath him. Furthermore, the Chancellor should be a man of our particular northern world, with an intimate knowledge of its requirements and its ideals; and in this respect the Duke is better equipped than any of his immediate family predecessors since the death of the last Duke of Gordon.

The fact that he is a Gordon only through the female line, so far from being against His Grace, brings him thoroughly into line with our distinctly feminist age, for the extraordinary importance assigned to descent through males is merely a legal fiction and not a scientific validity. There is, of course, a great deal of facile nonsense talked about "matriarchy," yet the influence of women on her line is a commonplace of everyone's experience. Thus, I constantly notice that the Scots mother of an English boy will often make him more Scots than a Scot: one sees it in the clannishness of such an organization as the London Scottish, and similar combinations. Now, as it happens, the Duke traces back on both sides of his house to some powerful women: on the paternal side, to the brilliant Breton beauty, Louise Renée de Penancourt de Keroualle (1647-1734), the mother of Charles Lennox, first Duke of Richmond and Lennox (1672-1723); and, on the maternal side, to Jane Maxwell (died 1812), the greatest Duchess of Gordon, who transmitted her ability far more to her (five) daughters than to either of her sons. We live in a time when we hear a great deal about the Woman who Does: but, as a matter of fact, very few of the modern feminist protagonists can compare with the dashing Duchess, who did much to revive the faded fortunes of the Gay Gordons: indeed she was much more a Gordon by temperament than her somewhat bucolic spouse.

When she married her first-born, Lady Charlotte Gordon, to young Charles Lennox, she might have been thought to be courting disaster, for he had fought a duel in the previous May with a Prince of the Blood, the Duke of York, and had to exchange from the Coldstream Guards into the Line in consequence; and he had fought a second duel in July with the writer of a pamphlet animadverting on his conduct. No Prince of the Blood had ever before accepted a challenge from a

subject, and there was another piquancy in the duel, for the young Guardsman's aunt, Lady Sarah Lennox, had jilted the Royal Duke's father when Prince of Wales, and thrown him into the arms of poor Charlotte of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Lady Sarah afterwards bolted with Lord William Gordon, the uncle of Lady Charlotte, a few weeks after the latter was born. Besides which, Lennox—who by the way was the son of a Scotswoman, Lady Louisa Kerr, and who was born in Scotland—had every chance of ending his life as a commoner, for his father was only heir-presumptive to the Dukedom of Richmond. The match, therefore, seemed anything but promising, which probably accounted for the ceremony being celebrated "very quietly" as the society paragonist would say. I always like to recall the circumstantial account of it in the little-known "Memoirs of Mr. Matthias d'Amour," the confidential servant of the Duchess of Gordon:—

The ceremony took place [on 6 September, 1789] in the Duchess's best dressing-room [at Gordon Castle, where Lady Charlotte had been born on 20 September, 1768]. The Duke [of Gordon] was not at home. Nobody in the house but the Duchess and two women servants, besides the immediate parties, knew of the wedding, not even Lady Charlotte's brother, the Marquis of Huntly, till the third day after. The reason, I believe, was to avoid tedious parade.

On the morning of the third day, the Duchess informed her son, the Marquis of Huntly, of the event. As a great number of the neighbouring gentry, according to custom, had assembled to welcome the arrival of the family into the North, the young Marquis was very desirous of being himself the instrument to announce the news. Accordingly, after dinner was over, and the ladies had retired, the Marquis, archly addressing Colonel Lennox, said: "Colonel, allow me to drink Charlotte's health in style". "Stay," said the Colonel, "let us first get her Grace's leave." He directly left the room and, returning in a short time, announced to the young Marquis that the Duchess gave consent. "Then," said the Marquis, "let it be in a bumper." "Nay," said the Colonel, "let us have bottles, and give me two." So said, so done; each gentleman had a bottle set before him with the cork ready drawn, and Colonel Lennox two, as he had desired.

The Colonel then rose from his seat and gave in a bold and unfaltering voice, "Lady Charlotte Lennox!" A burst of astonishment and applause was the consequence. The servants in waiting directly communicated it to those without, and every part of the house literally rang with the news, as it flew from room to room. I believe every man at the table drank his bottle of wine in due style, and the bridegroom his two. As the bottles were emptied, they laid them on the table, each one with its neck to a common centre and thus made the form of a star in honour of the ceremony, which remained till next day.

That star became a brilliant constellation which would require a whole issue of this magazine merely to chart. Suffice to say that, but

for the mysterious marriage in Jane Maxwell's "best dressing-room," there might have been no "sound of revelry by night" in Brussels on the eve of Waterloo, and the present Duke of Richmond might not be now our Chancellor.

Charles Henry (Gordon-Lennox), seventh Duke of Richmond [1675], and Earl of March [1675], and Baron Settrington [1675] in the peerage of England: Duke of Lennox [1675], Earl of Darnley [1675], and Lord Torboltoun [1675] in the peerage of Scotland: Duke of Gordon and Earl of Kinrara [1876] in the peerage of the United Kingdom: and Duke of Aubigny [1684] in France, is the eldest son of Charles Henry, sixth Duke of Richmond, by Francis Harriet, daughter of Algernon Frederick Greville, who was private secretary (1827-42) to the Duke of Wellington, having been his A.D.C. at Waterloo. He was born in Portland Place—the widest street in London—on 27 December, 1845, little more than three years after his great-grandmother, the hostess of the Waterloo Ball, died, though three of her brilliantly-mated sisters were still alive.

The Duke's career has been very similar to that of most gentlemen of his quality. He was educated at Eton; spent a year in the Grenadier Guards, and several more in the 3rd Royal Sussex (Militia), of which he is now honorary colonel, and with which he went to South Africa, 1901-2. He spent nearly twenty years (1869-88) in the House of Commons. He has been an A.D.C. to the Sovereign since 1896, bore the Sceptre with Dove at the Coronation of King George, and was made C.B. in 1902, G.C.V.O. in 1904, and K.G. in 1905. He has been much interested in all sports, including racing, as you might expect from the owner of Goodwood, and he is a steward of the Jockey Club, where he has learnt (as he could learn in very few assemblies) the difficult art of handling men.

Most of these qualifications are beyond the ken of a *Senatus Academicus*, and indeed of most north country folk. The point of interest for us is this—that, ever since he has had a chance, that is since his accession to the Dukedom, he has taken an exceptional interest in his northern lands, almost making Gordon Castle his headquarters. Indeed, he has identified himself more with his Scots interests than his father or his grandfather did, for the family has been gradually becoming more and more Gordon. The inducement of the Duke of Gordon's daughters to find interests elsewhere than in the northern counties were great, for four of them married

English peers and the fifth married (secondly) an English commoner, so that their centre of gravity was removed to the other side of the Border. The interest of the Lennoxes in the north was revived by the death of the fifth Duke of Gordon in 1836, when his sister, the Duchess of Richmond, succeeded to most of his estates and her family assumed the name of Gordon-Lennox. This connection was strengthened in 1864 by the death of the fifth Duke's widow, who was about as different from the gay Gordons as it was possible to be. Another step linking the Lennoxes with the north was the creation of the Earldom of Kinrara—that was where Jane Maxwell had eked out her last sad years—and the re-creation of the Dukedom of Gordon for His Grace's father in 1876.

When the present Duke succeeded, he automatically fell heir to his father's north country offices, adding, however, to these the Lord-Lieutenancy of Elginshire and the chairmanship of the Territorial Associations both of Banff and Elgin. This latter function was after his own heart, for the Duke has always been interested in soldiering, giving all his three sons—one of whom fell in the Great War—to the Army. One of the first things he did was to arrange and inventory the magnificent collection of war relics that had been gathered at Gordon Castle. That was appropriate, because the House of Gordon possesses, in the highest degree, all the qualities that make the soldier, and from the time that they established themselves as a definite family unit on the warlike Borders, to the day that they made good their right to live in the forfeited territories of David de Strabolgi, and on to the present time, the Gordons have been identified with everything dealing with arms. His Grace's inventory—"Catalogue of Weapons, Battle Trophies, and Regimental Colours," at Gordon Castle, published privately in 1907 and running into 74 pages—is an admirable piece of work: and his intense interest in the whole subject prompted him to lend the present writer many thousands of documents bearing on the four separate regiments raised by his great-great-grandfather, the fourth Duke of Gordon, so that the New Spalding Club was able to present an intimate (and perhaps unique) history of the mechanism employed in raising troops in the end of the eighteenth century.

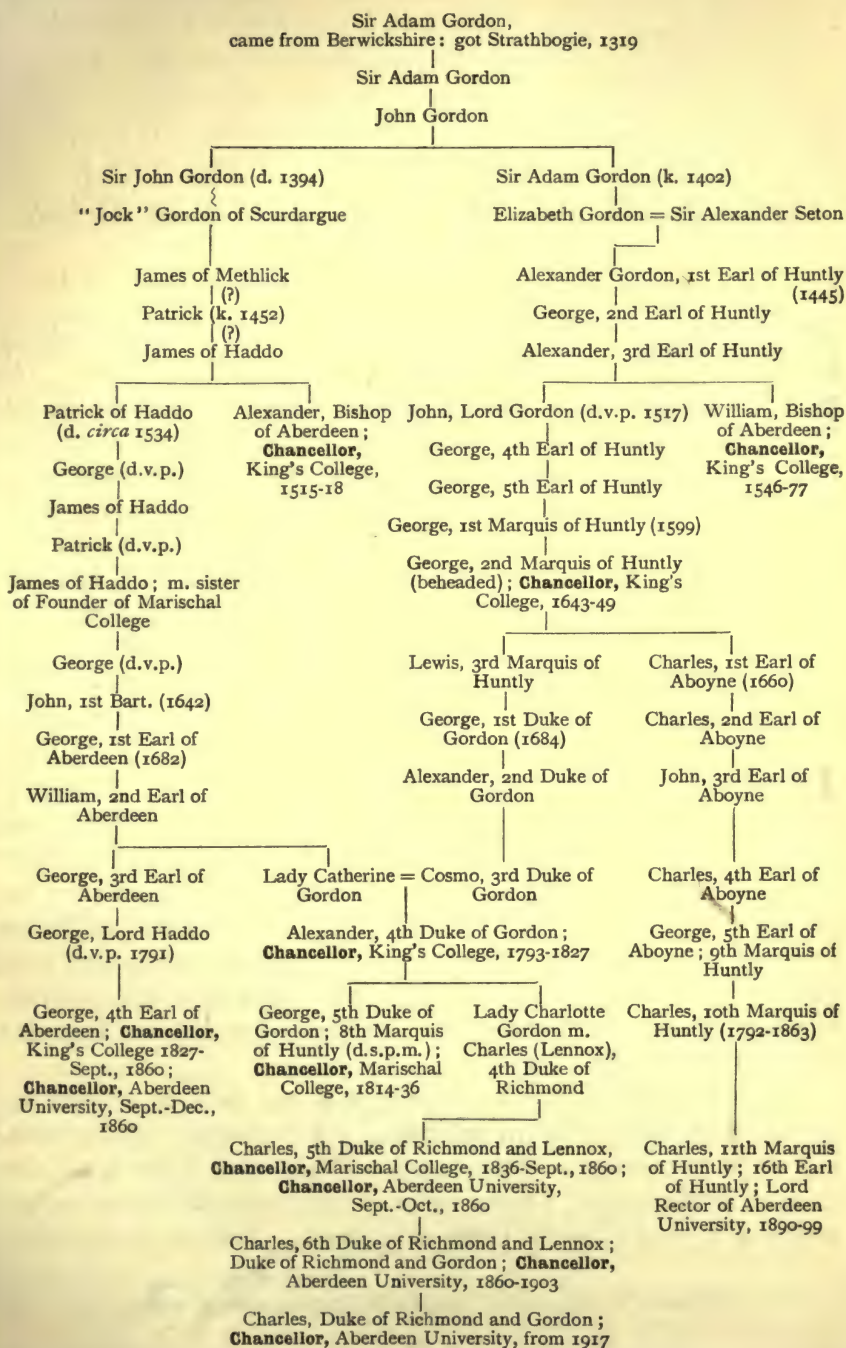
While His Grace would be the last to claim the tastes of a book-worm, a region in which no man of the name of Gordon has ever occupied the highest place, he is greatly fascinated by the history of his own family, and has taken the keenest interest in the re-

arrangement of his charter chest, and in such an institution as the New Spalding Club, which has devoted so much of its energy to recording the history of his House.

But it is even of more value to us that he should be less a book-man than a man of affairs. The Duke knows at first hand the conditions of all classes of the people in this part of the world—of the big farmer who has conquered nature and raised farming to the pitch of a fine art, of the small crofter living under what is practically a perpetual lease, and of all the other classes of working folk, from whom the University has drawn so largely in the past. He has traversed widely over his estates—his recruiting adventures in 1914-15 alone took him far afield, and that too under all sorts of adverse climatic conditions. His knowledge in this respect is by no means new in the family: it is really a reversion to a marked characteristic in the house, having been displayed by all the original Dukes of Gordon, notably by the fourth and fifth, who did their level best to get posts in the army for the sons of the farmers on their estates, and splendid officers they made, far better indeed than those chosen in the competitive examination period.

His Grace comes to the problem of the rising generation from the point of view of a man who has a keen perception of what will be demanded from that generation in the shape of service to the State. A man of Spartan personal tastes, he has much in common with the hardy people of the north, and he should make an excellent Chancellor during the difficult period we are now entering.

J. M. BULLOCH.



Our Schools and the Work that Lies Before Them.¹



R. Chairman—Let me first thank you most cordially for the invitation to be present here to-day. The period during which I played my part in the administration of Scottish Education is now distant, and perhaps it has faded from the memory of many present here to-day. To me it was a period which I look back upon with pleasure. It brought me into the closest contact with the great body of the teachers; and although I incurred, often perhaps, their just criticism, yet I comfort myself with the belief that, on the whole, they judged that I was their friend, animated with the same desire as they, to do our duty jointly to our country. It is twelve years now since my twenty years' headship of the Department came to an end. I indulge no fancy that the period of that administration was the be-all and end-all of our progress. It is quite enough if in some ways I laid the foundation of greater things and prepared the way for higher things that were to come after; and, above all, if I in some degree established a good understanding between my Department and the education authorities and teachers throughout the country. Whatever my shortcomings, I gratefully recognized your generous help and your lenient judgments. It is no longer as an administrator, but as a Scotsman to Scotsmen—I would fain hope as a friend to friends—that I speak.

Since then I have felt it was no part of my duty to obtrude my advice, much less to offer my criticism. I have carefully avoided this; and while, in connection with educational legislation, I intervened as a member of Parliament, I never ventured to criticize the administrative action as it moved forward under other hands. Now for the first time,

¹ Address at a Conference of Teachers in Glasgow, 27th January, 1917.

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after twelve years' silence, I am speaking to a body of my countrymen on education. I do so not as a critic, but as a loyal supporter of the great work that has since been done. I speak now because it behoves every one, to whom his country's interest weighs highest, to take part in the great discussion which is now going on with regard to the work that lies before our schools—a work of surpassing moment for the public weal.

THE WORK BEFORE OUR SCHOOLS.

We are passing through the greatest ordeal that the world has ever seen. The objects for which we are now striving with all our energies must lead to a reconstructed Europe—not merely as regards the map and territorial divisions, but as to the very principles upon which future diplomacy must be based. New hopes, new aspirations, new ideas must come to the front. The relations between the nations must no longer depend upon dynastic considerations and strategical conditions, but upon the instincts of the people, upon the principle of nationality, upon the attainment of higher and stronger sanctions for public peace. Old catchwords must pass into oblivion: new ideas must germinate and find expression.

We are now engrossed in a gigantic struggle. But it is a part of the problem that lies before us to weigh the issues that will have to be faced when that struggle is over. We must begin our reconstruction now, and we must not wait until the problem is actually upon us.

It seems to me a healthy sign that we are asking ourselves what will be our duty to the rising generation who will have to face a new world, and whose course will be beset by many dangers and many hard problems, and that we should feel that, amidst all post-war work, that question is the most important, and that it must not be postponed, but faced now. To initiate and prepare those who are to come after us for the work and the struggle that lies before them—that is really what the work of education means. It never presented so many and so great difficulties. The new generation will be impregnated with the experiences of this war. Upon the most unthinking and the most callous, it must leave an impression never paralleled in any previous generation. Their lives must be shaped largely by it. Ideas and feelings, the force of which we cannot now gauge, must be developed in these young hearts and brains. The silent force of example, the stirring of the imagination, the awakening of a new sense of individual effort and individual responsibility—all these will be planted by this

tremendous experience, and they await the quickening influence and the wise training which can develop them to the full. We must remember, too, that the new generation will miss many of the brightest and best who would have been just ahead of them in the race—full of sympathy for their difficulties, sharing their impulses, and able to give advice and help to them, with an insight and a sense of comradeship which we who are far removed from them by years can never replace. The task of the State, at such a crisis, to train to the best purpose her new recruits for the campaign that awaits us after the war of armed forces is over, is an imperious one; and it is a thoroughly hopeful sign that some of the most active minds amongst us are giving their best thoughts to forecast, and, if possible, to smooth out the problems before us.

THE CLAIMS OF THE HUMANITIES.

It is only natural that at such a juncture there should be a desire to throw our whole educational traditions into the crucible, and to scheme some vast educational revolution. Be it so. Only I would put in a word of doubt as to whether our schools have failed so much as some facile denunciation portends. For myself, I see not a little to be proud of in our schools and in their products. But the first question that assails us is that of the subjects which shall be taught, and that affords so fertile a field for bitter disputation that it naturally attracts more interest than the more prosaic, but not less practical question—*how* they shall be taught. We are all in tame agreement over a practical policy of "Thorough": our skirmishes only begin to be lively when we ask in what medium that policy of Thorough is to be displayed. Then we see the dashing onslaught of the votaries of science, and the elaborate defences, or opportunist concessions, of the defenders of the older traditions. Both sides perhaps put forward exaggerated claims; and they alternate these with concessions which are perhaps not so much suggested by mutual respect as extorted by a plausible desire to show their own practical moderation, and so attract support.

I am not much impressed by these proffered concessions. If we were governed only by theory—which, fortunately, we are not—we could come to no mutually satisfactory settlement between the claims of the Humanities and applied Science. The type of mind, the sympathy, the ideals of each party are essentially opposed, and we do not

help the matter by specious assertions that we are not really separated after all, but are only regarding different aspects of the same truth. Human nature is not made better and human history is not made smoother by make-believes of peace where there is no peace. We had better each defend our own ideals for what they are worth. Fortunately, practical common sense will generally find a working solution over our heads; and if we are wise we shall learn that the most politic course is to cultivate, as far as we may, a spirit of moderation. Long experience in administration has taught me that you cannot injure your own cause more effectually than by putting undue limitations upon those who would fain advance another cause in its place. Give all ideals rope enough: time will try them and test their efficacy.

I can safely appeal to you who know the inside of our schools to confirm my judgment when I say that many of the most exaggerated claims of the scientific, and what is called the practical, side in education, are based on some ignorance of what is actually going on in our schools to-day, and of the astonishing change in their scope and aim which has taken place. New subjects are taught, new modern developments have supervened; and one familiar with our schools a generation ago would hardly recognize them now. If some think that the mental condition which grasps natural laws and applies them to actual life is not sufficiently cultivated (and this may be quite distinct from the pursuit of any specific branch of science), then by all means let them help us to cultivate that quality and to develop that mental condition. If they find that the road to higher scientific acquirement is barred to anyone whose faculties point that way—I take leave to doubt the fact—then let them expose the defect and press for its remedy. They will find an immense weight of opinion to support them. But, as one who makes no secret of the value he attaches to the so-called Humanities as typified in certain traditional aspects of our education, let me give, very shortly, one or two reasons why, personally, I deprecate their banishment from a leading position in our schools as a course which would have disastrous results. Strange arguments have been advanced against them. Because they have held an almost exclusive place in the curriculum of the richest English public schools—partly because they are specially required in the training of the professional classes—a curious idea has arisen that they are in some way “snobbish” and emblematical of class and privilege. It

is strange that such an idea should prevail in Scotland, where such studies have proved the very bridge which spans the space between class and class, which has enabled the humblest to find in the teaching of his parish school the equipment which helps him to outstrip his more fortunate competitor, and to acquire that mental adaptability which has made Scotsmen, the product of our Parish Schools, the pioneers and administrators of Empire, all the world over.

THE INFLUENCE OF LITERATURE.

Again, have not these studies—weighted though they unfortunately are with the handicap of long usage—have they not a practical use which is often overlooked? We all acknowledge the practical value of linguistic facility. Cultivate it by all means. But to the young Scotsman the world is wide, and it is difficult to foretell in what country he may find his lot cast, and what language he may have to acquire. By all means let our schools develop that aptitude; but how can it be developed with so much adaptability as when it is based upon some training in the structure of the language upon which most modern languages are based? How easy the path is for one who has grasped the essential elements of Latin to acquire French, Spanish, or Italian! I can only adduce the facts of my own experience. I had many contemporaries as a boy, who went early to foreign schools, or to the care of foreign tutors, to acquire a working use of this or that language. But, as years passed by, those who retained most fluency in these languages, those who were most imbued with their literatures, and those who grasped most sympathetically the history of the countries where they were spoken, were not the early pursuers of conversational facility, but those for whom a foundation had been laid and a master key imparted by a classical training.

Nor can we forget how potent an influence, even in the practical things of the world, is wielded by literature. One of its most subtle powers is its changing note, reflecting, from generation to generation, the spirit of the age. To grasp that spirit is one of the greatest endowments of the highest intellects. Steep yourself only in the language of one country, or in the utterances of one generation, and you find yourself baffled in attempting to enter into the spirit of another, without some key or clue. We older men would fain escape from the enthrallment of our old tastes and traditions, and catch the spirit that breathes in the lines, let us say, of our younger poets.

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What will help us best over that difficulty? Is it not some lingering note of harmony, some vein of deep thought, some entrancement of noble melody that strikes true to the essential art that is enshrined in the classical literatures that have inspired our literature and have given the standard to the best of modern productions, and have imparted to them truth of essence and of form? That essential note gives kinship and sympathy to all, and helps us to break down the barriers of altering fashion and of ever-varying aims and ideals.

"PRACTICAL" MEN AND HUMANITARIAN TRAINING.

Lastly, I desire to call only one or two witnesses on my own side. I shall not seek them amongst the votaries of tradition or amongst those who have spent their lives in studious retreat or literary avocations. But no one whom I have known was a more consistent and convinced advocate of humanitarian studies and of a basis of classical training than Scotland's most notable man of science—Lord Kelvin. He often spoke to me in that sense; and in the last speech which I heard him make—only shortly before his death, and to a small and intimate company—he chose as his theme the wisdom of that old and unambitious training which had done so much for those whom he had known, and he deprecated the over-hasty zeal of fond parents who desired for their sons an early initiation into the mysteries of electricity, and doubtless confidently predicted that by their early specializing they would outstrip the achievements of Lord Kelvin himself.

One other witness of quite another type. Amongst many recent utterances on education none has been more striking than a speech made by Mr. Hichens at a London conference the other day. Mr. Hichens is a distinguished classical son of Oxford, whom some unaccountable freak of fate has transformed—after what ought, one would suppose, to have been an insurmountable handicap—into the Chairman of Cammell, Lairds, one of the largest industrial organizations of the country. It might be thought that one who had escaped to higher levels and clearer air would have little to say to that general humanitarian training, and would have looked back with regret to useless studies which had so little practical bearing on his life's work. But what does he say with the practical experience of a man guiding a vast industrial concern? That "specialized education at school was of no practical use". What was wanted was that old-fashioned

demand which is inconvenient enough still to obtrude itself—"stability and moral strength of character"; and that is something which implies intellectual no less than moral qualities. "He ventured to think," he went on, "that the tendency of modern education was often in the wrong direction, that too little attention was paid to the foundation, and too much to a showy superstructure." "Parents wanted an immediate return in kind, and forgot that education consisted in tilling the ground and sowing the seed, and that the seed must grow of itself." A leader in commerce, he deprecates most strongly the tendency to commercialize education. Such a tendency is popular, is specious, and sounds as if it were up to date. The only defect of it is that it is profoundly and radically wrong, that it works its own revenge, and that it nips the very root of all that is finest in your work.

So much for these old and internecine feuds which we need not think to bury by merely glozing them over with fine words. My predilections for one type of training may be entirely wrong: I have no right to presume their truth. But of this I am absolutely certain—that whatever subject we choose, unless it has something in it more than a fancied practical aim, it is empty of all real and permanent value and is the very negative of true education.

IMPROVEMENTS DESIDERATED.

And of one other thing we may be certain, and that is—that however we may compromise our disputes, we shall commit the worst error of all if we try to compromise by crowding a great variety of subjects into the curriculum. I do not wish you to be tied to certain subjects, but I do urge you to resist the dissipation of your own and your scholars' time and power by crowding your curriculum (whatever it is) by a confusing multiplicity of subjects. That way madness and irretrievable error lie. Simplicity of curriculum; thoroughness rather than variety; the awakening of individual energy rather than the spoon-feeding that minimizes effort—these are the very buttresses of your work, and it is with the help of these alone that you can raise it to its full dignity and value. Its place in the Commonwealth will only be properly recognized when this truth is admitted. *Simplicitas simplicitatum, omnia simplicitas.*

One thing more I will say. You will never produce good results unless you have a great amount of initiative. Whatever my faults as

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an administrator, I did my best to strike the fetters from the arms of the teachers. Much depends upon the individual tastes and capacities of the teacher. Give him power to shape his own course and he will give his pupils the best that is in him. Force a prescribed course upon him, check his tastes and his idiosyncrasies, and he will give them his worst. A school with initiative may not always be good. A school without initiative will most certainly be bad.

But how are we to help our schools, by practical administrative methods, to perform the work that lies before them after the war? Differ as we may regarding methods of teaching, we must agree about the essentials—that it is the spirit animating the work, rather than the subject matter, which is of real importance. How are we to devise the best conditions of work?

For myself, I must say at once, that I have little faith in Committees or Commissions. Let the Government place its scheme before us. Let the main, broad principles be decided in free debate: and then let the details be worked out by those who are practically concerned with the work of the schools. It is not from Committees of experts, however wise, that real progress will come. I trust to a far surer inspiration. The nation is alive to-day. It will be stirred by new energies and new impulses when victory is attained and peace reconstruction begins. It will shape its schools according to its own spirit, and will make them responsive to its new energy of impulse. So England shaped her schools in the stirring epoch that preceded "the spacious times of great Elizabeth". So Scotland, rising to a wider place in the world, inspired the Parish Schools that helped to make her what she became. So now a nation, purified, strengthened, inspired by a great ordeal, will make her schools new centres of light and leading.

There are—let us not close our eyes to it—grave difficulties to face. We have perhaps too long been accustomed to think that profuse expenditure was identical with high efficiency. More than once, speaking in Scotland during my official life, I raised a warning note as to the possible diminishing of the copious and even lavish stream of public expenditure. My words were not heeded, and I used to hear with some misgiving public utterances to the effect that the nation was to be the more congratulated, the larger was her bill for Education, and that in that sphere alone thrift was a grievous error. I do not think such utterances were wise, and I think that sometimes

they led to serious mistakes and to regrettable extravagance. No one would grudge, upon this vital interest, any money that was well spent. I am not sure that it was all well spent. I am sure that no adequate proportion of it was spent in the one most essential and most remunerative form of expenditure in our schools—viz., the guerdon of our teachers.

How are we to provide for greater prudence and more judicious expenditure in the future?

THE ENLARGEMENT OF SCHOOL AREAS.

It requires no Committee of Experts to tell us that administration is best when it is in the hands of men of wide views and balanced judgment, and, further, that you are most likely to command the services of such men if you give them adequate spheres of duty and large responsibilities. This would be accomplished by a bold enlargement of school areas, which would group together a larger number of schools, would provide a more adequate path of advancement in the profession, and would free teachers from the tyranny of small parochial cliques and at the same time buttress them against the deadening uniformity of central administration. I have never been able to persuade myself that the so-called municipalizing of school administration, after the English fashion, was any great advantage in itself, or was likely to be welcomed in Scotland. I think a man is best chosen with a view to the work he has to do, and I do not see the benefit of slumping education with many multifarious functions, which may easily snow it under, and weigh far more than it with the members of the local Parliament. One body may very well legislate for various subjects; but I doubt if one body can with advantage administer many diverse executives. As regards that, however, I am open to conviction: as regards larger school areas, it seems to me that all the arguments go one way. In the last Education Bill with which I had any concern, this enlargement formed a central feature. That Bill did not become law and I strove, without success, to include the enlargement in the Bill of 1908. I failed, but I think that it is essential that the matter should be reconsidered at the earliest opportunity. I desire it in the interest of the teaching profession, but not in that interest alone.

TEACHERS AND THE NEW SPIRIT.

It might have been considered suitable that coming, as I do, to address an audience of teachers, largely my own constituents, who have a right to demand of me careful attention to their interests, I should have made the principal topic of my speech those important aspects of the educational administration that vitally affect these personal interests. I have purposely refrained from doing so, and I do not believe that it would be your wish that I should do so. Your part in a great national work is far too big to be treated on that level. The recognition of its vital importance by the whole nation, the newly-stirred interest and the fresh impulse imparted to it by our great ordeal, and by the inspiration of the great task which faces our race, make the personal aspect a secondary one. Our schools must reflect the new spirit which will rise far above any rules, or codes, or curricula, which will be independent of all choice of subject, and which appeal to all that is best and strongest in the new generation. The new vistas that open before the eyes of that generation will make their own appeal. The new forces will be restless, impulsive, but full of energy. It will be for our schools to answer that trumpet call, and to apply that discipline, that training, that moral and intellectual strength which will guide these young battalions to march forward to the victories which they will have to win in the wider future that is opening before them. It is not by spoon-feeding that this character and grit can be attained. The wise teacher will know how to elicit it. You won't help him to do it by any amount of curricula and prescribed schemes and lectures upon theory. He must be able to teach the need of the struggle which is the best part of education.

If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the Will which says to them: "Hold on!"

The teacher who imparts that magic power is not the creature of codes and instructions and prescribed schemes—he is the master-spirit who must be attracted to our schools, and given a fair field of work there. If teachers are to do this, they must themselves have that moral and intellectual force; and the degree to which they possess it will depend—not upon codes and schemes and regulations, but on the

personal element represented by the teacher. The great army of our teachers must be intellectually equipped by the highest training, must be inspired by missionary zeal, alive with high ideals and full of energetic initiative. It is not in your interest alone, it is in the interest of the nation, that I would urge the supreme importance of this personal element in the school, the necessity of developing it by every possible means, the duty that lies upon the nation of applying all the incentives that will attract the best class of recruits for that scholastic army, and will free them from sordid cares, so that they throw their undivided energy into the work and make the school a centre of cheerful and buoyant activity, of close sympathy with the highest ideals and the truest patriotism of the nation.

BETTER PAY FOR TEACHERS.

We have, in Scotland, great educational traditions, and they have proved their value. But we have always underpaid and starved our teachers, and now perhaps more than ever. It is about eighty years since the first educational grants were made by the State. They amounted to little more than £30,000; now, what with taxes and rates, they amount to almost as many millions. Roughly, I calculate that the expenditure in these eighty years has been something like £700,000,000, and that of the last twenty years has been almost equal to that of the preceding sixty. We have built costly schools, we have furnished elaborate equipment, we have an expensive administrative machinery. How much have we increased the most essential matter—that payment of the teacher, who is and must be the soul of the school? Only a paltry part of the whole vast expenditure has gone to this most needful of all expenditure. We have added a little to his remuneration; but, taking into account the cost of living and the swelling recompense allowed in every other line of life, his pay now is niggardly; and in this niggardliness the nation is blind to its own highest interest.

And now, when pressure comes, and when the pinch of poverty is felt in many places, the effect is seen. War bonuses are matters of extreme difficulty and delicacy. The strain on the nation would not be relieved if all were helped whose incomes were diminished. That would only exaggerate the strain. Where remuneration has been on an adequate scale, each man must bear for himself the burden of additional thrift and curtail his expenditure. But where the payment is

barely sufficient, a new strain, like the present, means hopeless poverty. It is a scandal that a great profession essential to the public weal is so paid that there is no room for thrift. The nation must then come to its relief and we must hope that in carrying out that duty, it will be as generous as the burden on the public purse permits. The Department has, not a moment too soon, offered to bear its share if localities co-operate. I trust that there may be a full response, and that local authorities will not only meet the minimum proposed by the Department, but, where they can do so, will go even further in that direction.

But this only relieves the difficulty for the moment. It is far more important that when reconstruction comes we should take care that no such emergency shall again arise. It is unworthy of this country that a great profession upon which a task so essential in the public interest is laid, should be so remunerated that what to others means a curtailment of all useless expenditure, involves, for that profession, a lack of the necessities of life and such a pinch of poverty that an emergency dole must be measured out to it. All our awakened interest in the work of our schools, all our discussions as to the means of enhancing their efficiency, lead to the same conclusion—that it is the spirit of the school, the zeal and enthusiasm of its work, that constitute the essential condition of success and that these must depend upon the personality of the teacher, the freedom and independence of his position, and the initiative left to him. In the interests of the Empire, in order to develop the best qualities of our race, that we may rightly do our duty to those who are to come after us—and that is one of our most imperious duties—we must attract to the service of our schools a body of teachers of high ability, of ample training, and of an energy which demands that the incentive of high ambition shall not be denied it. We may have to curtail expenditure and to practise thrift—in our schools as elsewhere. But we cannot, without culpable neglect and wilful blindness, starve those who constitute the vital element in school work, or refrain from offering to that profession those incentives which can attract to it its due share of the moral and intellectual force of the nation.

Gentlemen, as an old and devoted friend, I wish you well in your great work, and any help that I can give you, so long as life remains, will be freely given. The best hope for you, the best hope for the schools, the best hope for the nation, is that the nation should recognize betimes what is at once its interest and its duty.

H. CRAIK.

University Development in South Africa.



THE last three years have been to most of the Universities of the British Empire a time of stress and difficulty. A large proportion of their students and staff have forsaken the academic quietness for the noise of battle and are doing valiant duty at the front in defence of liberty and right. At such a time one might expect that everything in the way of University development would be altogether in abeyance. Yet, curiously enough, the year 1916 has seen in South Africa the most important change in University arrangements which has occurred since 1873, when the University of the Cape of Good Hope was founded. The Parliament of the Union of South Africa in that year passed three bills constituting, instead of the one examining University, three Universities—the University of Cape Town (with which is incorporated the South African College), the University of Stellenbosch, and the federal University of South Africa. Seeing that many sons of the old University of Aberdeen have made their home in South Africa and have played no inconsiderable part in educational matters there, it may not be without interest to the readers of the REVIEW if I give a brief account of how the present situation has been reached.

Higher education must depend on a foundation of elementary education, and it was the want of this necessary requisite in South Africa which for a long period made the development of anything worth calling higher education an impossibility. It must be remembered that South Africa is a land of enormous distances and very scanty population. If this be true even now, it was still more true in the early days during the time of Dutch rule and in the first half-century after British occupation. In Cape Town, where, from 1652, when Van Riebeck first founded a Dutch settlement, there was always a certain fixed population, there was some provision

made for education, and gradually, as various centres arose in different parts of the country, the provision for the religious needs of the population was generally accompanied by some arrangement, in connection with the churches which were established, for the elementary education of the parishioners. It was, however, very difficult to reach the scattered population, living on isolated farms, far from any village or town; and, indeed, the problem of reaching this class of the people and bringing education within their reach is still one of the difficult problems of the country. It may be said generally that elementary education was in a very haphazard and unsatisfactory position, to a great extent depending on the efforts of individual Dutch Reformed Church ministers, until the earlier part of last century, when attempts began to be made to bring some system into the chaos. It is not necessary for my purpose to go into much detail regarding the various schemes put forward at various times, but one or two landmarks may be indicated. In 1838, Sir John Herschel, the well-known astronomer, addressed to the Governor of that day, Sir George Napier, a memorandum regarding a scheme for the improvement of public education; and in consequence of this and of various suggestions made by others, notably Mr. John Fairbairn, the editor of the chief newspaper in Cape Town of that time, a new system was adopted, which was named the Herschel system. Under this, two classes of schools were established, elementary and classical, with teachers paid at a fixed rate by Government. In order to carry out this scheme, a Superintendent-General of Education was appointed, and the first to occupy this position was Mr. James Rose-Innes, a graduate of Aberdeen University, who received subsequently the degree of LL.D. from the same University. He introduced a considerable number of Scotch graduates for the classical schools, and it may be said that then began the close connection between South Africa and Scotland in educational matters—a connection which has been continued to the present day.

In 1859, Dr. (afterwards Sir) Langham Dale was appointed Superintendent-General of Education, and in 1865 a new principle was adopted. The schools of the Colony were divided into three classes—the highest class being supposed to carry pupils far enough to matriculate at the University—and local committees were appointed, elected by guarantors who had to make good any deficit on the working of the schools. The schools were no longer free, but grants in aid

were made by the Government for their support. This system continued with some modifications till 1905 when, under the regime of Dr. (now Sir) Thomas Muir, a system of popularly-elected school boards was inaugurated. The various changes have had a marked effect on general education in the country, and to Sir Thomas Muir we owe a very great improvement in all directions in the standard of school education.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

It will be seen from the above brief outline that not much in the way of higher education could be looked for in the earlier days. Apart from some attempts in the way of private ventures, nothing very definite was done until the year 1828, when a vigorous movement arose in Cape Town for the provision of something better in the way of education than was provided by the then existing schools. This movement was taken up impartially by both Dutch and English men of leading, and support was given to it from all parts of the country. The result was the foundation in the following year, 1829, of the South African College, which has continued from that time to occupy the leading place in higher education in South Africa, and which is now in process of transformation into the University of Cape Town. The institution was at first a joint stock company, with a large number of shareholders, but, it is perhaps needless to say, no dividends were ever paid, and it very soon ceased to have the character of a private venture, and in 1837 became a public institution with two directors appointed by the Governor, the remainder being still elected by the subscribers. At a later period, in 1878, the whole constitution of the College was reorganized, and the governing body or Council came to consist of nine members—three appointed by the Government, three by the University Council, and three by Life Governors and past graduated students. This constitution, with a slight modification in 1904, when any local body subscribing £1500 a year to the College was entitled to elect an additional representative on the College Council, continued until the present time. The institution of the South African College was undoubtedly a great step in advance for education, but it must not be supposed that the new College was anything like an adequately-equipped College, much less a University. It was practically a sort of grammar-school, with at first a rather meagre staff of four professors, who were supposed to cover all the

essential subjects in the scope of their teaching. The one promising feature about the institution was that it had high aims and therefore had within it the principle of growth, although for a long period that growth was very slow. It was fortunate, on the whole, in the men whom it secured as teachers, and many of them are still gratefully remembered in South Africa as having left behind them deep traces of their influence through the men who were their pupils and who have played a prominent part in the history of South Africa.

Another landmark in the history of higher education in South Africa was the institution in 1858 of a Board of Examiners in Literature and Science. It had come gradually to be felt that some standard of attainment had to be established in connection with appointments in the Civil Service and also in such professional subjects as law and surveying, and opportunity was taken, while providing for these necessities, to establish also examinations which would correspond to some extent to examinations for the degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts. In 1865 another examination of a lower standard was instituted, corresponding to a matriculation examination. This new board undoubtedly did a good deal to stimulate higher education by putting before students a distinctive course and certain valuable rewards in the shape of eligibility for public posts, and it became a common thing for students of the South African College and others to pass the various examinations. This board continued to exist for fifteen years.

AN EXAMINING UNIVERSITY.

A further step was taken in 1873, largely through the efforts of the Hon. William Porter, a distinguished politician of the day, who became the first Vice-Chancellor of the University. An Act was passed creating a new University, which was to supersede the Board of Examiners and to institute various examinations leading to degrees. This University was, to a great extent, modelled after the University of London, and was to be purely an examining University, with no provision for teaching and with no connection with any teaching institution, no distinction being made between the private student and the student from any College. This University has continued to exist and to be in many ways the central pivot of higher education in South Africa until this year; and it will continue to exercise its functions for the ensuing year or two which will necessarily elapse

before the newly-constituted Universities can be put into shape and commence their activities. Certain modifications were made in the constitution of the University in 1896, chiefly in the direction of increasing the number of members of the University Council and of including representatives from other colonies besides the Cape Colony, to which originally the University was confined ; but its essential features as a purely examining University remained unchanged. These were emphasized in its constitution by a clause regarding the appointment of examiners : " The said Council, in appointing such examiners, shall avoid, as much as may be, appointing any person to be an examiner of any candidate who shall have been under the tuition of such examiner at any time during the two years next before the examination ". As we shall see later, a good deal of latitude had perforce to be given to the interpretation of the words " as much as may be ".

RIVALS TO THE SOUTH AFRICAN COLLEGE.

It will be convenient at this point, before following the fortunes of the University further, to take up the history of the teaching institutions which supplied most of the candidates for the various examinations of the University. As we have seen, the South African College was the oldest of these, and continued for a considerable time to be the only so-called College in South Africa which devoted at least some of its energies to subjects beyond the range of the ordinary school. In 1849, almost twenty years after the foundation of the South African College, there sprang up in the suburbs of Cape Town a school in connection with the Episcopalian Church which gradually developed until it became for a considerable time a formidable rival to the older institution. It aimed at being a reproduction of an English public school and had the advantage, denied to the South African College, which was within the City of Cape Town, of having a splendid site and unlimited accommodation for playing-fields, etc. It became well known as the Diocesan College, Rondebosch, or more familiarly as " Bishop's " ; and amongst its alumni are many of the well-known public and professional men of South Africa. Under the provisions of the Higher Education Act, which followed almost immediately on the constitution of the University, and which gave Government grants on a definite scale to professors at recognized colleges, the Diocesan

College continued for many years to have a College Department in addition to its school, and prepared students for the various University examinations. Latterly, however, the great development of the South African College caused a considerable decline in the College Department of the Diocesan College, and it came gradually to be felt that it was rather a waste of energy to have two competing institutions in such close proximity. Ultimately, in 1911, an agreement was come to, which was ratified by the Legislature, whereby the Diocesan College ceased to be a College under the Higher Education Act, three of its professors being transferred to the staff of the South African College and certain privileges being granted to its alumni in connection with the election of the Council of the South African College. The College, however, still continues to flourish as a higher class school.

A more permanent rival to the South African College came into existence in 1874, at the time of the establishment of the University. Stellenbosch, a considerable village of some 5000 inhabitants, about thirty miles from Cape Town, beautifully situated among oak trees and wine and fruit farms, is one of the oldest settlements in the colony, and has always held a prominent place in the affections of the Dutch-speaking inhabitants of South Africa. It has been for a long time the centre of education for the ministers of the Dutch Reformed Church, and thus was marked out as the natural centre for a College which would appeal more to the Dutch-speaking population. The College thus founded grew rapidly in importance, was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1881, and assumed the name of Victoria College in 1886. It had behind it, to a large extent, the influence of the Dutch Reformed clergy, and it soon became a formidable rival to the older South African College, and for some time surpassed it in the number of its students. Latterly, the older College has again forged considerably ahead; but the two rivals have advanced to a great extent along similar lines, and in staff and equipment they far surpass any of the other Colleges. The rivalry of the two institutions has had, as we shall see, a great influence on the history of University development, and the past year has seen the settlement of their rivalry in both alike being promoted to the rank of Universities.

RECENT UNIVERSITY COLLEGES.

The other University Colleges are of comparatively recent date, although in two cases they are developments from older foundations. The Grey College, at Bloemfontein in the Orange Free State, owes its name and foundation to the well-known Governor of the Cape, Sir George Grey, in 1858, and has had an honourable history as the chief educational institution in the Free State. It was mostly of the nature of a high-class school, but prepared occasional pupils for the degree examinations of the Cape University. On the eve of Union, it was determined by the Parliament of the Free State to convert the Grey College into a higher institution as a University College, and new buildings were erected and a professional staff appointed. Considerable progress has been made both in numbers and equipment, and the College will now form one of the constituents of the Federal University which was created last year.

The Rhodes University College is also a development from an older institution. St. Andrew's College, at Grahamstown, in the Eastern part of the Cape Province, was an institution founded in 1855, under the ægis of the Episcopal Church, somewhat on the same lines as the Diocesan College at Rondebosch, and, like the latter, played an important part in the progress of education. The gradually-increasing demand for higher education in that part of the colony led, in 1878, to the development of a College department, which, though inadequately equipped, did a large amount of good work and sent out many men who have made their mark in the life of this country. In 1904, by the aid of a large benefaction from the Rhodes Trustees, a separation of the College department from St. Andrew's College was effected, and the new College, under the name of Rhodes College, was incorporated as a University College. Its progress has been very marked since.

At Johannesburg in 1904 there was founded, in the first instance with a view to technical instruction in mining, the great industry of that part of the country, an important institution which for some time went under the name of the Transvaal Technical Institute. In 1908, a department for instruction in Arts and Science was instituted at Pretoria, and the two institutions were placed under the direction of a common Council. This arrangement, however, did not work satisfactorily, and in 1910 a separation was effected, the Pretoria institution

becoming the Transvaal University College, while the Johannesburg institution took the name of the South African School of Mines and Technology. A large and expensive block of buildings was opened in 1909 for the use of the Johannesburg School, and in 1911 new buildings were opened for the College at Pretoria.

The Natal University College, at Maritzburg, came into existence in 1909, just before the consummation of the Union of South Africa. It has not yet had much time to develop, and is still weak in the number of its students and its general equipment.

The Huguenot College at Wellington dates back to 1898, but its incorporation as a College took place in 1907. It stands in a different position from all the other Colleges in being intended for women students only, although a few men students, chiefly residents in the neighbourhood, have attended its classes. It has always had a close association with the United States of America, has received liberal benefactions from citizens of that country, and its staff of female professors has been also largely recruited from the same quarter. It has had somewhat of an uphill fight, as all the Colleges admit women students, but it has a keen *esprit de corps* of its own, and, with the distinctively religious tone by which it has always been characterized, it undoubtedly fulfils a very distinct mission.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE COLLEGES.

We may resume now the history of the University proper. Its institution had undoubtedly a very stimulating effect upon higher education, and led to great development in the way of provision for more satisfactory teaching at the Colleges of the subjects covered by its curricula. In another direction also it extended its influence beyond the scope of University work proper; and, no doubt with the view of improving the standard of the schools of the country, it instituted, very soon after its foundation, an elementary examination in ordinary school subjects, which proved very popular and led to a good deal of wholesome and unwholesome rivalry among the schools. Another examination of a more advanced type, called the School Higher Examination, was instituted in 1880, and was also, so far as the number of examinees was concerned, a great success. It cannot be gainsaid that these examinations did a considerable amount of good in stirring up the schools, but they also undoubtedly fostered the craze for examination results as the be-all and end-all of teaching, and

they also seriously interfered with the functions of the Education Department, and made the curriculum of the schools largely dependent on the outside dictation of the University. These objections led to the abolition of the elementary examination a few years ago, but the School Higher, under the name of the Junior Certificate, remains to the present time, and, though many object to it, it is regarded generally as a useful leaving certificate for those pupils who are not likely to go on to matriculation. The matriculation examination of the University has also had a rather curious development. It has become not merely an entrance examination to the University but a leaving certificate for the first-class schools, and is every year taken by hundreds of pupils who have no intention of continuing their studies. This effect has been contributed to by the fact that this examination is accepted as a qualification in many departments of public and professional life.

It has been already noted that there was no integral connection in any way between the University and the Colleges. To the University the student from a college and the private student stood on exactly the same level. But the constitution of the University Council, whereby half the members were elected by Convocation, brought the Colleges and the University into a connection which, though not explicitly recognized, was nevertheless of great importance and had far-reaching effects. Convocation consists of the graduates of the University, whether by examination or by admission *ad eundem gradum*, and as, naturally, most of these graduates were connected with one or other of the teaching Colleges, the tendency was more and more to elect members of the teaching staffs of these Colleges as the Convocation members of the University Council. Latterly, in fact, the Colleges, before the election, settled the number which each institution was, according to its relative importance, entitled to elect, and these nominees of the Colleges were almost sure of election. To the Convocation members of the Council, as experts in various branches of knowledge, there naturally fell a large proportion of the more academic side of Council business and of Committee work, and the great widening of the scope of the University examinations and the gradual inclusion of a wide range of subjects, as compared with the originally narrow range of the Arts course, are undoubtedly, to a large extent, owing to this element in the University Council. Another step leading in the direction of more intimate connection between the University and the

Colleges was taken by the Council a few years ago. A sort of informal senate, not sanctioned by any Parliamentary enactment, was created by the University Council by the recognition of what were termed the Literature and Science Committees, which also met as a Joint Committee. These committees consisted of the professors of the various Colleges under the Higher Education Act, together with members of Council, and met annually for some days to discuss questions of syllabus in various subjects, questions of changes in examinations and standards, and various kindred subjects. The Council, though still retaining its power of veto, gave considerable importance to these Committees by undertaking to consult them first before making important changes in courses of study, etc. These Committees met at various College centres in South Africa in rotation, and there can be no doubt that their meetings did a great deal to create interest in University matters, and pave the way for developments in the future by the free interchange of opinions.

THE TEACHING UNIVERSITY IDEA.

In spite, however, of all the widening influences at work in the old University, there was gradually growing up a strong body of opinion that the old bottles were becoming too weak to hold the new wine. The idea of a Teaching University was warmly cherished by many, and, as time went on and the Colleges became stronger and better equipped, the disadvantages of a merely examining University became more and more acutely felt. Professors who were keenly interested in their own subjects resented the position into which they were forced of being "coaches" for outside examinations, and of having the scope of their teaching limited by syllabuses imposed from without. The whole system was felt to be an incentive to cramming rather than to education. This cramping influence was naturally most resented by the larger and stronger Colleges, which had to take their pace, to a large extent, from the smaller and weaker ones. Other disadvantages of an Examining University were intensified by the circumstances of the country. As we have seen, the University Act practically forbade teachers to be employed as examiners, and it will readily be seen that in a country like South Africa the number of experts in various subjects, outside the teaching staff of the various Colleges, was necessarily extremely limited. Hence arose the greatest difficulty in securing competent examiners, and frequent dissatisfaction

with those who were appointed. So acute did this difficulty grow that of late years teachers have perforce been appointed in many cases, with cumbrous safeguards surrounding their appointment, such as the preparation of papers after the College teaching year was over, or the appointment of a number of teachers from various Colleges to examine the same paper. Another acute difficulty arose in connection with the examinations in scientific subjects. Practical laboratory work was naturally regarded by science professors as a most essential part of their teaching, and yet, owing to the enormous extent of the country and the impracticability of gathering the candidates together to any common laboratory centre, examination in practical work has been hitherto most unsatisfactory, and all the makeshift expedients employed have been felt to be more or less a failure.

These and many other causes of dissatisfaction with the existing system of things were gradually influencing men's minds, but there were many obstacles in the way of any solution of the difficulties of the situation. There was the financial difficulty of equipping a University with adequate buildings and staff, and there were, above all, the mutual jealousies of existing institutions, which foresaw ruin to their vested interests in such an institution. The first ray of hope for a practical solution of the difficulties may be said to have come twenty-five years ago, when Mr. Cecil Rhodes gave expression to his wish to found a Teaching University which would be a rallying place for all the youth of South Africa, and do something to break down the barriers of race feeling which have always been the bane of this country.

Some of us hailed this prospect with great delight, and in 1891 I gave a lecture in Cape Town on the University question, advocating a single Teaching University and the conversion of the existing Colleges into Secondary Schools or Gymnasias for preparing students for entrance to the University. Unfortunately for our hopes, the strongest opposition was offered to Mr. Rhodes' idea by the Dutch section of the community, who regarded the College at Stellenbosch as the centre of their influence in education, and considered that the establishment of a University at Cape Town, in such close proximity, would spell ruin to that institution. Mr. Rhodes, who was then working in pretty close political connection with the Dutch party, was induced to drop his idea in face of this opposition, although to some of us he expressed his intention of carrying out his project still, if not, as he

said, in his lifetime, at least after his death. It may be said, in passing, that the grandiose scheme of Rhodes' Scholarships, into which his posthumous benefaction resolved itself, was to the minds of some of us a poor substitute for his earlier idea. Yet it would be ungrateful to the memory of that great man to forget that his intention has very directly led to the present development, and that the site he intended for his Teaching University on his lovely estate of Groote Schuur will, before long, be used for the purpose he had in view.

THE AFFILIATION PRINCIPLE.

Amongst those who were eager for some change in the existing state of things there was a very large section whose aim was to bring about some integral connection between the Colleges and the University rather than the creation of a Teaching University. They aimed at some system of federation or affiliation. It may be said generally that this solution of the University problem was favoured by nearly all the Colleges except the South African College. At the end of 1904 the Senate of the South African College appointed a committee, of which I was a member, to investigate the whole question of University education and to gather information from every possible source which might help to throw light on the question in South Africa. The committee did its work very thoroughly, and sent to all parts of the world a series of questions on every vital point connected with the inception and growth and constitution of the various Universities. This evidence was collected, tabulated, and published in 1905, and created a good deal of attention and public discussion. The conclusion of the committee, based on a great mass of evidence, was distinctly against federation or affiliation and in favour of a single-college Teaching University. It advised the Senate to aim at a separate charter for the College as the University of Cape Town, and meanwhile, with a view to this, to do everything possible to promote the development of the College. As a consequence of this direct challenge, the University Council sent out to the various Colleges a series of questions with a view to eliciting their opinion as to the changes, if any, which they thought necessary in the existing system. It is unnecessary to go into any detail in regard to the answers, but it may be said generally that, with the exception of the South African College, the Colleges expressed their desire for some form of affiliation or federation.

A further step of some importance in the discussion of the question was taken in the following year, 1906, when, at a meeting at Bloemfontein of the Superintendents-General of Education of the several Colonies then existing, various suggestions were formulated regarding University education. As a direct sequence to this meeting, there was summoned by Lord Selborne in 1908 an Inter-Colonial Conference on University Education, which met at Cape Town in February and sat for ten days. Six members, of whom I was one, represented Cape Colony, two Natal, three Transvaal, two Orange River Colony (as it was then called), one Southern Rhodesia. The general trend of opinion may be gauged by the fact that, when I proposed the institution of a single Teaching University, I found no seconder. The Conference was a very interesting one, but it would serve no purpose to detail the scheme it evolved. It is sufficient to quote its second resolution—"That this Conference is of opinion that, under existing circumstances, the best solution of the University question will be the establishment of a South African University with constituent or affiliated colleges".

GIFTS FOR UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

For some years after the Conference the University question was somewhat in abeyance. To effect any change legislation was necessary, and the attention of legislators and of the public generally was absorbed for a considerable time in the question of the Union of the Colonies of South Africa. Even after the Union was successfully accomplished, the attention of Parliament was, naturally, for some time directed to many questions which required solution in order to make Union more effective. There seemed for a time a danger that the University problem, as being a knotty one, and, from the politician's point of view, likely to arouse dissension in party circles, would be left severely alone. It required some new impulse to bring the matter once more into prominence. This new factor was introduced by the offer of a large sum of money for the purposes of University education by financiers on whom, to some extent, the mantle of Mr. Cecil Rhodes had fallen.

Mr. Alfred Beit, in 1904, made a gift of the estate of Frankenwald, in the neighbourhood of Johannesburg, "to be used in perpetuity by the Government of the Transvaal for educational purposes of all kinds and solely and only for such purposes," and provision was made for

its transfer to any University or other body which might be constituted for such purposes. In 1905 he bequeathed £200,000 for a University to be erected on this estate, the income of this money to be used for educational purposes meanwhile, but he stipulated that the amount should revert to his estate if it were not utilized within ten years from his death. He died in 1906, so that last year was the limit time for the application of the money. No successful attempt was made in the Transvaal to meet the terms of the bequest, and when the first Union Ministry was formed in 1910, a new aspect was put upon the question by the action of General Smuts, who has since added so much to his lustre by his distinguished services in German West and German East Africa. He wrote to Mr. Otto Beit, the brother of Mr. Alfred Beit and the inheritor of his wealth, and to Sir Julius Wernher, his friend and partner, that it might be possible, if the sum promised were increased, say, to half a million, to establish a national University on the estate of Groote Schuur. This letter received a generous response. Sir Julius Wernher promised £200,000 to be added to the Beit bequest, and he and Mr. Otto Beit promised an additional £100,000 between them, thus making up the half million.

This munificent offer was announced at the opening of the first Union Parliament in November, 1910, and naturally excited a good deal of enthusiasm. Shortly afterwards an additional £25,000 was promised by the De Beers Consolidated Mines. There was thus provided a very respectable sum for University purposes, but the question had still to be solved how it was to be utilized. The task of finding this solution rested mainly on the shoulders of the Hon. F. S. Malan, the Minister of Education, and he found the problem a very knotty one. The first attempt at a solution was made in 1911, and was received so coldly both by the donors of the money and by the University Council and other academic bodies that it never got beyond the form of a draft bill and never came before Parliament. Its provisions were, briefly, that the new University at Groote Schuur should be a post-graduate University for advanced study and research, and that the ordinary subjects of study for degrees, etc., should be still carried on at the various existing Colleges. It was generally felt that such a post-graduate University would be somewhat of a white elephant in a country like South Africa, where the number of post-graduate and research students would necessarily for a long time be

very small, and might very conceivably be smaller than the number of professors and staff which would be required for such an advanced institution.

LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS.

In 1913 a second attempt was made by Mr. Malan to solve the knotty problem. A bill was framed and introduced into Parliament constituting a new "University of South Africa" with its central seat at Groote Schuur, and, by the terms of the bill, the Government renounced its right to the benefits of the Beit bequest although the ten years had not elapsed, and proposed to apply this bequest along with the bequest of Sir Julius Wernher to the benefit of the new University. The features of the bill to which attention and criticism were at once directed were: (1) that the entrance to the new University was to be, not matriculation, but the intermediate examination, an examination which took place normally at the end of the first of the three years necessary for the B.A. course; (2) that the various Colleges were to constitute local faculties, with direct representation on the Council and Senate of the University, and the examinations of students were to be conducted by the professors of the several faculties, including local faculties, together with external examiners. It was soon felt that the bill was open to a great deal of destructive criticism. It did not create an independent teaching University, as the Colleges would be largely concerned in its management and in the conduct of its examinations; while the Colleges felt that in the new University a new College was, to all intents and purposes, being created, with special advantages which would make it a very powerful rival to their detriment. The substitution of the intermediate examination for matriculation as the entrance to the University was especially resented, as it was argued, not unfairly, that the result would be that students would leave the Colleges at this stage for the greater attractions of the University, and that the Colleges would thus be crippled in the most valuable stage of their work. It was felt by Parliament that more light was required on the whole subject, and, accordingly, a Parliamentary Select Committee was appointed to investigate the whole question and to call for evidence.

This Committee began its proceedings on 10 April, 1913, and concluded its sittings on 19 May. Two quotations from its report will show briefly the difficulties it found in coming to any definite

conclusion—"Your Committee finds that the witnesses examined are unanimously of opinion that the existing University system should be reformed and the facilities for higher study and research extended"; "The greatest divergence of opinion was found to exist among the witnesses regarding the lines upon which reform is to be carried out". This unanimity as to the end in view and divergence as to the means were amusingly illustrated by the evidence given by Dr. Walker, who was then Vice-Chancellor of the old University, and by myself, who was then Pro Vice-Chancellor. We both went as representatives of the University Council but were quite opposed in our views, Dr. Walker being inclined to favour some form of federation while I was strongly in favour of an independent teaching University. The Committee contented itself with stating various possible solutions as follows :—

(1) The merging of either the South African College or the Victoria College, or both, in a Central Institution at Groote Schuur.

(2) The federation of these two Colleges.

(3) The establishment of a new institution at Groote Schuur, supplementing the work of the existing colleges and not competing with them in the preparation of students for the pass B.A. Degree in Arts and Science.

(4) To establish a separate teaching University at Groote Schuur, incorporating the South African College therewith, the other Colleges to be federated or affiliated to the University of the Cape of Good Hope.

(5) To raise both the South African College and the Victoria College to the degree-granting status, transferring the former wholly or in part to Groote Schuur, and to federate the remaining colleges as a third degree-granting body until they are respectively qualified to become free Universities.

REPORT OF PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION.

The Committee refrained from recommending any scheme for adoption, and strongly recommended Parliament to appoint a Commission to inquire into the whole question. The recommendation was adopted by Parliament, and a Commission of four, under the presidency of Sir Percival Laurence, was appointed in November, 1913. It began its sittings in February, 1914, and heard evidence at all the important centres of education in all the provinces, and issued its report before the end of the year along with a companion volume of all the evidence taken. The report is a very interesting one, both as a literary production and as a history of all the efforts of the past towards solving the University question. Its main recommendations were as follows :—

(1) It proposed that two Universities should be created, one consisting of a federation of the South African College and the Victoria College at Stellenbosch, the other of a federation of the Transvaal University College at Pretoria, the Grey University College at Bloemfontein, and the Natal University College at Maritzburg. The central seat of the former was to be at Groote Schuur, of the latter at Pretoria. The Rhodes University College at Grahamstown was to be allowed to choose with which University it should ally itself. The Huguenot College at Wellington was to be affiliated to the University, but on certain conditions could become a constituent College.

(2) It was proposed that the £525,000 available should be divided up. The University at Groote Schuur was to receive £350,000, £150,000 for buildings, the remainder for endowment, while the remaining £175,000 was to be apportioned in varying sums to the Victoria College, Rhodes College, the new University at Pretoria, the School of Mines and Council of Education at Johannesburg.

It is unnecessary to refer to the other numerous recommendations, interesting as they are, as the development of events made them all inoperative. It may be noted that Professor Perry, who had been invited by the Government from England to be a member of the Commission, disagreed very strongly with the proposal to divert any part of the half million from the Southern University, as he considered the sum barely adequate even for present needs. He also objected to Rhodes College being allowed to join the Southern University, as a constituent of the federation, as he thought its distance would destroy the possibility of satisfactory and harmonious working. He considered it should join the Northern University or be merely affiliated to the Southern.

The report of the Commission naturally gave rise to a good deal of discussion, and the general feeling was that it had failed to find a satisfactory solution. The South African College, which had steadily opposed any system of federation as being opposed to freedom of teaching and administration and scarcely any improvement upon the present condition of affairs, drew up a memorandum to the Minister of Education. It reaffirmed its objections to federation, called attention to the fact that the proposed University at Groote Schuur was not in any sense the University contemplated by the donors of the half million, and that the diversion of a large portion of the fund was quite out of harmony with their intentions; and it again expressed its willingness to remove to Groote Schuur, provided it were incorporated as an independent University. It called attention to the fact that its strong claims for means of expansion in many directions had been put

aside for a long period by the Government owing to the uncertainty of its position with reference to the proposed University at Groote Schuur, and urged that it should either be incorporated as a University at Groote Schuur or be granted means for expansion where it was. Representations on the whole subject were also made by the South African College to Mr. Otto Beit and to the two gentlemen, Sir Starr Jameson and Sir Lionel Phillips, who, according to Sir Julius Wernher's will, had to give their approval in writing to the constitution of the University at Groote Schuur.

THE FINAL ARRANGEMENT.

The crux of the whole question was the attitude of the Victoria College at Stellenbosch. This College was very dear to the hearts of the Dutch-speaking section of the community, and no bill had much chance of passing through Parliament if it seemed likely to damage or ignore the interests of that institution. The year 1915, so full of trouble and anxiety for a great part of the world, was a momentous one in the settlement of the long-standing controversy about University matters in South Africa. Victoria College had hitherto hung back from asking for an independent charter. Its financial resources and endowments were inadequate as compared with those of its chief rival, the South African College, and it, naturally enough, was reluctant to run the risk of loss of its position of substantial equality. Happily, this difficulty was to some extent removed by a large bequest about this time which, though not given directly to the College, was left in the hands of trustees for its general benefit. A great deal of discussion and negotiation took place, the net result of which was that Victoria College expressed its desire to become incorporated as an independent University. This at once cleared away the chief difficulty which had hitherto blocked the way, and, although some shook their heads over the creation of two Universities in such close proximity, it was felt by most that this was a small matter compared with the clear gain attained. The chief remaining difficulty was how to secure a certain amount of freedom in teaching and development for the remaining Colleges, while they were yet too weak to claim independence as Universities; but this was a comparatively easy problem, and Mr. Malan, no doubt with a feeling of great relief, soon found himself in a position to proceed with the drafting of three bills for the incorporation of three Uni-

versities. Two were to be independent single-college Universities—the University of Cape Town (with which is incorporated the South African College), and the University of Stellenbosch. The remaining Colleges were incorporated as a federal University under the (rather ill-chosen) name of the University of South Africa, which was to be the legal successor of the present University of the Cape of Good Hope. Provision was made for the creation of a joint board, common to the three Universities, for the matriculation and certain other examinations, and the Federal University was relieved from the incubus of purely external examinations by the professors at the various Colleges being associated with external examiners in all University examinations.

These bills were brought before Parliament last year and were passed without great difficulty. There was for a time some danger of strong opposition on the part of the Transvaal members, who, with a considerable amount of justice, argued that, although they had been quite willing to approve of one great central University at Groote Schuur and to acquiesce in the money, which had been originally meant for the benefit of the Transvaal, going towards its creation, the present scheme was really of a different character and seemed to prejudice the hopes of the Transvaal of having an independent University of its own. Assurances were given by the Government, however, that the needs of the Transvaal would not be neglected and that the development of the institution there would receive every encouragement, and the bills were thereupon passed.

A year or two will probably elapse before the statutes necessary for the working of the three Universities can be considered and passed, and a still longer time before the new University buildings at Groote Schuur can be erected, and the transference of the South African College to its new abode effected; but the great difficulties have been solved, and we may hope that a new era of progress has been entered upon. To myself personally, as I look back over more than thirty-seven years and see the progress that has been made in institutions which, when I first saw them, were little better than grammar-schools, and which have now become pretty fairly-equipped Universities, the future is full of promise, and I congratulate myself that the change, which I saw as a promised land so long ago, has actually come about during the term of my Vice-Chancellorship of the old University.

WM. RITCHIE.

Translations from the Greek Anthology.

Πέμπω σοί, Ῥοδόκλεια, τόδε στέφος, ἄνθεσι καλοῖς
αὐτὸς ὑφ' ἡμετέραις πλεξάμενος παλάμαις·
ἔστι κρίνον ῥοδέῃ τε κάλυξ νοτερὴ τ' ἀνεμώνη
καὶ νάρκισσος ὑγρὸς καὶ κυαναυγὲς Ἴον.
ταῦτα στεψαμένη λήξον μέγалаυχος ἔουσα·
ἀνθεῖς καὶ λήγεις καὶ σὺ καὶ ὁ στέφανος.

—RUFINUS.

“Alas! that Spring should vanish with the Rose!
That youth's sweet-scented Manuscript should close!”

Sweet rose-red maid, to thee I send
This garland twined by me thy friend.
Here lilies be and petalled rose,
With violet that darkly glows,
And wind flower wet with morning dew,
And daffodil of sunny hue.
But as the flowers thy brows caress,
Lay aside thy haughtiness,
For as the wreath shall withered lie
So shall thy beauty fade and die.

—F. G. M.

*Ἀνθεα πολλὰ γένοιτο νεοδμήτῳ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ,
μὴ βάτος αὐχμηρὴ, μὴ κακὸν αἰγίπυρον,
ἀλλ' ἴα καὶ σάμψυχα καὶ ὑδατίνη νάρκισσος,
Οὐίβιε, καὶ περὶ σοῦ πάντα γένοιτο ῥόδα.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN.

REQUIESCAT.

May flowers bloom thick around thy head:
No thorn nor weed with petals red:
But margeraine and violet,
Lily and narcissus wet.
And around thee scent the rose,
Vibius, where thy bones repose.

—F. G. M.

Killed in Action.

(Reprinted by special permission of the Proprietors of "Punch".)

Thrice blessed fate! We linger here and droop
 Beneath the heavy burden of our years,
 And may not, though we envy, give our lives
 For England and for honour and for right;
 But still must wear our weary hours away,
 While he, that happy fighter, in one leap,
 From imperfection to perfection borne,
 Breaks through the bonds that bound him to the earth.
 Now of his failures is a triumph made;
 His very faults are into virtues turned;
 And, reft for ever from the haunts of men,
 He wears immortal honour and is joined
 To those who fought for England and are dead.

R. C. L.

O fortunatos iuvenes! nos serior aetas
 mole premit membrisque negat languentibus arma.
 heu! quantum nobis libeat sic fundere uitam
 pro patria sanctoque hominum pro iure fideque!
 fata uetant, tardas ducendum est tempus in horas;
 at tu ui subita, iuuenis felicior, audes
 terrenas laxare moras, labemque repente
 excutis humanam purusque euadis ad astra.
 ante laborasti frustra? iam digna uidentur
 ista etiam palma. uitia in te uidimus olim?
 iam non laude carent. hominum consortia perdis,
 sed decus immortale tenes adscitus in illos
 quos rapuit letum patriae dum signa sequuntur.

W. B. A.

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A. B. Davidson

Professor A. B. Davidson.¹



IT is a remarkable fact that of the twenty-four (or so) Professors who since 1860 have occupied the ten Hebrew Chairs in the Scottish Universities and the other Presbyterian Halls of Divinity in Scotland and England no fewer than half have been graduates of the University of Aberdeen—"Rabbi" Duncan, Professors John Forbes, A. B. Davidson, James Robertson, W. Robertson Smith, W. G. Elmslie, James Paterson, George G. Cameron, John Skinner, A. R. S. Kennedy, James Gilroy, and John A. Selbie—while of the rest, graduates of other Universities, four or five were pupils of the Aberdonians. At least seven of the twenty-four, besides two Professors of Hebrew across the seas, were trained by Professor A. B. Davidson: as rich a scholar as any of that great company and the best teacher among them. His influence on his students amounted to a fascination. With the least popular subject in the theological curriculum, his classroom was the most haunted, and even men who had passed their Hebrew would revisit it again and again. It was not only the more able minds that felt the spell. Davidson was sympathetic with the dull, patient with the wilful, ironically indifferent to those who thought too highly of themselves, terrible to the careless and a conscience and inspiration to all. Their best came out before him, they were ashamed to give him less. A lofty and a lonely soul, he could and did lay himself alongside the humblest of his fellow-ministers or the rawest of his students without constraint; but his scorn for presumption was immediate. "A fugitive and gracious light . . . shy to illumine," he attracted only to escape. Tender or sarcastic according to occasion, pathetic or witty, humorous and blushing to find himself so, diffident and frank by turns—these charms of his temperament were matched only by those of the equal strength and versatility of his learning. A great grammarian, with a faultless mastery of detail, he was full of the spirit and the music of the two great literatures he taught—Hebrew and Arabic—and he could transmit them to the dullest. His natural piety and keen insight into character were as sympathetic to the sceptics as to the prophets of the Old Testament. He has given our language its best books on spirits so different as Job and Ezekiel. As we who were under him remember, he was equally at home on the 23rd Psalm or in the Book of Ecclesiastes. He was born to interpret so various a literature as the Old Testament. As the present writer has said elsewhere, "it was the religious experience of the individual, and especially in doubt and failure, the assertion of personal consciousness, whether against dogma, fate, or deity,

¹"Andrew Bruce Davidson, D.D., LL.D., D.Litt." By James Strahan, D.D. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

which most attracted Davidson and excited his powers to their highest pitch. In that sphere of interpretation he was unrivalled. No school or church in our day has furnished an exegete to match him there."

To picture a personality at once so impressive and so elusive was a difficult task. But that Dr. Strahan has succeeded will be gratefully acknowledged by all who knew Davidson, "the goodly fellowship of all New College men," to whom he has dedicated this study of their great teacher. It is in part a biography, but—because the events and changes in Davidson's life were few though they were momentous enough to himself and his generation—it is in greater part a series of appreciations of the different aspects of his character as a teacher and a man. These are justly and gracefully portrayed.

Andrew Bruce Davidson was born in the little farmhouse of Kirkhill, in the parish of Ellon. His father, "very tall and fair," was from Forfarshire, with "a sooth country tongue," the Buchan people said, "different frae oor ain"; and his mother, Helen Bruce, had come as a girl from Midlothian. But Andrew himself was of Buchan—in his mingled caution and keenness, in his humour and often in his accent—of Buchan where Buchan at last breaks into beauty and the prospect of hills. Something of its "snell" air blew through him to the end and much of its poetry. To both his parents, but especially, it appears, to his mother, he owed many of the rare qualities of his mind. His father was "a very decided character, fond of an argument," "an ardent admirer of Burns, knew the best poems by heart and delighted to recite them". His mother "is described by all who remember her as a Spartan," but "to the Spartan virtues she added the graces of Christian motherhood". "I never heard her laugh aloud and she said she never read novels. I always picture her reading her New Testament." There must have been more breadth of mind in the home than such a portrait suggests. Late in life Davidson said: "I have loved Shakespeare ever since I was a boy of twelve". Dr. Strahan justly praises the schoolmasters of the north-east of Scotland at that time, and Ellon had one of the best—Mr. Hay of Tillydesk, who "drilled Andrew in the rudiments of Latin and used to boast, not without reason, that he had made a scholar of him". The famous Dr. Robertson was then the parish minister, "moderate in politics but evangelical in faith". When the Disruption came, and the minister, the leader of his party, "stayed in," Davidson, the father, had no slight struggle in making up his mind as to his duty. But finally he came round to the instincts of his wife and with their family they joined the Free Church, Andrew being twelve years old. Robertson had already impressed the boy. He was "famous all over the district as a catechizer, and Andrew gained a prize for repeating the catechism from beginning to end without a mistake".

His mother and schoolmaster between them obtained his father's consent that Andrew should go to the University. "Andrew," said the father once, "is the worst herd I ever had, for while he is thinking only of his books the cattle are sure to be eating the corn." This was the future interpreter of *the herdsman of Tekoa*. In 1845 he was moved to Aberdeen Grammar School, then under Melvin, to prepare for the Bursary Competition at Marischal College, and after two terms in the fourth class of the school "he gained a bursary of £11 when the highest was only £13". A little garret in the Gallowgate was rented for him and furniture sent for it from Ellon; after the first consignment fell a prey "to highway thieves"

(think of this between Ellon and Aberdeen !), and the boy had to put up for some days in the University "guest room," a hostel provided for students who did not at once find quarters for themselves. Every fortnight came from home a store of "cakes, butter, eggs, potatoes, ham, cheese and so forth, along with his clean linen". His mother often brought it in herself by the coach and "it is a tradition . . . that the brave little woman would sometimes take a creel on her back and walk the whole way to town—nearly twenty miles—and hand her son the coach fare which she had thus saved". David Masson had preceded Davidson through Marischal by some years and had gone on, as he did afterwards, to Edinburgh. Among Davidson's own College friends were James Donaldson, William Cormack—now in South Africa and over ninety years of age, who has contributed a fine appreciation ending, "Care A. B. Davidson! Nulla dies unquam memori te eximet aeo"—Charles Michie, and A. C. Cameron, afterwards schoolmaster at Fettercairn. Andrew was "very popular among his fellow-students". John Stuart Blackie was Latin professor, "Dorian" Brown Greek, and John Cruickshank Mathematical, while David Gray, William Martin and William MacGillivray filled the chairs of Natural, and Moral Philosophy, and "Civil and Natural History". "Throughout the four years, out of seventy in the class, [Davidson] stood about fourth all round in the order of merit and graduated with honours". On the whole he did best in mathematics, but was beaten for the mathematical scholarship of £60 at the end of the fourth year by William Mair, from the schoolhouse of Savoch, now the Very Reverend Dr. Mair of Earlston, "Moderator of the Church of Scotland in the same year in which the corresponding honour in the Free Church was offered to Professor Davidson".¹ After graduation Davidson taught for two years in the Free Church School of Ellon, and applied himself to mastering Hebrew, French, German and Italian. In 1852 he entered New College, Edinburgh, and passed through the theological curriculum of four years under Principal Cunningham, "Rabbi" Duncan, and others, with a summer at Göttingen under Ewald. From 1856 to 1858 he acted in various stations as a probationer of his Church; and in the latter year was appointed Hebrew tutor in New College. In 1862 he published his famous commentary on Job, and the following summer was elected by the Assembly colleague and successor to Dr. Duncan. On the close of his first session he paid his only visit to the East, and came back with a mastery of colloquial as well as classical Arabic. He held his Chair for thirty-nine years. He refused in 1868 to be nominated for a Chair in the English Presbyterian College, London; was virtually offered the Chair of Hebrew in Edinburgh University in 1894 and seems to have been willing to take it, but the negotiations fell through; and he declined both the Gifford Lectureship in St. Andrews and the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of his own Church. To the end he remained at New College. As tutor and professor he must have passed through his hands forty-four successive classes, varying in number from about a dozen to between thirty and forty.

¹ There is printed by Dr. Strahan an interesting appreciation of Professor Davidson's work for his Church by Peter Bayne, whose course at Marischal partly covered Davidson's (M.A. 1850; LL.D. 1879), urging him as early as 1893, the jubilee year of the Free Church, to accept the offer of the Moderatorship. "In the name of Aberdeen University and our old friendship I entreat you not to decline." The Rev. James E. Duguid, who also contributes to this volume, was at Marischal from 1850 to 1854.

We have used most of our space—without any regret—for details of interest to members of this University, and must content ourselves with brief references to the admirable appreciations that fill the most of Dr. Strahan's volume. He describes his subject successively as the Professor, the Critic, the Grammarian, the Teacher, the Master, the Preacher, the Writer, the Human, the Silent, the Player, the Scholar, the Churchman, and the Aged. These chapters overlap, of course, but so did their originals in one of the most various personalities of our time. Some things may be noted. There is a single flash of confession in 1865 when he was thirty-four, to his friend Cormack:—

This country is in what people who use large words call a "transition" state—as if the world, or nature, or man (or God?) could be in any other. Either transition or stagnation and corruption. All life and the universe is in transit, like a dark spot across the luminous orb of the Almighty—only visible and defined against the great brightness behind it. But you know big thoughts are simmering in men's brains just now, large, indefinite, hazy conceptions, tasking the greatest grasp to open and close upon, uneasiness and discontent with the gains of the Past, which will no longer fill but only irritates the soul into which its advocates thrust it . . . every heart at all open to the influences of the times finds growing up in it a crop of miseries and hopes which its own hand never sowed but the spirit of the age dropped in. . . . But this breaking up of old forms of faith and the combinations of the old material into new shapes go on greatly in secret, unrecognized by the Churches. And so every one has an inner history which he will not venture to declare . . . the great difficulty of thinking men is, I take it, this: Is this spirit of the age really the tumultuous many-sided movement of God in history? or is it the spirit of Antichrist, of whom we have heard that he should come? The Christian Churches here go in unanimously with the latter view; many thoughtful Christian men, who venture to speak, pronounce for the former. Happy seem to me those who take either side, and only miserable and paralytic those who halt between the two. I own to one of the sick folk waiting at the pool in the vain hope that some angel will trouble the waters; I dislike the old, I distrust the new.

One who had passed through this experience could not but be a sympathetic guide to his students, ministers of the Church in the still more restless days that were to come. For however strong were his doubts his scepticism stopped short of God.

God and his moral rule, however obscure its incidence may be, and the moral life of man are sure. . . . The human spirit is an ethical subject, and has fellowship with God, in whose image it is made. . . . He who has this fellowship no longer feels that God is outside of him, crushing his spirit with iron fetters; he is with God at the centre of the Universe and can say to himself,—All things are yours. He has already all things under his feet.¹

With such a faith, his attitude to questions of Old Testament criticism, textual and historical, is intelligible, if we remember along with his faith his innate scepticism of certainty in knowledge. He saw both how secondary such questions are—speaking respectfully alike of the traditional, the new and the newer solutions of them because he recognized how under each it remained possible to trace the communion of God's spirit with man's in the Old Testament and to perceive in this a Divine revelation—and also he felt how impossible of solution were many of the questions. All this, even more than his constitutional shyness and his aversion to speaking in public debate, explains his conduct through the trials of his brilliant pupil Robertson Smith. As Dr. Denney says: "From the Montaigne point of view—and something in him always reminds me of Montaigne—and also from the point

¹ "Theological Review," Vol. III, p. 20.

of view entirely opposite, say that of the Fourth Gospel, the whole Robertson Smith uproar was much ado about nothing". Dr. Strahan's treatment of this phase of Davidson's career seems to us just and true; and it was certainly needed as a corrective to the judgments of Davidson by the biographers both of Rainy and Robertson Smith. Davidson's silence was certainly not cowardice; no one could impute that weakness to him who remembers his courage in his own spiritual struggles, his inability to restrain his scorn where scorn was deserved, and the independence of his mind towards the most unquestioned authorities or popular fashions in his own subject.

Few teachers have suffered so much from the posthumous editing of their lectures as Davidson has. Dr. Strahan's strictures are just. The volume "Old Testament Prophecy" is not only an inadequate but a misleading representation of the substance and the progress of Davidson's teaching. Dr. Strahan and Prof. A. R. S. Kennedy are right in diverting the students' attention from it to the articles Davidson himself passed for press in the middle and end of his life, in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," the "Encyclopædia Biblica," and Dr. Hastings' "Dictionary of the Bible". These books preserve his ripest opinions on prophecy and the theology of the Old Testament. His "Biblical and Literary Essays" reveal the range of his sympathies and talents. And the four volumes of the "Theological Review," edited by students of the New College in the eighties, contain some of his most brilliant, if minor, work, in the shape of reviews and articles.

Of Davidson as a preacher much might be said; the following words on his published sermons, which Dr. Strahan says are probably Dr. Denney's, are sufficient:—

The undogmatic tone of the Old Testament marks them all. Nothing could be less professional, nothing more absolutely free from the faintest association of either church or school. There is plenty of faith in them, in the simple Old Testament sense of faith in God; plenty of agnosticism too—not of the self-complacent sort, but true, grave, and wistful; and where the tragedy of the subject moves the writer deeply, as in the magnificent close of the sermon on Saul, a passion that rises to a height rarely equalled in poetry.

We must refer our readers to Dr. Strahan's chapters on Davidson as the Human, the Silent, the Player, and the Aged. They are true and vivid. Davidson used to say in his later years that "a lot of myths have grown up about me". But they were not all myths, and Dr. Strahan has done well in scattering many anecdotes throughout his appreciations. We could have taken more.

Graduation Address, March 23, 1917.

BY THE PRINCIPAL.



Y Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Members of the University,—But a brief report is needed upon the work of the winter. Except in a very few of the smaller departments, all the courses of the various Faculties have continued in operation. I have again to thank those of our teachers on whom extra work has fallen for their readiness in undertaking it.

A signal event of the year has been the temporary amalgamation of the faculty of Divinity with that of the United Free Church College. This has been accomplished without difficulty and in a spirit of the happiest augury for the union of the Scottish Churches.

At the request of the Government Committee upon Modern Languages in the Educational System of Great Britain, we received a deputation of several of their members, Mr. Stanley Leathes, Dr. George Macdonald, and Mr. Holt. We submitted evidence of the organization of the subjects within this University and discussed their further requirements. Our discussion hardly touched the question of the addition of other languages to those already taught; but representatives of the Court have been considering this question also, in conjunction with representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, the School Board and Robert Gordon's Technical College. If there be a need in the community for courses of a University standard in those additional languages we shall—especially in years when our revenues are rapidly falling—heartily welcome the help of public bodies or of private individuals for their establishment.

An Ordinance is being prepared for the institution of a post-graduate Degree in Education. In this we not only aim at such a standard for the Degree itself as shall be worthy both of the profession for which it is designed and of the high place taken by this University in the training of the teachers of Scotland; but we seek to put the whole subject of Education in a position which shall secure both that standard and the other requirements of so fundamental a service of the State.

Within this academic year our powers to grant degrees in Forestry have come into operation. We have now two Lectureships in the subject, the Forestry Department has been equipped, the Forestry Garden at Craibstone has been organized, and we only await the end of the war for the return of its students. In this as in some other departments our co-operation with the North of Scotland College of Agriculture is of the happiest.

In the sphere of Applied Science another and even wider opportunity has been opened to us by the bequest of Mr. Jackson, of whose foresight for the development of our city and of whose confidence in its University we would express our very grateful appreciation. The Chair of Engineering which he has entrusted to us cannot of itself suffice for the many departments of the science. Therefore, besides consulting the experience of other Universities, we are carefully inquiring into all the local resources for establishing round the Chair as full a school of engineering as shall do justice to the general interests of higher education in the subject and to the particular requirements in this respect of the north-east and north of Scotland. We gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance which we are receiving from Mr. Jackson's Trustees.

This fresh departure is upon the same line of progress which the University with the aid of additional Government grants, the Carnegie Trust and private benefactions has steadily developed under her new statutes. Since these were given, one Chair—the Chair of Agriculture—and some fifteen new lectureships in Medicine and Applied Science have been instituted; and by the generosity of the late Miss Cruickshank and Sir Alexander McRobert we shall be ready to start two others as soon as the war is over. But the experience of the war reminds us that even all these forms of teaching and research do not exhaust the duties of the University to the national needs in such fields of education.

The number of our students, which in 1913-14 had risen to 1069, but fell in the first year of the war to 827, and in the second to 684, has further fallen this winter to 562. For the first time in the history of the University we have more women than men—333 women and 229 men in place of the 700 men that we could reckon on in times of peace. So far as we have been able to follow them some 530 of our students have gone to service with the colours, and in the next week they will be followed by 50 others. I have to thank the Recruiting Officer of this area for arranging to leave them to their studies till the close of the term.

In all, the Roll of our Graduates, Alumni, Students and Members of the Staff on Naval and Military Service amounts to over 2250, of whom nearly 1900 were commissioned or enlisted while that service was still voluntary. But I can assure you that the students just called up under the new Army Order show as unselfish a readiness to serve as any of their predecessors. To them and to their seniors, who have impatiently waited for their graduation in medicine, in order to give their services to their country and her cause, we offer our hearty thanks and the assurance of our confidence in their loyalty and devotion.

My Lord Provost, our Spring Graduation takes place to-day beneath the gathering of many clouds. For the second time within three years we meet without a Chancellor. Death has also taken from us one of our Professors, three of our Lecturers, and one University Assistant. This is the fifth graduation since the outbreak of war, and though we meet with brighter signs of that victory for our cause, in which our faith has never wavered, we have to record once more a heavy increase in the Roll of our graduates and students who have fallen for it.

To the memory of our late Chancellor the University Court and the Senatus have already offered their tributes. Here it is enough to say that we heartily endorse all that has been expressed regarding the eminent services

rendered by Lord Elgin to the Empire both at home and abroad and in particular to the interests of the higher education in Scotland. We are grateful and proud to have the name of so faithful and distinguished a servant of the State and of the People upon the illustrious Roll of our Chancellors; and mourn that we have been so soon deprived of the advantage of his great experience, his sagacity and his impartial judgment.

To a singular ripeness of learning in his own subjects, and the rich knowledge of men which his long ministry of religion had brought him, Professor Thomas Nicol added a fine temper and force of character with a devotion to duty, which endeared him to us all and rendered invaluable service in our discipline and administration.

The quality of Mr. Robert Glegg's work in Agricultural Chemistry has been appraised very highly by those with authority to do so; but he also earned the warm respect of all his colleagues for the patient thoroughness with which he discharged his duties in weakness as in strength.

Of Mr. James Duguid I could speak with the force and warmth of a close friendship for thirty-seven years; but it is enough to point to the wide and unanimous esteem in which he was held by the members of his own profession, by his fellow-townsmen and fellow-churchmen, and by his colleagues in the University. A lawyer without reproach, a citizen who took his full share of military as well as of civic duty, a man of faith and high ideals, and a loyal and affectionate friend.

Dr. Arthur Hugh Lister came to Aberdeen the bearer of an illustrious name, and in all he did and exemplified among us he proved himself worthy of the inheritance. By his abilities in the science and art of his profession, as well as by the purity and charm of his character, he brought to the ranks of medicine in the city a distinction all his own; and has completed a strong and generous life by the sacrifice of it to the needs of our armies on foreign soil.

Though he was not on our staff I cannot refrain from mentioning the name also of Dr. Joseph Ellis Milne, the record of whose intrepid labours for the wounded at the front and of his death in action is still fresh in our minds. In Dr. Lister and Dr. Milne, and fifteen more of their profession who have yielded up their lives in the present war, the medical graduates of to-day have the most inspiring examples for the service they are about to enter.

The other member of our staff whom we have lost by death since last graduation is William George Reid, Master of Arts, with First-Class Honours in Classics (also Second Class, Classical Moderations, Oxford, 1913, and Lit. Hum., 1914), and Assistant first to the Professor of Humanity (1911), and then to the Professor of Greek. He fell in action in France this month, as 2nd Lieutenant in the Scottish Rifles.

In all 141 graduates, alumni and students of the University have given their lives for their country and her sacred cause; and I have now to read the names of those 50 of them whose deaths have been reported since last Graduation.

[The list was then read, the audience standing, and at the close the Principal said:—]

"These, and the thousands of their comrades who have fallen with them, have left their unfinished warfare, and the Cause for which they waged it, as a sacred trust, consecrated by their sacrifices, to us and to their whole people."

The Rev. Professor Cowan led the meeting in prayer, after which the National Anthem was sung and the Benediction pronounced.

Letters from Men on Service.

III.

THE "PUSH" FROM ARRAS.

I have to thank you for your kind message. All decorations out here are to a large extent matter of luck and meaningless enough to the individual concerned, but I am frankly glad for the sake of the battalion and the University.

Lately, as you will know, we have been "in it" again, and the battalion conducted itself creditably, taking all the objectives it was detailed for. Once again I have been lucky and come through without a scratch, and I must say there was a good deal of enjoyment in the show, a "fearful joy" perhaps and more to be appreciated in the recollection than in the reality. But who could withhold admiration at the bombardment—every yard of hostile trench covered with shells from the rows upon rows of field guns in rear, axle to axle over the fields, not to mention the fifty or so siege batteries in the front of the corps? No wonder the Bavarians had little fight in them when the Highlanders and Canadians leaped into their trenches. The advance here may be slow in the months to come (for artillery is moved so slowly) but it is absolutely certain. . . .

The best sight of all was the Canadians, whom my Company was in touch with all the way across. They formed up fifty yards under their barrage in line after line and walked forward in the open, never thinking of lying down or taking cover. Once I saw a shell land in one of the lines and make a gap of almost twenty yards, but it was immediately mended by the men in the flanks closing in. And when the final lift of the barrage came, they went forward at the double in a perfect line as if on parade.

These strenuous times continue—and our rest though near is not yet.

Correspondence.

"THE ABERDEEN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE."

We have received the following communication from Rev. Alexander Thomson Grant, Wemyss Castle, Fife (Marischal College, 1852-54; King's College, 1859-60; Aberdeen University, 1860-62), who is now in his eighty-third year, and who is therefore probably the oldest subscriber to the REVIEW :—

"In an early number of your REVIEW" [No. 4—November, 1914; Art. "The Story of the University Magazine," by W. Keith Leask], "the Editors of 'The Aberdeen University Magazine' of 1852-53 are said to have been Mr. Peter Moir Clark and Mr. Robert Stephen. But there was a third. At least, I know I, with the two mentioned, sat up all night in Mr. Peter Moir Clark's father's (or uncle's) house in Marischal Street, Aberdeen, cudgelling our brains over the first number, to get it into the printer's hands next day. But I do not think I had anything more to do with it.

"Many years afterwards, when I was Chaplain to the late Earl of Rosslyn and incumbent of Rosslyn Chapel, his lordship, when he was Lord High Commissioner, wrote to me to come and lunch at Holyrood, to meet a clergyman he wanted to make me acquainted with. I found that the clergyman was the Rev. Robert Stephen of Renfrew; and his lordship found we did not require to be introduced.

"Pardon this letter, which I write with difficulty; and believe me, etc."

Mr. George Macdonald, rector of the Normal College, Bloemfontein, South Africa, in a postscript to a personal letter to the secretary says :—

"I get the REVIEW regularly, and read with interest, and always first, the Personalia.

"A new University College has been organised in Johannesburg, and at least three Aberdeen men are among the new appointments."

Reviews.

INDIAN MORAL INSTRUCTION AND CASTE PROBLEMS. Solutions by A. H. Benton, I.C.S. (Retd.). London: Longmans, Green & Co.

MR. ALEXANDER HAY BENTON entered King's College as First Bursar in 1856, graduated with distinction as Master of Arts in 1860, and in 1861 was appointed to the Indian Civil Service. In the course of a distinguished career he rose to be Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab (1889), and retired in 1894 after thirty-three years in India. This volume—which has been dedicated to, and gratefully accepted by, his Alma Mater—is therefore based on a long and intimate experience of the people of India and in particular of those fundamental problems of their life and government which form its subject. But this experience is only part of the authority with which the book appeals to the reader. Mr. Benton has the philosophic as well as the judicial mind and above all he writes with a conscience. He has a confident instinct for the ethical elements of education and a high ideal of what the Empire owes to its Indian subjects. His moral earnestness is compelling, and he sets forth his views with clearness as well as with force.

A short introduction, after emphasizing the magnitude of the problem, admits the immense material advancement for which India is indebted to the British Government, but claims that in the spiritual sphere "we are in a less comfortable region". "Ethical training ought to be co-extensive with secular education," yet "in India we have to a very large extent neglected it". Religion and morals, which cannot be separated, have not been taught in Government institutions, and the consequences have been apparent in the anarchic phenomena among the educated natives, which, however, have not as yet induced the Government to admit that its policy of religious neutrality requires reconsideration. Mr. Benton

proposes to recommend a scheme of instruction in accordance with the various religions of the pupils after it has been tested by an experiment in the Secondary Schools, where the need is most urgent, or in a portion of them. . . . When the number of religions, cults, sects, and castes is, as in India, without any limit (over 2000 we are told), the work of moral upbringing assumes an aspect of overwhelming magnitude and difficulty. The only hope of dealing with it successfully appears to lie in the possibility of utilizing the agencies of the social framework, which causes the overpowering complexity, to provide also the means of coping with and overcoming it.

This leads the author to a fresh study and explanation of the origin and nature of Indian caste. Hence the double title which he has given to his volume. We regret that we have not space to recount the author's interesting arguments on the Dravidian (pre-Aryan) origin of caste, as

a mere institution of matrimonial associations, gradually and spontaneously developed by the people themselves, in order to provide a supply of brides by ways and means more civilized and satisfactory than the old methods of raiding and kidnapping, recognized even by Manu.

By the way he emphasizes the failure of Buddhism to establish a system

of morality without spiritual assistance. In subsequent chapters he gives a clear account of the "Operations of the Education Department" in India, a well-reasoned definition of "The Relation of the State to Religion," and a description of the Relations of Religion and Morality; and discusses "Moral Improvement and Reformation". His general conclusions are that religions are the source of morality and that its character is dependent on them; and he supports the proposal of the Bishop of Bombay for the solution of the Indian problems—"that at school the children of each religion should receive teaching in the morality inculcated by that religion". As a substitute for the Government policy of religious neutrality he urges that Government should regard

all religions with impartial favour and respect . . . repress all acts which violate law, humanity, justice, or decency and all infringements of the rights of property notwithstanding any plea of justification on religious grounds.

For the practical enforcement of these ideals he proposes that Committees, independent of Government (but in the first instance to be appointed by the Collector of a district) and representing the various religious interests of each community, should be constituted in each district to give moral instruction to the pupils of all Government and Grant-in-aid Primary Schools, in accordance with the religion of the pupil, not in the schools but in separate buildings specially adapted for the purpose. It is to be noted, however, that he declines to extend this recommendation to Animists and Primitive Tribes, feeling that Government cannot go down so low as that.

Whether the practical measures recommended by Mr. Benton are possible it is only for those who have a long experience of Indian life and are familiar with the Indian mind to decide; but there will be no doubt among all readers of his volume as to the force and justice of his criticisms of the present educational situation in India, or of the general soundness of the principles which inspire his proposals. Nor does he advocate an immediate application of his scheme to the whole of India. On the contrary he is very cautious, and content to propose an experiment on a small but important part of the wide field, viz. Secondary Education, to begin with. In the absence of other proposals this is not an excessive demand; and the experiment is surely worth making. Mr. Benton's volume is most informing and suggestive from first to last. Its exposure of the failure and consequent perils of education without morals or religion in India, has deep and serious lessons for our own people.

CELTIC MYTHOLOGY AND RELIGION, with Chapters upon Druid Circles and Celtic Burial. By Alexander MacBain, M.A., LL.D. With Introductory Chapters and Notes by Professor W. J. Watson, M.A., LL.D. Stirling: Eneas Mackay. Pp. xviii + 254.

PROFESSOR WATSON, the literary executor of the late Dr. Alexander MacBain, Inverness, has republished three of Dr. MacBain's earlier essays. The longest of these, on "Celtic Mythology and Religion," was communicated to the Inverness Gaelic Society in 1883-4 and published in 1885. The others are a paper upon "'Druid' Circles" communicated to the Gaelic Society of Inverness and also published in 1885, and a shorter paper upon "Celtic Burial" communicated to the Inverness Scientific Society and published in the Society's Transactions in 1893. The book will be prized by the author's numerous friends and former pupils as a memorial of the good

work which he did in his day in the study of Gaelic archæology and philology. These sciences have made great advances in the generation which has passed since Dr. MacBain's essays first appeared, and no one would now claim that they are abreast of the day. They will repay perusal, however, if only as a striking example of the influence of environment upon a scholar who was always laborious and painstaking in his work and an earnest seeker after truth.

Born in the upper regions of Badenoch shortly after the middle of last century and before southern influence had penetrated into those remote regions, Dr. MacBain—who was a grown boy before he knew any English—was from the first attracted to the practical and scientific study of language. In 1871 he joined the Ordnance Survey, at that time engaged in the Trigonometrical Survey of Inverness-shire. His intimate knowledge of Gaelic was of great service to the Survey in connection with the place-names of a district where these are nearly all Gaelic. Young MacBain also spent some part of 1872-3 doing Ordnance Survey work in Wales, where the place-names afforded to his keen and alert mind an extended field for study. In 1873 he retired from the Ordnance Survey service determined to pursue a career of scholarship and learning. Already he had become absorbed not only in the study of place-names, but in the wider problems of philology. From 1874 to 1880 he pursued his studies in Aberdeen, where he earnestly applied himself particularly to classics and philology. His essay upon "Celtic Mythology and Religion" may be considered the fruits of his studies in Aberdeen, just as it forms the first fruits of his literary labours. While at King's College MacBain devoured the works of all the leading writers on philology, and as soon as he settled at Inverness in 1880 he renewed his studies in Welsh and Irish. Even then he conceived the ambition to do for Gaelic what Skeat had done for English and Brachet for French, and he applied himself with extraordinary industry to the comparative study of the Celtic tongues. His varied experiences in early life proved of great service to him. His Etymological Gaelic Dictionary was, as Dr. Watson says, his crowning achievement.

MacBain's studies having been essentially linguistic and literary, his investigations into "Druid" circles and Celtic burial, like those upon Mythology, were conducted largely from the literary standpoint. One result of this is that they cannot be regarded as so fruitful in reliable data as, say, the work of Dr. Joseph Anderson or Dr. Robert Munro. As Professor Watson remarks—"His general attitude and conclusions have to be considered in the light of subsequent researches". For example, his theory that stone circles were built "probably by the Picts" would not in these days receive very wide acceptance. One might demur even to the writer's use of the word "Celtic" in the final essay. None the less we must express our thanks to Professor Watson for the labour he has spent upon the book, and join in his hope that it will be widely welcomed.

H. F. CAMPBELL.

STUDENT AND SNIPER-SERGEANT. A Memoir of J. K. Forbes, M.A., 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders, who died for his country, 25 September, 1915. By William Taylor, M.A., and Peter Diack, M.A. London: Hodder & Stoughton. Pp. viii + 182.

ONE of the most deplorable consequences of the war—although it is now a commonplace to say so—is the grievous national loss sustained in the death

of so many young men of ability and character, for whom careers of usefulness and distinction could be safely predicted. Among them must be reckoned the subject of this sympathetic and well-executed Memoir. John Keith Forbes (M.A., 1905) was evidently a man of many parts, endowed with qualities which must have carried him far in the work for which he was qualifying. Early in life he became a musical enthusiast, whose "unvarying plan was to buy an instrument first, and then find out its properties from actual playing". While a teacher at Buckie, he became organist and choir-master of the parish church, and conductor of the local Orchestral Society; he even attempted musical composition. He put the same energy and thoroughness into other pursuits. He read widely, took up the study of philosophy, and then passed on to theology; and he resolved at last to enter the ministry. The decision to take this step, according to the authors of the Memoir—two intimate friends of Forbes—was perfectly natural for one of his character and ideals: "he had that indefinable pastoral instinct in his soul that would not let him rest careless of other people's welfare and advancement, especially in the ideals of that life which is life indeed"; "he considered that by entering the Church he would have better opportunities of influencing the youth and children of our land, whom he naturally looked upon as the hope of both Church and State". He accordingly (in June, 1912) entered the Aberdeen United Free Church College. He was the most brilliant student of his year in any of the U.F. Church Colleges, and in both the entrance and the exit examinations he secured the first place among all candidates in Scotland.

Then came the war. One morning, one of the Professors set his class a paper to write on "The Duty of Clergy and Divinity Students in the Present Situation". A quotation is given from "J. K.'s" paper: it contains the significant sentence—"Under the circumstances it may well be the more Christian thing to don the armour of the crusader rather than the cassock of the priest". Forbes's own mind, at any rate, was made up: "before another hour had passed he had enrolled at Woolmanhill as a private in the 4th Battalion, Gordon Highlanders". He intentionally avoided joining a company where he would be amongst men of his own class, preferring to live and drill alongside men from the east end of the city, from Shuttle Lane and East North Street, several of whom he knew through his connection with the Students' Mission in that district; and he was greatly disappointed when he was transferred, willy-nilly, to "U" Company. Another interesting sidelight on his character is disclosed in the fact that a copy of the Book of Job in Hebrew was his constant companion in camp. Detailed, in due course, to the Western front, Forbes became distinguished for his extraordinary reliability as a guide, especially at night—a faculty he had acquired by much solitary walking and mountaineering; and he was constantly in demand for guiding parties to and from the trenches. To him also is due insistence on the view that German sniping could only be effectually met by sniping on our part, which led eventually to his being selected to organize and train a section of snipers and to his being accorded the special rank of Sniper-Sergeant.

This Memoir of Forbes reveals not merely an attractive personality, but a man of forcefulness and strong will, actuated, moreover, by high ideals of life and duty, whose sincerity and nobility of character shine forth on every page. It will be specially welcome accordingly to Forbes's fellow-students and personal friends, but it appeals no less to a much wider circle. We have in it, in

fact, a Scottish counterpart to that notable "book of the war," "A Student in Arms," for, like Donald Hankey, "J. K." furnishes vivid impressions of the thoughts on war which occurred to his reflective mind, and no less striking meditations on the many and profound problems which war suggests. The mental perplexity occasioned by some of these is well illustrated in a letter written by Forbes, describing how he was "stunned" by the death of a sergeant, probably the most popular man in the company, with whom he had been talking just a few minutes before :—

A terrible blow ! The awful problems open once more upon me, the awful unanswerable problems, that clamour for an answer and yet that cannot be answered, though the insistent spirit often demands that they must be answered or the spirit be lost evermore. And ever the old answer, that there can be no solution, that here we must wait and be patient, that here we must trust and hope and have faith, faith in the All-good, that He who is, is and must be the All-good : and then must we rest, and then, strange though it seems, we are content to rest, or rather we feel that then alone we can safely rest, rest in the knowledge that we are moving in the spirit of truth, towards the Sun of Truth and Love.

ROBERT ANDERSON.

A SOUGH O' WAR. By Charles Murray. London : Constable and Company, Ltd. Pp. 56.

THIS is a very welcome reprint of Mr. Murray's verses on the war, the fourteen poems here gathered together from various sources embracing "The Thraws o' Fate," "The Wife on the War," and "Sergeant" Aberdeen's graphic and humorous letter "Fae France," all of which originally appeared in the REVIEW. Along with them we have the stirring poem which gives the title to the reprint, contributed to "The Times" in November, 1914, and which demonstrated that our Northern Doric poet could hold his own with the many versifiers who then transmuted the call to arms into patriotic and poetic utterance. Mr. Murray has since dealt with many phases of the war—not least successfully with the poignant circumstances of separation and uncertainty, as exemplified in "At the Loanin' Mou'" and "Hairy Hears Fae Hame"; and he has again shown that the Aberdeenshire dialect is capable of becoming the medium of conveying tenderness and pathos quite as readily as humour and satire. The sorrowful plaint of those who, as a consequence of their years, cannot "do their bit," which was so finely expressed in "The Thraws o' Fate," finds still finer expression in a poetical "foreword," of which we may quote the opening verse :—

Ye're better men, ye're baulder men,
Ye're younger men forby,
Mair fit we ken than aulder men
To answer Scotland's cry.
Yet mony a chiel that's beld an' grey,
An' trauchlin' at the ploo,
Would fain fling up his tack the day
To face the frem't wi' you.
Gey short o' breath, but keen an' teuch,
It's but his birn o' days
That hauds him here by closs an' cleuch,
Lythe haughs an' heathery braes.

THE LORD IS MY STRENGTH AND SONG, and Other Sermons. By James Stark, D.D. Aberdeen : William Smith & Sons, The Bon-Accord Press. Pp. viii + 215.

IN a prefatory note, Dr. Stark maintains that it is essential to a sermon that it be spoken, and that a sermon is placed at a disadvantage when it comes

alone, unaccompanied by the living presence and audible voice. Without entirely endorsing this proposition, we may confess to an impression that some of the four-and-twenty sermons gathered together in this volume would prove more effective from the pulpit than they do when appearing in cold print—there is occasionally a lack of that intensity and warmth of feeling which elsewhere the author insists upon as qualities of the true preacher. Otherwise, the sermons have many excellencies—they are distinctly lucid in argument and vigorous in exposition, and are constantly illuminated by historical and literary allusions which betoken a cultured and well-stored mind. Dr. Stark addresses himself to many of the problems of modern life and current thought. He is earnest in his protestations against “a mere secular civilization,” and all his sermons are transfused by a highly evangelical note. Their general character may be gathered from some of the titles—“The Vision that Saves,” “The ‘Girding’ Effect of Progress,” “The Evolution of the Spiritual”.

THE CALL OF THE BELLS: a Novel by Edmund Mitchell, author of “Towards the Eternal Snows,” “Tales of Destiny,” etc. New York: The Menzies Publishing Co.

MR. MITCHELL was a graduate of Aberdeen (M.A., 1881) settled for many years in the United States and a traveller more than once round the world. His previous works have won the praise of critics on both sides of the Atlantic for the vigour of their style and “rare vein of romance”. His new volume will certainly add to his reputation. It is a story of equal power and charm, fit not only to hold the reader's interest from first to last but to lift and quicken his heart. The style is clean and straight, both scenes and events are handled with the vividness of one who knows them at first-hand, and there are, too, the judgment and sense of proportion that come only from a thorough education and familiarity with great literature. But above these is the strength of faith in the simpler pieties of life and in their power for the regeneration of the individual and the settlement of social strifes. The prophetic strain is not wanting.

The hero is the runaway son of Scottish parents, emigrants to the States, tramp, drunkard and thief when we meet him, who comes to himself at the sound of bells chiming the tune of words his mother sang, “Will ye no come back again?” and who is reclaimed for hard work and high thinking by the generous friendship of a good man. In his turn he rescues the prodigal son of a San Francisco manufacturer, enters the latter's business, carries him through a financial crisis and a strike and reconciles him to the trades unions which promoted it.

This necessarily brief summary must not suggest to our readers “a short and easy way” of dealing with vice and the problems of society. The author does not hustle the moral forces he employs; he believes in no short cuts, evades no difficulty, and is guilty of no extravagance. His story is inspiring, just because with its powerful faith it is at the same time patient, sane, and probable. The British reader will be grateful for the accounts of the growth of a great business in America, and of the conflicts there between labour and capital, of which the crises and solutions are pretty much the same as with ourselves. All these problems are carefully debated by a mature, impartial mind in a temper as sincere as it is hopeful.

Among the charms of the story both in its descriptions of scenery and its portraits of men and women, two especially captivate and between them illus-

trate the width of the author's range. First there are the echoes of Scottish life with its faith in religion and sound learning, and in particular the author's reminiscences of school and University life in Scotland in the seventies of last century. The hero's mother says to her son:—

"O well, you've learned other things as important as Greek doubtless. But it was the classics that made your father a thorough man and an exact man. . . . And you were a real smart pupil, Donald. It was remarkable how your father brought you along. You had read the first three books of Virgil, knew your Greek alphabet, could repeat every proposition in Euclid, the sixth book included, and could work sums in algebra up to simple equations—all before you were thirteen years of age. . . . Not but that I had had a good schooling—nobody, lass or lad, ever left Scotland without that."

The other charm is of a very different kind—the description of the atmosphere of the great desert that borders and invades California and of the gardens and garden cities which irrigation has created within the State itself. The present reviewer has himself passed from the one to the other and can testify to the faithfulness of the vivid descriptions which Mr. Mitchell gives of each and of the contrast between them. That wonderful picture of afternoon and night on the last desert stage, with the tramps and the caravaners and the railway not far away—it is so true that one can see and hear and almost smell it all, as if one were back at it again. (See Obituary, p. 279.)

CARNEGIE INSTITUTION OF WASHINGTON YEAR BOOK, No. 15, 1916. Published by the Institution.

WITH the \$22,000,000 with which it has been endowed by Mr. Carnegie and \$150,000 added by the Carnegie Corporation to its income for 1917, the Institution continues its schemes for the conduct, endowment and assistance of research, and for the publication and distribution of documents, and the maintenance of a library, on the same wide range as before; except that it has transferred the publication of "the Classics of International Law" to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, and has discontinued its department of Economics and Sociology. Detailed reports are given of investigations and projects in that department, in Botany, Embryology, Experimental Evolution, Historical Research, Marine Biology, Meridian Astrometry, Terrestrial Magnetism, and in the Geophysical, the Nutrition, and the Mount Wilson Solar Laboratories. Other investigations are reported in Archæology, Bibliography, Biology, Chemistry, Geology, History, Literature, Mathematics, Physics, Palæography, etc. There is a good Index. The volume has been deposited like its predecessors in the University Library.

THE "Columbia University Quarterly" for March (Columbia University Press, New York) contains an article on "Law as a University Study," in which Professor Thomas Reed Powell defends the American system of teaching law by what is known as the "case method," the analysis and discussion of cases, and criticizes the suggestion that the law school should become a school of jurisprudence. Among the other contents of the number are an address, titled "Immortal Things," delivered by Professor Erskine at the Annual Commemoration of the University last December, and a delightful paper on "College in the Seventies" by Mr. Brander Matthews, the well-known Professor of Dramatic Literature. Incidentally, Professor Matthews mentions two books read in his teens which had an abiding influence upon him—Matthew Arnold's "Essays in Criticism" and Russell Lowell's "Among my Books".

University Topics.

ELECTION OF CHANCELLOR.



THE election of a Chancellor of the University in succession to the late Earl of Elgin, K.T., took place at the statutory half-yearly meeting of the General Council on 14 April. The Vice-Chancellor (Principal Sir George Adam Smith) presided.

Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, advocate, Convener of the Business Committee of the Council, briefly referred to the great loss which the University had sustained in the too early death of Lord Elgin, and was sure that it would be in accordance with the wishes of the meeting that they should insert in the minutes a record of their appreciation of Lord Elgin's services to the University and their deep regret at his loss. He therefore moved that it be remitted to a Committee, consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Clerk (Mr. P. J. Anderson), and himself to frame such a record, and send an excerpt of it to the widow and family of Lord Elgin.

This was at once agreed to.

Mr. Milligan (continuing) said that it fell to the Council to elect a successor to Lord Elgin. Following the precedent of the last two occasions, the Business Committee, in considering this matter, had co-opted representatives of other University bodies. The Selection Committee thus formed had had only one meeting. That was due to its being unanimously resolved at that meeting to ask His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., to allow himself to be suggested to the Council for the position; and, on being approached, His Grace at once consented. He had accordingly the honour of proposing that the Duke of Richmond and Gordon be elected Chancellor. His Grace, Mr. Milligan went on to say, possessed all the qualities fitting him for the headship of the University. He was imbued with a very deep and fervent love of his country and all its great institutions, and was particularly interested in the University, not only on account of the long hereditary connection of his family with it, but also because of the large number of students who were drawn from his estates.

Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray seconded; and, in doing so, said it had been the tradition in the Scottish Universities, to a large extent, for the graduates who constituted the General Councils to invite some one eminent in station in the province served by each University to accept the office of Chancellor or head of the University. The local or territorial connection had not in every instance been insisted on, but, as a rule, where it had obtained, it had

proved fruitful of good results. He believed many would agree with him that even in the case of the Rectorship the two most useful Rectors in their own University within living memory had been an Emeritus-Professor and a local nobleman. The Committee of Selection in the present instance, by the evident unanimity of its choice, showed that it laid no little stress on the element of local connection. His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon satisfied that demand in a very high degree. He was by far and away the most outstanding figure among territorial magnates within the province served by the University, and, as representing the ducal House of Gordon, his claims upon Aberdeen graduates made an added appeal.

REMARKABLE FAMILY CONNECTION.

In the case of His Grace, however, there was also the long hereditary connection of his family with the fortunes of the University of Aberdeen. One had only to turn to the "Calendar," with its list of former Chancellors, to find that before and since the fusion of the Colleges into one University five heads of his house had held the office of Chancellor, the earliest of those being the second Marquis of Huntly, who was Chancellor of King's College and University from 1643 to 1649. But, coming down to more recent times, they found that during the whole of the nineteenth century the Dukes of Gordon, or Richmond, or Richmond and Gordon, were the Chancellors of either King's College or Marischal College, or of the united Colleges. From 1793 to 1827 Alexander, the fourth Duke of Gordon, was Chancellor of King's College; from 1814 to 1836 George, the fifth Duke of Gordon, whose statue in granite adorned the eastern approach of Union Street, was Chancellor of Marischal College; from 1836 to 1860 Charles, the fifth Duke of Richmond, was Chancellor of Marischal College; and from 1861 to 1903 Charles, the sixth Duke of Richmond and Gordon, the present Duke's father, was Chancellor of the University. Thus His Grace's father, grandfather, great-grand-uncle, and great-great-grandfather held from the close of the eighteenth century, all through the nineteenth century, and into the twentieth century, the office of Chancellor in that ancient seat of learning. If there was anything in heredity, surely such a record was the very best certificate that could be found for continuing so remarkable a tradition, and entrusting the dignity of the Chancellorship to the present representative of the Dukes of Gordon and of Richmond and Gordon.

ASSET FOR POST-WAR DAYS.

But, quite apart from that unique hereditary claim, to which all due weight, he had no doubt, would be given, His Grace was in other respects eminently qualified to fill a position of such responsibility as that of Chancellor of the University. If His Grace had not hitherto taken a prominent part in University affairs, he (Dr. Murray) did not know that that was any disqualification, but the reverse, for, with the far-reaching changes which were sure to come in the days following the war, the greatest asset in anyone who had to handle the new situation would be found to be, not pedantry of any kind, but broad-mindedness and a wide outlook on life. And in that respect His Grace had been richly blessed, the experiences of life enhancing his natural endowment. By profession a soldier, he won distinction by his services for his country during the South African war. For nineteen years he sat in

Parliament as member for one of the Sussex divisions. He had been A.D.C. to three Sovereigns in succession. One so trained in the camp, the Senate, and the Court was bound to have acquired just those priceless gifts of wisdom and judgment which were invaluable in one who had to occupy such a position as that of the head of a University, and who might be called upon to play a part of some importance in the conduct of its affairs in the critical times which lay ahead.

THE PATRIOTIC DEVOTION OF THE DUKE.

In addition to His Grace's other qualifications, there was one which found almost daily opportunity for its manifestation at the present juncture—namely, his patriotic devotion, as witnessed in the faithful discharge of the duties appertaining to his office as Lord-Lieutenant of Banffshire and Morayshire, the counties in which his estates were principally situated. In that capacity he had won the esteem and gratitude of all ranks of the people in those northern parts by the warm interest he had shown in every good cause, and especially by taking the lead in all movements having for their aim and object the successful prosecution of the war, and inspiring the community both by word and example to do their utmost for their country in its hour of need. To mention only one instance of His Grace's whole-hearted patriotic devotion. Soon after hostilities broke out, the ducal residence of Gordon Castle, charmingly situated on the lower reaches of the Spey, was given over as a V.A.D. hospital, with accommodation for a hundred beds for our wounded heroes—a deed which spoke more eloquently than words in His Grace's favour. For those, among other reasons which might be adduced, he commended to the Council's acceptance the nomination, unanimously approved by the Business Committee.

There was no other nomination; and His Grace was unanimously elected Chancellor. The Installation will take place at the Summer Graduation on 6 July.

THE FINANCES OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Professor Matthew Hay, convener of the Finance Committee of the University Court, submitted his financial statement for the year 1915-16 at a meeting of the Court on 1 May. It showed that during the year the income of the General Fund, from fees and other sources of revenue, but mainly from fees, was less by £5480 than in the last pre-war year; but the expenditure was also less by £3683, the loss being thus reduced to £1797. This net loss was considerably less than in the immediately preceding year (1914-15), when the income was less by £4519 and the expenditure less by £1946, the net loss being thus £2573. There was reason to hope that, although the result for the year now current would not be quite so satisfactory as in 1915-16, the net loss would not be so high as it was in the first year of the war. These successive financial deficits would amount together to a large sum, but they were qualified by the fact that in the last pre-war year there was a substantial excess of revenue over expenditure. The losses, too, had been rendered less embarrassing by the special slump grant of £5000 from the Treasury to meet deficiencies of revenue due to the effects of the war. The net result was that they had been able, thus far, to meet their financial losses without trenching on their small reserve fund of about £5000.

DECREASE OF STUDENTS.

The decrease in the numbers of students as mentioned by Professor Hay may be best shown by the following tables of enrolment:—

	No. of Students.	No. of Men Students.	No. of Women Students.
1913-14	1069	732	337
1914-15	827	495	332
1915-16	684	380	304
1916-17	570	236	334

The reduction of men students in certain of the faculties has been very great, added the Professor. Thus, in the current year, only 2 students—5, if 3 students combining Arts are included—have been enrolled in the Faculty of Law, as contrasted with 21 in 1913-14. In Science there are only 20, as against 123; and in Arts only 76 as against 294. The reduction in the two remaining faculties is not quite so great. In Medicine in the present academic year there are 123, as compared with 269 in the year preceding the war; and in Divinity 10, as against 25.

The numbers of women students exhibited no compensating increase, and even showed a slight decline, but owing to a distinctly larger proportion of them than formerly being now in the Faculty of Medicine, where the class and degree figures were considerably higher than in other faculties, the University was this year benefiting to the extent of from £300 to £400. While in 1913-14 the number of women studying Medicine in the University was 31, it had risen in the current year to 83, and gave signs of going still higher.

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE ENTRY EXAMINATION.

A memorial by the Senatus Academicus of the University on the report of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India was recently forwarded to the Secretary of State for India. Attention was therein directed to the changes proposed in the examination for the Indian and Provincial Civil Service, and it was urged that very special hardship will result to students belonging to the north-east of Scotland from these changes. It was contended in particular that the changes will close the door of the examination to all but the sons of the wealthy in the north-eastern area, owing to—(1) the lowering of the age limit, and (2) the highly specialized character of the new test to be imposed on candidates.

At the outset of the memorial the Senatus claims a very decided interest in these changes, because it is the body that has mainly supplied the teaching which has enabled the youth of the north-eastern counties of Scotland to compete in the examination since its inception. "To the Senatus is due the fact that the district in question has sent up a larger number of successful candidates in proportion to population than any other in Scotland, and moreover, owing to the bursary system of the University and the cheapness of the education which it has afforded, the very poorest students in the country have not been debarred from the opportunity of entering on the honourable career of service in India. Indeed, it may be said that the majority of those who have gained places in the examination from Aberdeen University have been drawn from the humbler and far from wealthy classes. The Senatus, too, would point to the fact that a large number of its students have risen to

high positions in the service, and that in the space of time covered by the years 1908 to 1917 five of them have been Lieutenant-Governors or Chief-Commissioners of Provinces."

As regards the lowering of the age limit, it is pointed out that, as things are at present, the average age of entrants to the University is, owing to the requirements of the preliminary examination, slightly over eighteen, as contrasted with the average of a little over sixteen which prevailed in the period between 1879 and 1891 (when a similar age limit for the Indian Civil Service examination existed), at which time, too, candidates were able to enter for the examination after three years' University study. Moreover, by reason of the broad character of Scottish school education, as contrasted with that given in the English public schools, even the best students, who might ultimately look for success in the Indian Civil Service examination, do not now come up conspicuously better prepared in individual subjects than they were when the average age of entrance to the University was lower—indeed, in certain respects they come up undoubtedly worse prepared. "It is of the utmost importance," the memorial goes on to say, "that this should be clearly understood, for there is a very prevalent misconception as to the real effect of the preliminary examination and of the leaving certificate examination which the Universities accept in lieu thereof. What these examinations have done during the last twenty-five years has been to raise the general level of attainment in the students of the University classes; they have not raised, and, as things are, it is impossible that they should raise, the standard of school teaching in individual subjects to anything approaching the standard reached in the English public schools, which is often as high, in Classics for example, as that of Oxford Honours Moderations or the first part of the Cambridge Tripos. No one who has had experience of Scottish University teaching during the last thirty years will call this in question." It is clear, therefore, that Scottish students, and even lads of brilliant promise, must look to the Universities to bring them up to the standard required in the proposed Indian examination; but the new age limit, allowing such students only one year, or at most two years, of University study, where they previously had three, puts this out of the question in the vast majority of cases.

The memorial lays special stress on the hardship that must consequently ensue for the poorer students. "The son of a parent in easy circumstances" (it proceeds) "can be sent to study special subjects at the University at any age thought suitable, without his having gained a bursary or his having passed the preliminary examination. But for the poor man's son it is of vital consequence that he should gain a bursary, and he cannot hold this when gained, nor yet share in the Carnegie Benefaction, unless he has passed the preliminary examination. The poor student, therefore, will find himself doubly penalized in relation to the Indian Civil Service examination by the existing conditions of Scottish education, for as explained in the next paragraph, he cannot specialize at school, and he reaches the University at an age that puts him out of the running."

This "next paragraph" deals at some length with the aggravation of the disability created by the age limit which is produced by the highly specialized character of the new examination test. After quoting several passages from the report of the Commissioners, including one on the undesirability of "allowing the Indian Civil Service examination to be divorced again from the

ordinary educational curricula," it says—"It is clear that the Commissioners, in framing their examination syllabus in accordance with these views, have left Scotland out of account. The proposed examination is not based on the curricula of the Scottish schools; it is as thoroughly divorced as it well can be from the ordinary educational curriculum of Scotland, which, as determined by the University preliminary and bursary examinations, is broad and not specialized in character. It may safely be said that there are not more than three schools in Scotland, and these not attended by the poorer classes, the curricula of which correspond with the proposed scheme of the Commissioners. In the north-east of Scotland there is not one."

There then follows a paragraph of a very emphatic and very noticeable character—"The Senatus finds itself entirely in accord with those who have pointed out the danger of special preparatory classes for the examination being instituted by those schools that can afford the expense. This will again play into the hands of the better classes, and lessen the chances of the humbler, which by centuries of tradition have been the weightiest intellectual element in the Universities of Scotland. The examination will tend to become less a test of real ability in the candidates than of the opportunity they have enjoyed in the way of training."

The memorial, in conclusion, suggests several modifications of the proposals now made. These include the raising of the upper age limit to twenty or twenty-one—the only way of "affording an equal chance to all without distinction of class of developing their faculties for the good of the country"; and the construction of an examination which should be in real relation to the Scottish school curricula, supplemented by study at the University—an examination the nature of which is indicated. In its final sentence, the memorial says significantly—"If some such modifications as these be not adopted, the Senatus cannot disguise its grave apprehension that the important part played by the north-east of Scotland in the service of India will no longer be possible for its schools and University".

THE POST-GRADUATE DEGREE IN EDUCATION.

At the meeting of the General Council on 14 April, the Business Committee reported having appointed as representatives to act with the Court in drafting the necessary ordinance for the post-graduate degree in Education, Dr. Charles MacLeod, Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray, and the Clerk.

Mr. Milligan said that for a long time they had been very much interested in this matter, and therefore they would welcome the communication that the Court had resolved, not merely to institute a post-graduate Degree in Education, but to invite the co-operation of three members of the Council in drafting the necessary ordinance. This was the first occasion on which the services of the Council had been asked for in a matter of this kind, and he hoped the precedent was one which might be followed on future occasions.

The report was approved.

PROPOSED DEGREE IN COMMERCE.

The Aberdeen Chamber of Commerce has sent a memorial to the University Court suggesting the institution of a degree in Commerce. The proposal is that a two or three years' course should be instituted leading up to a degree corresponding to the specialist degrees which are given in other

subjects, such as Divinity, Law, and Agriculture. The course would include such subjects as Political Economy, Statistics, Commercial Law, Banking, Accounting, and Geography, and perhaps Mathematics or some other scientific subject. Courses in most of these subjects already exist in the University, so that new teachers are not required. The subjects which are not at present provided are Banking, Accounting, and Geography. While a whole-time lecturer might have to be appointed for the last-mentioned subject, it would be quite possible to secure the services of a local banker and accountant, who would become lecturers in their respective subjects, just as practising lawyers in the city give the necessary lectures on various legal subjects. On 17 May the Court (a number of the Senatus being also present) received a deputation from the Chamber of Commerce, including the Chairman (Mr. James C. Glegg), Ex-Lord Provost Maitland, Mr. George Davidson, Secretary of the Great North of Scotland Railway Company, and Mr. A. T. McRobert, who spoke to the Memorial. The Court appointed a Committee of the whole Court to consider the subject, and remitted the Memorial to the Senatus for its observations thereon.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINERS.

Professor D. A. Gilchrist, of Armstrong College, Newcastle, has been reappointed an examiner in Agriculture for the current year; Mr. R. A. H. Gray, of the same College, has been appointed examiner in Agricultural Botany for the current term; and Professor Kenneth H. Vickers, also of Armstrong College, has been appointed additional examiner in History for the ensuing period of three years.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE WAR.

The recently-issued list of King's Birthday honours included the following appointments "for valuable services rendered in connection with military operations in the field":—

To be C.B.—

Colonel Douglas Wardrop, C.V.O., Army Medical Service (ret. pay) (M.B., 1875).

Temporary Colonel James Galloway, Army Medical Service (M.A., 1883; M.B., 1886; M.D., 1892; F.R.C.S.).

To be C.M.G.—

Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Hosie, late R.A.M.C. (ret. pay) (M.B., 1883; M.D., 1885).

Lieutenant-Colonel George Scott, late R.A.M.C. (ret. pay) (M.B., 1885).

Temporary Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Dawson Milne, East African Medical Service (M.B., 1892).

The Distinguished Service Order has been awarded to—

Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Mackessack, R.A.M.C. (B.Sc., 1892; M.B., 1896). (See p. 171.)

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Alexander Donald Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1906).

Captain (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) George Mackie, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1891).

Among recipients of the Military Cross have to be included—

Captain Robert Scott Cumming, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1915).

Second Lieutenant William Bruce Anderson, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1911)—subsequently killed in action. (See Obituary.)

Temporary Captain John Low, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1899).

It has also been notified that—

Temporary Captain Archibald S. K. Anderson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1909; M.B., 1914), attached R.N. Field Ambulance, has been awarded a bar to his Military Cross.

Captain Maurice Forbes White (M.B., 1901), I.M.S., attached 33rd Punjabi Regiment, a son of the late Mr. John Forbes White, LL.D., and nephew of Principal Geddes, has been awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French Government.

The following have been mentioned in dispatches:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1894; M.B., 1898)—second mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel Claude Kyd Morgan, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893).

Lieutenant-Colonel (acting) Alexander Donald Fraser, M.C., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1906)—second mention.

Lieutenant-Colonel (acting) George Mackie, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1891).

Major (acting Lieutenant-Colonel) Alfred John Williamson, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1905; M.D.).

Major M. B. H. Ritchie, D.S.O., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1904).

Captain Robert Adam, 7th Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1900; B.L.)—second mention.

Captain John Kirton, R.A.M.C. (M.A., 1911; M.B., 1914).

Captain David Murdoch Marr, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1914).

Captain William Fraser Munro, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1903).

Captain W. J. Webster, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1915).

Captain (temporary) Simon J. C. Fraser, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1893).

Captain (temporary) J. Kirton, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1914).

Captain (temporary) William Russell, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1890; M.D., 1896)—died previously.

Captain (temporary) Alexander Pyper Taylor, Seaforth Highlanders (M.A., 1907; B.Sc.).

Captain (temporary) Robert Tindall, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1909).

Rev. Joseph Johnston, Army Chaplains' Department (M.A., 1894).

A list of officers whose names have been brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for valuable services rendered in connection with the war included the following, among others—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel David D. B. Stewart (T.F. Reserve) (M.A., 1882).

Lieutenant-Colonel George H. Bower, Gordon Highlanders (T.F.) (retired)—now in command of a battalion of the Black Watch (M.A., 1891).

Major (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) Edward W. Watt, Gordon Highlanders (M.A., 1898).

Major William G. Craigen, R.F.A. (M.A., 1905; LL.B.).

Captain (temporary Major) Robert Bruce, R.E. (M.A., 1905; B.L.).

Captain John Reid, R.E. (M.A., 1893).

The Territorial Decoration has been bestowed upon—

Lieutenant-Colonel John Everard Rae, R.F.A. (M.A., 1891).

Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary) George Alexander Troup, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1894; M.D.).

Major James William Garden, R.F.A. (M.A., 1899; B.L.).

Colonel Stuart Macdonald, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1884), has been awarded the French decoration of the Croix de Guerre.

Colonel J. Scott Riddell, M.V.O. (M.A., 1884; M.B., C.M., 1888), Senior Surgeon, Aberdeen Royal Infirmary, has been appointed Consultant Surgeon for emergency duties in connection with the Royal Navy in the district from Montrose to Elgin.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Smith Cheyne, of the Territorial Force (M.B., 1876; M.D., 1887), has been appointed temporary Captain and Medical Officer to the City of Aberdeen Volunteer Regiment.

Lieutenant George Grant Macdonald, R.E. (B.Sc. Agr., 1909), has received orders to take up control in the development of agriculture in Egypt and Salonika. He received his agricultural education at the North of Scotland College of Agriculture, and after graduating received the appointment of Inspector of Agricultural Education under the Anglo-Egyptian Government. He is a son of the late Mr. John Macdonald, farmer, Byres, Fochabers.

Professor W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G. (M.B., 1876; M.D.), Professor of Hygiene at King's College, London, and vice-president of the London School of Surgical Medicine, is now in charge of a Serbian hospital at the Salonika front.

Rev. George Gray (M.A., 1907), minister of Gallatown United Free Church, Kirkcaldy, has met with an accident in France, where he is acting as chaplain. He sustained his injuries by falling into a shell hole. He is reported to be making a good recovery.

Dr. Thomas Craig Boyd (M.A., 1904; M.D.), Geraldton, Australia, was mobilized for medical duty in November, in connection with the examination of Citizen Forces for the Australian Commonwealth; and in the following month was granted the honorary commission of Captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps.

Dr. David Horn (M.B., 1907), Toowoomba, Queensland, is serving as a Captain in the Australian Army Medical Corps, and is the Officer Commanding the 24th Regiment of the Corps. He is Medical Officer in Charge of the Darling Downs area and examiner of recruits for the same district.

Rev. William Dey Fyfe (M.A. [Edin.]; B.D., 1910), who was elected minister of Rattray Parish Church, Perthshire, in 1915 (see Vol. III, 83), has enlisted as a combatant. The congregation, prior to his leaving, presented him with a gold wristlet watch and a purse of Treasury notes.

Rev. S. W. Cameron (M.A., 1911), formerly assistant in Oldmachar Parish Church, and Rev. John Barclay Davie (M.A., 1912), formerly assistant in the West Parish Church, Aberdeen, have enlisted in the Royal Garrison Artillery.

Rev. J. B. Burnett (M.A., 1886), minister of the parish of Fetteresso, offered his services to the Governors of the Mackie Academy, Stonehaven, as a teacher, owing to the depletion of the teaching staff; and due advantage has been taken of his offer.

Rev. Richard Henderson (M.A., 1886; B.D.), minister of the parish of Longside, Aberdeen, and Rev. Canon Robert Mackay (M.A., 1881), rector of the Episcopal Church, have undertaken teaching work in the Longside public schools during the absence of the head masters on military duty.

MR. W. STEWART THOMSON AND THE "REVIEW".

The General Council, at its meeting on 14 April, re-elected Dr. Robert Walker, Mr. W. Stewart Thomson, and Mr. Theodore Watt members of the Committee of Management of the "Aberdeen University Review".

The Principal said that seemed a fitting occasion for expressing to Mr. Stewart Thomson, who was retiring from the convenership of the Business Committee of the "Review" and from the interim secretaryship, their gratitude for his devoted labours to the success and management of the "Review". It was practically upon Mr. Stewart Thomson's initiation that the idea of founding the "University Review" was brought before the General Council, and he had served the interests of the "Review" with zeal ever since. His retirement now was due to his undertaking other labours, and they could not allow him to go without telling him how much they appreciated all that he had done.

Mr. Stewart Thomson expressed his thanks, and said that from communications he had received, the "Review" was very much appreciated all over the world.

Personalia.

The Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., the new Chancellor of the University, has appointed Principal Sir George Adam Smith Vice-Chancellor.

The Principal has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Professor Baillie has gone to London for war work at the Admiralty during the summer. Mr. Henry Sturt, M.A., conducts his classes in his absence.

The Deans of the several Faculties for the current year have been appointed as follows : Arts—Professor Souter ; Science—Professor Hendrick ; Divinity—Professor Cowan ; Law—Professor Irvine ; Medicine—Professor Shennan.

Sir John Fleming (LL.D., 1902), the Rector's Assessor, has been elected M.P. for South Aberdeen, in succession to Mr. G. B. Esslemont, retired, defeating Professor J. Robertson Watson, of Glasgow, and Mr. F. Pethick Lawrence.

The Moderator of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of England this year was Rev. Dr. Alexander Alexander (M.A., 1874 ; D.D., 1913), minister of the Presbyterian Church at Waterloo, Liverpool. He is a native of Fergie, Aberdeenshire. He studied divinity at the Aberdeen Free Church College, was for some time a Professor in the Madras College, and, before being translated to Waterloo, was minister of the McCheyne Memorial Church, Dundee. At the meeting of the Synod in Manchester on 8 May, Principal Sir George Adam Smith, who attended as Moderator of the United Free Church, conveyed to Dr. Alexander the congratulations of his Alma Mater.

Rev. William Browne (B.A. [R.U.I.] ; B.D., 1911), minister of the *quoad sacra* Parish of Portsoy, has been elected minister of Trinity Parish Church, Aberdeen. Mr. Browne studied at the Queen's College, Belfast, and in 1908 graduated B.A. at the Royal University, Dublin. From Belfast he proceeded to Aberdeen University, and on entering the Divinity Hall of King's College he secured the first place in the bursary examination, gaining the Knox competition bursary of £24 a year, tenable for three years. In his classes he carried off a number of prizes. At the close of his last session he graduated B.D., in the examination for which he won the Brown scholarship, which is "awarded to the student who gives the best papers in the ordinary degree". In an open and public elocution competition at Belfast in 1906 he was declared the winner of a medal, and in his last session in Divinity he obtained the first prize for sacred elocution in Aberdeen University. For about six

months during the college vacation of 1910 he acted as student-missionary at Culloden Moor Mission Church. In March, 1911, he was put on the leet, and, after preaching, elected by congregational vote for the vacant assistantship in Arbroath Parish Church, where he acted as second minister for one year and nine months. In December, 1912, he was elected minister at Portsoy.

Rev. Professor Cooper, D.D., Glasgow, this year's Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland (see pp. 176-7), was presented with Moderator's robes and lace by the congregation of the East Parish Church, Aberdeen, of which he was minister from 1881 to 1898, and also with a silver salver, a gift to Mrs. Cooper. Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, advocate, in making the presentation, said Dr. Cooper's old congregation desired to take the opportunity afforded by his selection as Moderator of showing him that they still cherished a memory of his devoted service as their minister; that they had watched with pride and thankfulness the great service he had been permitted to render to his Church and country; and that they rejoiced with him that a lifetime thus honourably engaged had been crowned by his designation for the highest position which the Church had in its power to bestow. Professor Cooper, in the course of his reply in acknowledgment, said he was informed that the late Principal Pirie of Aberdeen, who was Moderator in 1864, was the first man to introduce lace in connection with the Moderator's robes.

Rev. James Coutts (M.A., 1882), minister of the *quoad sacra* Parish of Wormit, Fifeshire, has been elected minister of the Parish of Logie-Buchan, Aberdeenshire. He was formerly minister of the *quoad sacra* Parish of Ardallie.

Professor A. R. Cushny, University of London (M.A., 1886; M.B., 1889; M.D., 1892; LL.D., 1911), is a member of a very strong medical committee appointed by Lord D'Abernon to investigate certain aspects of inebriety, under the auspices of the Liquor Control Board. He acted as one of the scientific members of Lord James's Royal Commission on Whisky, which investigated the rival merits of pot still and patent still spirits.

Rev. Ernest Denny Logie Danson (M.A., 1902) has been nominated by the Archbishop of Canterbury to be Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak (in Borneo), in succession to Bishop Mounsey, who recently resigned owing to ill health. The new Bishop is a son of the late Rev. J. M. Danson (D.D., Aberd., 1892), Rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Aberdeen, and Dean of the diocese of Aberdeen and Orkney. He was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School and at Glenalmond, and later at Aberdeen University, where in 1902 he graduated M.A. with honours in philosophy. He afterwards studied at the Edinburgh Theological Hall. In 1906 he was ordained deacon and priest by the Bishop of Brechin in St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Dundee, where he remained five years. He then offered himself for the mission field, and was sent to the diocese of Singapore, and at present is working in the Federated Malay States. During the illness of his late father, Rev. E. D. L. Danson was for a time connected with St. Andrew's Church (now Cathedral Church), Aberdeen. In a letter recently received by a friend the new Bishop mentioned that in the Malay States on last St. Andrew's Day he had played the bagpipes.

Mr. Sidney Knight Finlayson (M.A., 1913) has been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Aberdeen.

Dr. Herbert William Glashan (M.B., 1907) is now (and has been for some years) Medical Officer at the Natal Mental Hospital, Pietermaritzburg, South Africa.

Rev. Dr. James Gordon Gray (M.A., Marischal College, 1859; D.D., [American]), of the Scottish Presbyterian Church, Rome, attained the jubilee of his ordination in January last. He has been thirty-six years in Rome, and has been distinguished for the guidance and impulse he has given to the Presbyterian Church in Italy.

Mr. James Masson Hector (B.Sc., 1904), Plant Pathologist, University College, Reading, has been appointed Professor of Agricultural Botany, Transvaal University College, Pretoria. He is a son of Rev. John Hector (M.A., 1866; D.D., 1894), Aberdeen, late of Calcutta.

A crucifix has been erected at St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, Gallowgate, Aberdeen, as a memorial of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur Hugh Lister, C.M.G., B.A. (M.B., C.M. [Aberd.], 1895; M.D., 1904).

The volume on "Celtic Mythology and Religion," by Dr. Alexander MacBain, Inverness (M.A., 1880; LL.D., 1901), reviewed on p. 248, contains an introductory chapter by Professor W. J. Watson, Edinburgh (M.A., 1886; LL.D., 1910), which gives a brief sketch of one who, the Professor says, is "generally and rightly regarded as the greatest of our Scottish Celtic scholars," and whose researches and original contributions, as embodied in his "Etymological Gaelic Dictionary," "has raised Gaelic philology to the highest scientific level". Mr. MacBain was a native of Glenfeshie, in Badenoch, and was bred in a Gaelic atmosphere and in a district full of the clan spirit and clan traditions. In his early years he had his share of the hardships of the Highland lad of humble station. He was educated at Inch School, and from December, 1870, till mid-April, 1871, he taught, quite alone, the school of Dunmullie, Boat of Garten. After some months of attendance at Baldow School, where he began Greek, he got work on the Ordnance Survey, first in Scotland, then in Wales.

He had, however, no intention of remaining permanently in the Survey; his aim all along was, somehow or other, to work his way to the University. His craving for knowledge of every kind was intense; his means of gratifying it were slender; but he never lost an opportunity. Before leaving Badenoch he had made good progress in English, History, Latin, and Mathematics, and had contrived, by dint of purchase and borrowing, to read a great deal of sound but exceedingly miscellaneous literature. He had tried his hand at poetry and had given it up. He had read astronomy and done some architectural drawing, stirred thereto by seeing the plans of some new buildings on the Mackintosh estate. He had even tried painting. On the Ordnance Survey he added materially to his stock of knowledge and became expert in the operations of surveying, but in so far as his main purpose was concerned, the service was a failure, for he left it in 1873 as poor as when he entered it.

Succeeding in obtaining one of the Grammar School bursaries provided under the scheme of the Rev. Dr. J. Calder Macphail, MacBain, in the autumn of 1874, entered the Grammar School of Old Aberdeen, then under the Rectorship of Dr. William Dey.

Two years later he entered King's College as second bursar, and could at last look forward with confidence to some realization of his ambition. Here he is said to have impressed his fellow-students as the ablest man of his year, a year which included James Adam, afterwards of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, foremost Platonist of his time. Though a good classical scholar, MacBain read for honours in philosophy, a subject which in after life he reckoned one of the most barren of studies, and graduated in 1880.

Shortly after graduating, he was appointed Rector of Raining's School, Inverness, and occupied the post till 1894, when the school was transferred to the Inverness School Board; thereafter he was officially connected with the secondary department of the Inverness High Public School. He died suddenly in Stirling in 1907, while only in his fifty-second year.

Professor Watson concludes his sketch with a detailed account of the Celtic studies which won MacBain a world-wide reputation and a eulogistic appreciation of their worth and their influence.

Sir William MacGregor, G.C.M.G., C.B., late Acting High Commissioner for the Western Pacific (see Vol. II, 78, 180), has been elected a member of the Athenæum Club under the rule authorizing the annual selection for membership of persons of distinguished eminence in science, literature, the arts, or for public service.

The Geological Society of London, at its annual general meeting on 16 February, awarded the balance of the proceeds of the Murchison Geological Fund to Dr. William Mackie, Elgin (M.A., 1878, with Natural Science honours; M.B., 1888; M.D.; D.P.H.), in recognition of his contributions to the geology of Northern Scotland.

Dr. Mackie (said the President of the Geological Society in presenting the award), a skilled chemist as well as a keen petrologist, has utilized in this way his leisure as a medical practitioner during the last twenty years.

By his investigation of the sandstones of Eastern Moray he has thrown light both on the source of the material and on the climatic conditions which prevailed during its deposition. In the cement of these sandstones he detected traces of the heavy metals, and his inquiry led to the discovery in quantity of barytes and fluor in the Elgin Trias. His petrographical work includes an interesting study of the granites of the North of Scotland, and he has also carried out a large series of chemical analyses of igneous and sedimentary rocks in order to elucidate theoretical questions suggested in the course of his researches.

His recent discovery of plant-bearing cherts in the Old Red Sandstone of Rhynie (Aberdeenshire) has added a new interest to that formation. Dr. Kidston and Professor Lang recognize these cherts as silicified layers of peats, and a new class of vascular cryptogams, the Psilophytales, has been made for the reception of the plants which they contain.

Mr. Lachlan Mackinnon (M.A., 1875) has succeeded the late Mr. James Duguid as President of the Aberdeen Society of Advocates.

A proposal to revise the conditions attaching to the award of the Maclaurin bursary at Edinburgh University has recalled the fact that the bursary was founded by Colin Maclaurin, at one time Professor of Mathematics in the University. Previous to being appointed to the Edinburgh Chair (in 1725) Maclaurin was for eight years the Mathematical Professor at Marischal College. He got into trouble by going abroad and not attending to his classes for nearly three years (see P. J. Anderson's "Records of Marischal College," Vol. I, 147).

Rev. Neil Meldrum (M.A., 1902; B.D.), Chaplain, St. Andrew's Church of Scotland, Egmore, Madras, has been elected minister of the Parish of Forteviot, Perthshire.

The term of office of Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I. (LL.D., 1913) (see p. 178), as Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, which he has held since September, 1912, has been extended to November, when he is to be succeeded by Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, Lieutenant-Governor of Burma.

The honorary freedom of Manchester was recently conferred on Sir James Meston, as well as upon the Maharajah of Bikanir and Sir Satyendra Prassana Sinha, the other Indian representatives at the Imperial War Council. The three were garlanded with flowers on behalf of the Indian residents of the city.

Sir James Meston was subsequently presented with the freedom of London (contained in a golden casket), along with the Maharajah and Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha, General Smuts, the South African Minister of Defence, and Sir Edward Morris, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland. On being formally presented for the honour, he was described as a brilliant example of the devoted band of Civil Servants who spend their lives in every clime for the advancement and benefit of the country in which they are serving, and of the Empire. In a speech in acknowledgment, Sir James said that was perhaps the first time that a member of the permanent public service of India had been honoured with the freedom of the City of London during his term of office.

Mr. D. M. M. Milligan, advocate, Aberdeen (M.A., 1881), has been appointed by the judges of the Court of Session one of the examiners under the Law Agents Act, 1875, in room of the late Mr. James Duguid, advocate, Aberdeen.

Rev. James Milne, Thames, Auckland, New Zealand (M.A., 1887), has sent us a pamphlet—"My Advocacy of the Gothenburg Principle, or State Control of the Liquor Traffic". Mr. Milne, it seems, became a supporter of the Gothenburg system when acting as assistant minister in the South Parish Church, Aberdeen. Since then he has occupied charges in Sydney, and in Oamaru and Auckland, in New Zealand; he was for a time minister of the Caledonian Church in London; and he afterwards returned to the Auckland province, certain members of his family requiring a milder climate. Wherever he has been, he has argued strenuously for the adoption of the Gothenburg system, and his pamphlet recounts the work he has done in advocating State purchase and control, principally in Sydney and Auckland, by means of discussions in Presbyteries and the press, interviews with Prime Ministers, and so on. Quite recently, he visited Sydney, where he addressed legislators on a proposal of his to apply the Gothenburg principle to public-houses which had been acquired by the Government in certain districts of the city. "It is quite possible," said the "Christchurch Press," "that an experiment in liquor administration will be made along the lines suggested by the New Zealand minister."

Rev. James Horne Morrison (M.A., 1892), United Free Church, Falkland, Fifehire, has been elected minister of Newhills U.F. Church, Aberdeenshire.

He is the author of "On the Trail of the Pioneers," described as "one of the most fascinating of missionary volumes published in recent days".

A New York correspondent informs us that Rev. Alexander Murray, D.D., member of St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia in 1790, is buried in Christ Churchyard there, and on his tomb is inscribed:—

Born in North Britain.
Educated in King's College, Aberdeen.
Departed this life September 14, 1793.

A truly honest man.
Reader, whoe'er thou art,
Strive to attain this character.

A Wit's a feather, and a Chief's a rod,
An honest Man's the noblest work of God.

The Dr. Murray referred to was the founder of the Murray Lectures at King's College. He was a native of New Deer, entered King's College in Session 1742-43, and graduated M.A. in 1746. He appears to have gone to Pennsylvania as a missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in 1763. His Alma Mater conferred upon him the degree of D.D. in 1784.

Rev. Nathaniel Munro Murray (M.A., 1905) has been elected minister of Larbert West United Free Church.

An imposing monument has been erected in the cemetery at Williamstown, Victoria, in memory of Rev. Robert Murray (M.A., 1883; B.D. [St. Andrews], 1895), minister of the Cecil Street Presbyterian Church—a younger brother of Rev. Dr. Gordon J. Murray, minister of Greyfriars, Aberdeen—who died on 9 October, 1915 (see Vol. III, 189). The monument is the outcome of a public subscription, a general wish having been expressed when Mr. Murray died that the public of Williamstown should, in some tangible way, mark their appreciation of his long and self-denying labours in the interests of the community. Over £150 was contributed. The monument takes the form of a tall column resting on a base of Aberdeen granite specially brought from Aberdeenshire, and is suitably inscribed, the inscription bearing that the memorial was erected "as a tribute of affection to a man who was always true and faithful". The unveiling ceremony was performed, in the presence of a large gathering of citizens, by the Mayor of Williamstown, who eulogized the life and work of Mr. Murray. Rev. John Caldwell, North Williamstown, an intimate friend of Mr. Murray for twenty-one years, also addressed the gathering. He said Mr. Murray's character was typified in the monument erected. "The granite spoke of strength, and Mr. Murray was a strong man, never to be turned by one hair's-breadth from the path he conceived to be right. But the monument spoke also of beauty, of grace, and Mr. Murray had not only strength, but charm as well. That monument would perpetuate the memory of one who had wielded a great influence in Williamstown—an influence which had always been on the side of justice and charity." A mural tablet in memory of Mr. Murray has also been placed in the Cecil Street Church, of which he was minister for twenty years. It was unveiled by Mr. Caldwell, who, in the course of a sermon preached on the occasion, said: "In his career he had

known but few—very few—of such a type as Mr. Murray. He was the most eager, most impetuous, and most original in his methods of doing good of any man he (Mr. Caldwell) had known.”

Sir William Robertson Nicoll, criticizing (as “Claudius Clear” in the “British Weekly”) a new history of journalism, “The Street of Ink,” remarked: “Newspapers pass quickly and journalists pass quickly, and confidential papers are burnt, and so the secrets of the Press are buried deep. I have myself almost completed a history of the periodical press in Victorian times, but I deal only with weekly, monthly, and quarterly reviews. Should the volume ever be published, I hope it will be found that I have got hold of some vanishing secrets while there was yet time.”

Rev. John Cameron Peddie (M.A., 1910) has been elected minister of the united congregations of the United Free Church at Kennoway and Windygates, Fifeshire.

Dr. John M. Rattray, Frome, Somerset (M.A., 1877; M.B., 1882; M.D., 1891)—brother-in-law of the late Mr. Alexander Mackie—was violently attacked by a crazy patient on 22 April and very seriously injured. The doctor was called early that day—a Sunday morning—to visit a Surgeon-Captain Ryall, who had a recurrence of a brain attack and had become exceedingly violent. Captain Ryall, apprehending that he was to be placed under restraint, flew into a passion, and got possession of a short and heavy sword with a two-edged blade, with which he aimed a blow at Dr. Rattray's head. This blow was evaded, and Dr. Rattray hurried out of the house to obtain assistance. He was walking along the avenue to his motor-car when he was pursued by Captain Ryall, now armed with a sporting deerstalker's rifle and a supply of cartridges. The captain, getting within a distance of about twenty yards of the doctor, took deliberate aim at him and fired. The shot struck the doctor's left elbow, splintered the bone of the forearm, and emerged at the wrist. It was the first of some sixty to seventy shots which were discharged from the rifle before Captain Ryall could be secured and put under restraint. Dr. Rattray took refuge in a lodge and managed to secure the door, but Captain Ryall endeavoured to get in and, failing, fired at the doctor through the window; and no one was able to approach to render the doctor assistance for two hours and a half. The assailant was only overcome by the intervention of the police and a large party of military who were called out, Captain Ryall being eventually “brought down” by a couple of shots. Dr. Rattray's injuries are serious, and it is feared that he will be unable to use the arm for the greater part of a year and may probably never recover its full use.

Mr. John Reith (M.A., 1891) has been appointed Rector of Bo'ness Academy Higher Grade School and Junior Student Centre. For the last twenty-four years Mr. Reith had been Science and Mathematical Master in the school of which he has now been appointed head.

Rev. James Smith (M.A., 1913; B.D., 1916) was in February last appointed assistant to Dr. Thomas Burns, Lady Glenorchy's Church, Edinburgh, to take Dr. Burns's place during the latter's absence on duty as a chaplain. A few days later, he was elected minister of Yoker Parish Church, Glasgow;

and he was duly inducted on 13 April. He had a distinguished scholastic career, was assistant to the Professor of Logic and Metaphysics, and took the B.D. degree with honours in Hebrew, Biblical Criticism, and Systematic Theology.

Rev. James Tindal Soutter (M.A., 1910), formerly of St. Andrew's Church, Nairobi, British East Africa (see p. 79), was some time ago elected minister of the Parish of Whitekirk, but objection was taken to his appointment by several members of the congregation, on the allegation that illegal coach-hiring had taken place on the day of election for the purpose of taking voters to the poll. The Presbytery of Dunbar held an inquiry, but it transpired from the evidence that carriages had been used on the polling-day, but had been given gratuitously by the coach-hirer in order that his horses might be exercised. The Presbytery accordingly sustained the call, and Mr. Soutter was duly inducted to the charge in March last.

Rev. George L. S. Thompson (M.A., 1913), who, although a member of the Church of Scotland, was recently acting as locum tenens in the South United Free Church, Fraserburgh, has been appointed assistant minister of Rubislaw Parish Church.

Rev. Dr. John White-Youngson, Poona (M.A., 1873; B.D., 1884; D.D., 1893), is retiring from the missionary work of the Church of Scotland after forty-two years' service.

A new and thoroughly revised edition—the fourth—of Professor J. Arthur Thomson's "The Study of Animal Life," has just been published.

"The Intermixture of Races in Asia Minor: Some of its Causes and Effects," by Sir W. Mitchell Ramsay, has just been published from the Proceedings of the British Academy.

Professor Souter has edited the notes of the late Professor John E. B. Mayor's lectures on the "Apology" of Tertullian. The volume—which has just been published by the Cambridge University Press—contains Ochler's text of Tertullian, with an English translation by Professor Souter.

Professor Terry, the first part of whose book on the sources of "Bach's Chorals," dealing with the hymns and hymn melodies of the "Passions" and Oratorios was reviewed on pp. 57-9, has completed Part II, in which the Cantatas and Motets are considered in the same way. It has just been published by the Cambridge University Press. The melodies are printed in their earliest form, and where possible Bach's variations of them are traced to an earlier tradition or attributed to himself. The hymn melodies of the organ works are reserved for a third part, now in the press.

Professor Terry has also collaborated with other three writers in the production of "Italy: A History from Medieval to Modern Times," just published by the Oxford University Press.

A sermon preached in the University Chapel on 4 March by Rev. James B. Burnett of Fetteresso (M.A., 1886; B.D.) has been published in pamphlet

form. It is entitled, "The Fear of the Lord," and is an excellent example of Mr. Burnett's preaching—practical, earnest, and eloquent.

The publication of Mr. W. Keith Leask's "Interamna Borealis: Being Memories and Portraits from an old University town between the Don and the Dee," readers will regret to learn, is unavoidably "held up" till Christmas—this in consequence of the severely restricted production of paper and the no less serious reduction of employees in printing establishments. The work, which should prove a mine of University and Local information and reminiscence, is, we understand, in type, and the notes and addenda have been duly sent in; but progress with it, for the causes mentioned, has to be abandoned meanwhile.

A volume of poems by the late Captain Brian Brooke (student in Agriculture, 1906-7) has just been published. Captain Brian Brooke, who was an officer in the Gordon Highlanders, died from wounds received in the fighting on the Somme (see p. 91). He was a son of Captain Brooke of Fairley, and came of a family of soldiers. At the age of eighteen he went out to settle on land bought by his father in British East Africa. There he became the friend of the natives, and earned the name of Korongo, or "The Big Man," while he was called "The Boy" by the Europeans. After two years he went to Ceylon to try plantation life, but he did not like the life, and returned to British East Africa. At the outbreak of war he hastened to enlist as a trooper in the British East African Force, and rose to be captain: he lost two of his fingers in the fighting, and indeed narrowly escaped with his life. The news of the death of his brother—Captain J. A. O. Brooke, who was awarded the posthumous honour of the Victoria Cross—brought him to England, and he obtained a commission in the Gordon Highlanders. He went to France, and there met his death, being mentioned in dispatches for his gallantry. Most of his poems appeared first in the "Leader" of South Africa, and many of them deal with the wastrel and the ne'er-do-weel—types which he had met on his travels in British East Africa. Miss M. P. Willcocks, the novelist, has written a preface for the volume.

"Community: A Sociological Study," by R. M. Maciver, D.Phil., University of Toronto, has just been published; and among works announced for early publication are "The Church and Sacraments," by Rev. P. T. Forsyth; and "Pantheism and the Value of Life," by Professor W. S. Urquhart.

The "Aberdeen University Library Bulletin" for April contains "Notes on the Library of the Earl of Erroll, Slains Castle, Aberdeenshire," by Mr. James F. Kellas Johnstone, embracing interesting particulars of the collection bequeathed to the 12th Earl by Bishop Drummond and of the collection made by the 13th Earl and Alexander Falconer, husband of the Countess Mary (14th), and other inheritors of the title. The two collections are to be disposed of, either together or separately, by private treaty.

At the spring graduation on 23 March, the degree of M.A. was conferred on twenty-three students (on four of these with first-class honours, and on one with second-class honours); B.Sc. on two; B.D. on four; and M.B., Ch.B. on eighteen (on two of these with second-class honours)—forty-seven in all. Of the arts graduates, nineteen were women and only four men—

these last including Andrew J. B. Taylor, who fell in action on 28 December. The graduates in Medicine, on the other hand, comprised only two women. In Science the sexes were equally represented. The degree of M.D. was conferred on Dr. James Clark Bell, Aberdeen, and Dr. George Riddoch, Rothiemay, at present medical officer in charge of the Empire Hospital for Officers, Vincent Square, London.

The Liddel prize for Greek verse was awarded to Miss Katharine B. M. Wattie, daughter of Mr. James McPherson Wattie, H.M. Chief Inspector of Schools (M.A., 1883). She graduated with first-class honours in Classics and with distinction in Greek History. Miss Wattie also carried off the Simpson Greek Prize and the Robbie Gold Medal, and the Seafeld Gold Medal in Latin, and, though she won the Dr. Black Prize in Latin (she was the only candidate), she was ineligible to hold it. She has since been awarded a classical scholarship of £50 for three years at Newnham College, Cambridge.

Professor Shennan, in presenting the graduates in medicine, stated that in no fewer than four instances, Messrs. Lumsden, M'Robert, Garden, and Irvine, they had attained much distinction in their final. That meant 85 per cent and over; and very near came two others who graduated with distinction—Mr. Milne and Mr. Thom. As a result of the whole professional examination, two, Mr. Lumsden and Mr. M'Robert, graduated with second-class honours; but he wished to point out that second-class honours in Aberdeen meant a very high standard, perhaps a higher standard than would obtain elsewhere. The great majority of the men had been acting as resident physicians and surgeons in Aberdeen and other hospitals, so that they had to get up their "final" work while also pursuing their professional duty. That they had reached a very high standard in the final examinations did them very much credit.

"Scottish Country Life" for May, referring to the election of the Duke of Richmond and Gordon as Chancellor of the University, said—"The story is told of how the last Duke of the older line [Duke of Gordon] used, at the beginning of the College session, to send his carriages out westward upon the roads leading into Aberdeen, and how many a poor lad who had been earning his way by work during the summer at the making of the great Caledonian Canal was indebted on these occasions to a welcome lift on the last stage of his journey, and sometimes to a not less heartening conversation with the kindly Duke himself."

At the opening of the Chemistry Class on 9 March, Mr. James Taylor, who has retired, after forty years' service, from the position of lecture-table assistant in the Chemistry Department, was presented with a cheque for £70, together with a silver salver, subscribed for by graduates, mainly of the medical and science faculties, and the staff and students of the University. Professor Soddy presided at the presentation ceremony. He recalled the fact that Mr. Taylor had served under four professors, and had seen great changes in the building and other conditions under which the chemistry class was carried on. The present chemistry class was the first for forty years that Mr. Taylor had not ministered to. Mr. Taylor made a gracious acknowledgment of the kindness which had all along been heaped upon him. The gifts now presented to him he considered as a very satisfactory "discharge".

Obituary.

The death of Rev. Dr. ANDREW MURRAY, of the Dutch Reformed Church in South Africa (M.A., Marischal College, 1845 ; D.D., 1898), was mentioned in our last issue (see p. 185), but the notice then given may be supplemented by particulars derived from a couple of biographical sketches which appeared in the "Cape Times" of 19 January. Dr. Murray, by the way, died on 18 January, not on 19 January, as was formerly stated. After graduating at Aberdeen (where he lived with his uncle, Rev. Dr. John Murray, the first minister of the North Free Church), and then studying for some time at the University of Utrecht, he returned to South Africa, his native land, and commenced his work as a "predikant" of the Dutch Reformed Church when he had only passed his twentieth year. He had charges successively at Bloemfontein, Worcester, and Cape Town, but it was at Wellington that "his powers of intellect and grace were called into fullest exercise". He became noted as a famous preacher, having been described as "the John Knox of South Africa"; he headed revival conferences, and earnestly advocated the cause of missions. At the same time, he was a practical and exceedingly able man of affairs, and originated a number of important movements, educational as well as ecclesiastical. He occupied a distinct position as a Church leader, and exercised an enormous influence, which was greatly contributed to by his saintly character. "Few men in South Africa" (says one of the sketches) "have had an influence more widespread than he; few have left such an impress upon their time and their generation. . . . There is hardly an institution—ecclesiastical, educational, philanthropic, religious—within the purview of the Dutch Reformed Church which has not benefited by his advice, or received a strong impulse from his prayers; few of these institutions have not been initiated by him."

In the course of his long life, Dr. Murray was on six different occasions elected Moderator of the Synod of his Church. On the first occasion, when his aged father, then minister of Graaf Reinet, rose to address the Chair with the customary words "Right Reverend Moderator," the son also rose, and remained standing till the father had concluded. On another occasion, Dr. Murray filled the Moderator's Chair at a time of crisis in the Church, and in the course of the controversy, proceedings against the Synod were instituted in the Supreme Court of the Cape. The Synod's counsel having died before the case came on for argument, Dr. Murray, almost at a moment's notice, was called upon to defend the Synod's action, and did so with remarkable ability, eliciting appreciative compliments from the opposing counsel and the presiding judges. The decision being adverse, the Synod appealed to the Privy Council, and Dr. Murray was sent to London and instructed counsel

for the Church (the late Sir Roundell Palmer) "in a manner which it would have been difficult for an ordinary solicitor to do".

Dr. Murray was largely instrumental in founding the Huguenot Seminary (now College) at Wellington—an institution for the education of young women; and he also participated in the establishment of the Victoria College at Stellenbosch (references to both will be found in Professor Ritchie's article elsewhere in this number). In many other ways, too, he aided in the development of education in South Africa. He was the moving spirit in the inauguration of a new era of missionary effort. It was owing to him that Central Africa was chosen as a special mission field, and that the Soudan is also being cared for; and in this connection his influence was exercised in the establishment of the Theological Seminary at Stellenbosch and the Mission Institute at Wellington.

We regret extremely having to record the death of one of our most distinguished graduates—Sir WILLIAM DAVIDSON NIVEN, K.C.B., F.R.S. (M.A., 1861; LL.D., 1884)—which took place at his residence, Eastburn, Sidcup, on 29 May. Sir William, who had reached his seventy-fifth year, was the second of a family of six distinguished scholars—sons of the late Mr. Charles Niven, Peterhead. Of the brothers still alive, one, Professor Charles Niven, F.R.S., is Professor of Natural Philosophy at Aberdeen University, while another, Dr. James Niven, is Medical Officer of Health in Manchester. After graduating with honours and winning the Simpson Mathematical prize, Sir William Niven proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, graduating B.A. (Third Wrangler) in 1866 and M.A. in 1869, and being elected a Fellow of the College. For some years he acted as an assistant tutor, and had a large share in the training of the members of the school of Theoretical Physics. Greatly esteemed and trusted by Clerk Maxwell, he was virtually his literary executor, and prepared and edited his collected works. While engaged in that capacity he was invited to accept the position of Director of Studies in the Royal Naval College. To this post he devoted the best of his life's work, holding it for over twenty years until his retirement in 1903, when he was created K.C.B., having been made C.B. in 1897. As Director of Naval Education, he won the high regard of the service and the attachment of the chiefs of its scientific branches. It was generally recognized that it was on account of his work that the officers of the Navy attained the high degree of efficiency which they showed, and he received many marks of appreciation from a number of distinguished officers. His own scientific work, begun at Woolwich in the improvement of the theory of ballistics, continued at Cambridge on the lines of the rising electrical theory, and, never intermitted in the midst of arduous official duties, maintained him high in the front rank of mathematical physicists.

Sir William Niven was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1882, and was for several years a member of the Council and for two years Vice-President. On his retirement from the Directorship of Naval Studies in 1903, he received numerous tokens of appreciation both from the service and the staff. In 1911 a group of scientific friends presented Sir William with his portrait, painted by Mr. Lindsay Smith, which was handed to Aberdeen University for preservation in its collection, as a permanent mark of

appreciation of his distinguished public services, and the warm regard of all who had been associated with him. The subscribers included the names of many of the most eminent scientific men in the country.

Rev. JAMES ALLAN (M.A., Marischal College, 1848; D.D., 1902), senior minister of the parish of Marnoch, Banffshire, died at his residence, Belmont House, Aberdeen, on 30 May, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He was one of the oldest ordained ministers of the Church of Scotland, his service dating back to 1856, and thus extending over sixty years (see Vol. III, p. 272). A native of Rothiemay, he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Fordyce in 1854, and for two years was engaged in teaching work, being for a short time schoolmaster at Deskford. In 1855 he was appointed Royal Bounty missionary at Grantown, and he was ordained in the following year. He was inducted minister of Grange in 1858, was translated to Keith in 1867, and was finally settled in Marnoch in 1880; he had been the "father" of the Presbytery of Strathbogie for over a quarter of a century. During his ministry at Keith he began and carried out the building of the church of Newmill, and completed its endowment and erection into a parish *quoad sacra*; and he was largely instrumental in securing the erection (at a cost of £1000) of a mission hall in Aberchirder for the convenience of those who were too far from Marnoch Parish Church.

Dr. JOHN URQUHART BLACK (M.B., 1888), died at St. James, Cape Province, South Africa, on 12 April. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. Morrice A. Black, F.I.A., actuary of the Australian Mutual Provident Society, Sydney, and brother of Mr. Morrice A. Black (M.A., 1886), now a solicitor in Sydney.

Mr. WILLIAM DEWAR (M.A., 1872), formerly senior modern languages master at Rugby School, died at Horton House, Rugby, on 27 April, aged seventy. He was for a time an assistant master at Cheltenham College, but twenty-nine years ago went to Rugby as an assistant master, the head master then being Dr. Percival, the present Bishop of Hereford. In time Mr. Dewar became senior modern languages master, retiring from the post at Christmas, 1911. Mr. Dewar had a long record of public work in Rugby. For twenty-five years he was on the board of management of the local hospital, latterly as chairman. He became a member of the Urban District Council in 1903, and from 1909 to 1912 was chairman, in which capacity he received the late King Edward when in 1909 His Majesty visited the town and opened the Temple Speech Room. He was also chairman of the Electric Light Committee. In 1911, says a local paper, anticipating his retirement from school duties, he offered himself for election as a County Councillor, and being successful devoted himself whole-heartedly to the duties of that office. His knowledge and experience rendered his membership of the Education Committee invaluable. Another position he held was that of chairman of the County Health Insurance Committee, and for the last two years he had taken special interest in the means adopted for treating cases of tuberculosis. He was also chairman of the House Committee for the Isolation Hospital, Harboro Magna; chairman of the Managers of the Council Schools in Rugby; and a member of the Rugby Higher Education Committee, as a nominee of the County Council. In January, 1914, Mr. Dewar was appointed

a magistrate, and he frequently attended the Rugby Bench. He was a son of the late Mr. William Dewar, veterinary surgeon, Midmar.

Mr. JAMES DUGUID (M.A., 1867), Lecturer on Conveyancing in the University, died at his residence, 7 Bon-Accord Crescent, Aberdeen, on 15 March, aged sixty-seven. Adopting the law as a profession, he joined the Society of Advocates in Aberdeen in 1874, and two years afterwards entered into partnership with the late Mr. Gray Campbell Fraser, under the firm name of Fraser and Duguid. Mr. Duguid early established and to the end maintained the highest reputation as a conveyancer, and in 1892 was a candidate for the Lectureship in Conveyancing in the University, when Mr. Charles Ruxton was appointed. Three years later when Mr. Ruxton resigned, the lectureship was conferred on Mr. Duguid. His fitness for the post was heartily endorsed by leading lawyers in Edinburgh and Aberdeen, and the success of the choice was abundantly confirmed by the able way in which the duties were performed. Mr. Duguid contrived to make a dry and dreary subject interesting and attractive, and the clear, concise, and accurate way in which the principles of conveyancing law were expounded secured the appreciation and recognition of his students, and gave the lectureship a high place in the law curriculum of the University. Mr. Duguid was a member of the Lord Advocate's Committee on Conveyancing Reform, and his services were largely in demand as an arbiter on disputed questions of title and their interpretation. In 1886 he was appointed an Honorary Sheriff-Substitute of Aberdeen, Kincardine, and Banff, and he was also an examiner under the Law Agents Act. He was appointed Chairman of the Court of Referees on unemployment insurance set up for Aberdeen and district, and, more recently, Chairman of the Aberdeen Munitions Tribunal. At the time of his death, he was President of the Society of Advocates, having been continued in office each year since his election for 1914-15. He was a member of the Aberdeen School Board from 1906 to 1909 and was an officer in the Aberdeen City Volunteer Artillery for twenty-seven years, retiring in 1908 with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and Hon. Colonel. He received the Volunteer Decoration in 1901.

Rev. ALEXANDER DUNN (M.A., 1882) died at his residence, 71 Newington Road, Edinburgh, on 23 March, aged fifty-seven. He was for some time assistant in West St. Giles, Edinburgh, and thereafter went to Ceylon, where he acted for nineteen years as chaplain of the St. Andrew's Church, Colombo. He exercised a great influence upon the Scottish community there, and was held in much respect. For two years before the outbreak of war he was chaplain of the Scotch Church, Brussels. He returned to this country after war broke out, and the Colonial Committee of the Church of Scotland invited him to retain his position nominally as the minister of Brussels, in the hope that he would be able to resume his labours there after the war. Mr. Dunn was a native of Leochel-Cushnie, Aberdeenshire.

Dr. GEORGE HUBERT EDE (M.B., 1887; M.D., 1893) died at Bramley, Guildford, Surrey, on 11 April, aged fifty-four.

Mr. ALEXANDER ELLIS (alumnus, Marischal College, 1844-46), died on 3 May, having reached the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Educated in

Robert Gordon's Hospital, he was one of the advanced students of that institution sent to Marischal College. He became an architect of considerable repute, his most outstanding works being St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Carden Place and the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Huntly Street. He afterwards entered into partnership with Mr. R. G. Wilson (Ellis & Wilson), but retired from business many years ago.

Mr. DAVID MITCHELL GALL (B.Sc., 1899 ; B.A. [Dubl.]), head master of the Supplementary School, Dumbarton, died on 3 May at his residence at Dumbarton, aged forty-five. He was a native of Carnoustie, and had been a teacher at Oban prior to receiving his Dumbarton appointment in 1911.

Mr. GEORGE GREIG (M.A., 1901), solicitor, Kampala, Uganda, died at the Namirembe Hospital on 27 December. He was a distinguished student at the University, gaining many prizes ; and, after graduating and completing his law studies, he was employed in law offices in Aberdeen, Perth, and Edinburgh. He went out to Uganda in 1909, and formed a partnership with Dr. Hunter at Kampala. During the progress of the campaign in German East Africa, all his professional brethren in the immediate neighbourhood of Kampala were engaged in one way or another in military work, and thus he had (said the "Uganda Herald") the burden of the entire law business of the district on his shoulders. For some considerable time prior to his death Mr. Greig had been in poor health, and the end, though sudden, was not unexpected. In the High Court at Kampala, the Acting Justice paid a warm tribute to Mr. Greig, whom he characterized as an earnest, capable advocate ; and the "Uganda Herald" was requested, on behalf of the Baganda chiefs, to express their sorrow on the occasion of the death of Mr. Greig. The Baganda recognized, it was stated, that "through this calamity they have indeed lost a sincere friend and wise counsellor". Mr. Greig was the eldest son of Mr. John Greig, South Sandlaw, Alvah, Banffshire.

Dr. FREDERICK HAY (M.B., 1871 ; M.D., 1874) died at York on 27 December, aged sixty-eight. He had lived in strict retirement in York for over forty years, being unable, on account of ill health, to practise his profession. He was the son of the late Dr. William Banks Hay, of Hull.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir ALFRED SWAINE LETHBRIDGE, K.C.S.I. (M.B., C.M., 1865 ; M.D., 1867), died on 11 March at Windhover, Bursledon, Hants, aged seventy-two. He belonged to a well-known Devonshire family, and was born at Tirhoot, Calcutta, in 1844. After graduating at Aberdeen, he joined the Indian Medical Service (Bengal) in 1867, and had a distinguished career. He was Superintendent-General for the suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, 1892-97 ; and was a member of the Viceroy's Council, 1895-97. He was created C.S.I. in 1890 and K.C.S.I. six years later. In 1898 he retired from the service as a Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dr. DUDLEY MACDONALD MACKENZIE (M.B., 1901 ; M.D.) died at Marton Lodge, Pontefract, on 21 March, aged 37. He was a son of the late Mr. John J. Mackenzie, M.A., of the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, London, and grandson of the late Rev. Hugh Mackenzie, M.A., minister of

the Gaelic Church, Aberdeen. He practised for several years at Southall, Middlesex.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON M'LENNAN, K.C. (M.A., 1875; LL.B. [Edin.] 1879) died at his residence, 20 Heriot Row, Edinburgh, on 29 May, aged sixty-one. He was a son of the late Mr. Malcolm M'Lennan, Procurator-Fiscal of Caithness, and a nephew of the late Mr. J. F. M'Lennan, the author of "Primitive Marriage," and one of the "fathers" of the modern school of anthropology. He received his legal education at Edinburgh University, being the first to secure the University Endowment Association's Law Fellowship. He was called to the Scottish bar in 1881, and soon acquired a large practice. He became a K.C. in 1905, and in that year was appointed Sheriff of Caithness, Orkney, and Shetland. "To his professional brethren and to many other friends," said a notice in the "Scotsman," "Mr. M'Lennan was known not only as a persistent and skilful pleader, but also as a cheerful and ever-welcome companion in hours of social relaxation. He delighted in the society of congenial spirits, nor was he ever behindhand in contributing his just share to the entertainment of the company. He sang a good song, and wrote a good song, besides frequently composing a good tune to which to sing it."

Mr. EDMUND BURKE MILNE MITCHELL (M.A., 1881), the author of "The Call of the Bells," reviewed on another page, died suddenly in New York on 30 March. Mr. Mitchell, who was fifty-six years of age, after graduating in 1881, when he carried off the Seafield Medal in English, became a journalist and was so employed in India, Australia, and America. He ultimately settled in California and took to writing novels. The "Glasgow Herald" of 12 May, in announcing his death, said—"It is many years since Mr. Mitchell, then a young member of the editorial staff of 'The Glasgow Herald,' published his first novel, and so began a long series of books of varying character. He had come from Elgin—his father was rector of the Academy there—by way of Aberdeen University, where he had been a brilliant student. From Glasgow he passed on to the old 'Edinburgh Courant,' and thence proceeded to London, where he studied finance, and became a writer upon that subject. India, Australia, and California in turn furnished him with a dwelling-place; and at Los Angeles was his home. From there he travelled much in Europe on newspaper business, and contributed to journals in this country as well as in the land of his adoption. An American publisher who sends us the notice of his death speaks of Mr. Mitchell as 'an honest, straightforward, sincere man, of great ability, and a brilliant writer'. It is a tribute in which his few remaining colleagues of the Glasgow days unhesitatingly join."

The Caledonian Club of Los Angeles, California, adopted the following In Memoriam tribute, which was drafted by Mr. James Main Dixon, L.H.D., Oriental Studies and Comparative Literature, U.S.C., Los Angeles:—

In the sudden and lamented death of Edmund Mitchell, the Caledonian Club of Los Angeles mourns the loss of a President of whom it had every reason to be proud. No one was more at home as a presiding officer. Genial, witty, ready with retort, loving his fellow-men, especially those who spoke the same Doric as himself, he infused enthusiasm into our gatherings and our whole society, raising us to a higher level of brotherly goodwill. Born fifty-six years ago on the banks of the Clyde, in the busy metropolis of Western Scotland, he spent his boyhood in the ancient, historic town of Elgin, and then went up to Aberdeen

University. Here he had a brilliant career as a student, winning the gold medal in English literature; and throughout his life he remained a loyal son of that famous home of learning. A few weeks before his death he received, to his great delight, from its Principal, Sir George Adam Smith, a letter highly commending his latest novel, "The Call of the Bells". His career as a journalist began in Glasgow, and was continued in several continents before he finally came to Los Angeles; and the wonderfully varied experiences of life and manners thus gained have been woven into the tales which have secured for him an international reputation. With this cosmopolitan training and culture, Edmund Mitchell remained a single-minded, leal-hearted Scot, staunch to his friends and in sympathy with every good cause. In his family circle he followed the ideals to which Scotsmen have clung so tenaciously, and it was a pleasure to be under his hospitable roof, for he shone as a kindly host among his boys. The Caledonian Club herewith extends its deepest sympathy to his widow and children in their irreparable loss, and instructs its Secretary to transmit an engrossed copy of this resolution to Mrs. Mitchell.

Dr. S. TOLVER PRESTON, whose death took place in March at the hospital at Altona, near which town he had lived for many years, was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and while serving his articles with a London firm of engineers was employed on one of the Atlantic cable ships. He soon after retired from the profession, and in 1875 published his "Theory of the Ether," in which he attributed the gravitational attraction between two bodies to the oscillations of their molecules, which interact with the ether and set it in oscillation in turn. From about this period he appears to have lived abroad, chiefly in Germany, and in 1894 he took his doctor's degree at Munich with a dissertation on the theories of gravitation. During this period he wrote several papers dealing with the kinetic theory of gases. He was the first to point out the possibility of obtaining work from a porous piston, separating hydrogen and oxygen at the same pressure from each other in a cylinder by the more rapid diffusion of the hydrogen through the piston. Later papers dealt with cosmical physics. In one he pointed out that a rotating plastic solid would take a planetary form, and that it is not necessary to assume that planets had at any time been liquid or gaseous.—"Nature," 3 May.

Rev. GEORGE MILNE RAE (M.A., 1863; D.D., 1893) died at his residence, 9 Drummond Place, Edinburgh, on 24 March, aged seventy-six. In 1867 he was ordained a missionary of the Free Church to Madras, and also became a Professor in the Madras Christian College; and in 1886 he was appointed Secretary to the Madras Mission. Returning to this country in 1891, he was appointed, in the following year, Secretary to the Jewish, Colonial, and Continental Committees of the Free (afterwards United Free) Church. He was a native of Udny, Aberdeenshire.

Rev. JOHN REID (M.A., Marischal College, 1853), minister of the parish of Crail, Fifeshire, died on 8 February, aged eighty-three. He was a native of Drumoak, and was educated at the Aberdeen Grammar School, graduating in Arts at Marischal College and studying divinity at King's College. After acting as assistant at Largs and Cortachy, he became assistant to Rev. William Merson, Crail, and three years later was inducted as minister of the parish. A colleague and successor to Mr. Reid was appointed in November last.

Mr. JAMES SIMPSON (alumnus, 1867) died at his residence, Gladstone Place, Dyce, on 4 March, aged sixty-eight. In 1870 he passed for the Inland Revenue Department, from which he retired in 1909. Owing, however, to

the pressure of work caused by the war, he was asked to re-enter the service, and this he did, working hard until the continuous strain undermined his health. In the course of his career he acted for the Excise at Inverboyndie, near Banff, and while there he compiled (1908) a Summary and Commentary on the Old-Age Pension Act. He was the third son of Mr. George Simpson, South Burreldales, Alvah, Banffshire.

REV. GEORGE WISELY (M.A., Marischal College, 1846; D.D., 1894) died at Orpington, Kent, on 24 May, aged ninety-one. Licensed by the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh in 1850, he was assistant for two years at Free St. John's, Leith, and afterwards at Free St. Matthew's, Glasgow, and for a short time had charge of the mission station in the Wynds, Glasgow. After acting as *locum tenens* for Rev. Dr. Stewart at Leghorn, he was, in 1854, ordained by the Presbytery of Italy minister of the Scottish Free Church at Malta, and he was also appointed officiating Presbyterian Chaplain to the Forces. Then began a long career of ministerial and public labours in Malta and in connection with the Scottish regiments of the Army, which earned Dr. Wisely the regard of the Maltese community and wide recognition elsewhere. During the Crimean War the devotion of Dr. and Mrs. Wisely to the wounded soldiers received the warm acknowledgment of the military authorities. In June, 1855, they started a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, the first outside the United Kingdom, and this institution has ever since continued to be of the greatest advantage and benefit to British soldiers and sailors. Quite recently it was through Dr. Wisely's instrumentality that the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was enabled to erect the King Edward VII Merchant Sailors' Rest in Malta, which during the war has proved of great service to the crews of Mediterranean merchant vessels.

Dr. Wisely (said a biographical notice) filled a place of no ordinary importance in the ministerial life of Malta. No good cause for the physical, moral, or intellectual welfare of the inhabitants, British or Maltese, rich or poor, failed to secure the warm sympathy and support of Dr. Wisely and his wife, and their generous charities were extended to all the poor and needy without distinction of nationality or creed. Dr. Wisely's work in Malta was well known to all visitors to the island, and year after year earned the appreciation and esteem of all the churches in Scotland. He displayed indeed quite a remarkable individuality, and it would hardly be possible to overestimate the value of his work and the great influence he has exercised as no inconsiderable builder of Empire in demonstrating by his own personal service the advantages and benefits of British rule. All British regiments experienced his unfailing kindness, and while he maintained the best relations with all ranks, he was first and foremost the friend of the common soldier. Although a minister, he may also be described as essentially a public man in the best sense, manifesting in all his dealings great capacity and outlook and high administrative ability. Ever ready to offer the hospitality of his home at Valetta, and at Boschetto, his picturesque residence in the country, travellers of many nationalities will recall with gratitude the welcome they received and the kindness shown them by Dr. Wisely and his wife.

MR. JOHN YOUNG (alumnus, 1868-72) died at Brighton on 20 April. He was a son of the late Mr. Robert Young, Portsoy, and was engaged in teaching in various schools in England and Scotland from 1872 to 1884. In the latter year he was appointed head master of the Protestant European High School, Cuttack, India, a post which he held for twenty-eight years, retiring in 1912.

WAR OBITUARY.

JOSEPH ELLIS MILNE, D.S.O. (M.A., 1888; M.B., 1891; M.D., 1894), Captain, R.A.M.C., was—as briefly mentioned in our last issue—killed in action in France on 22 February. He took both his medical degrees with the highest honours, and had acquired an extensive connection, becoming one of the busiest medical practitioners in Aberdeen and having one of the largest panel practices. He gave up his practice, however, in April, 1915, and went abroad with seven or eight other Aberdeen doctors, being attached to the R.A.M.C. as one of the medical officers of the Highland Casualty Clearing Station. Later he was attached to the King's Liverpool Regiment (better known as the Liverpool Irish), with which he had been in France for over a year, taking part in most of the fighting on the Somme. He received the D.S.O. in October last for conspicuous gallantry and devotion to duty in operations, and was subsequently mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's dispatches. Dr. Milne was a native of Fraserburgh, the youngest son of Captain James Milne, a well-known shipmaster, now in his eighty-seventh year, who resided with him at 8 Albyn Place, Aberdeen. He took a great interest in athletics of all kinds, particularly cricket and football, and he was medical officer to the Aberdeen Football Club. He was forty-eight years of age.

An old and close personal friend of Captain J. Ellis Milne, in the course of a tribute to his memory communicated to the Aberdeen newspapers, said:—

Within a few weeks [of being appointed medical officer of the King's Liverpool Regiment] Ellis Milne was a man marked out by his striking personal qualities. He knew no fear, or, if he knew it, nothing could daunt him or deflect him a hairbreadth from his conception of his duty. He asked that no man who was wounded in the trenches should be removed before he had seen him and dressed his wounds on the spot where he had fallen. When his Colonel warned him that this method of working entailed greater danger for himself, he replied that he accepted the risk. The wounded soldier claimed all his skill, and as hæmorrhage might be increased by movement with imperfect dressing, that was enough for him. No matter how often he might have to drag his way round the everlasting bends of a communication trench, and no matter how trench mortars might be falling, the call of duty to him was plain—the fullest of personal service on behalf of the men who had themselves given so much.

In due course Ellis Milne passed into the cauldron of the Somme. The time is not yet for revealing all his experiences on that historic field. Ellis Milne established his aid post in the front line trenches, and went over the parapet to bring in the wounded. He chose the position himself to be near to the men who fell in no man's land—the old determination to be on the spot and to render the best service, utterly regardless of personal safety.

The following letter to Captain Milne's brother (Mr. James Milne, solicitor, Fraserburgh) from a brother-officer is one of many similar letters received from the officers and men with whom he served, all testifying to his heroic and unselfish services in the field, and the inspiring example he was to the men of devotion to duty regardless of his own personal safety in the face of danger and death:—

I wish to express my deep sympathy with you in the loss you have sustained by the death of your brother, Dr. J. Ellis Milne, D.S.O. I knew him intimately, as I was with the battalion when he joined us until I was wounded in August last. I had the greatest admiration for his splendid character. He was absolutely devoid of fear, and neither fatigue nor danger could prevent him from doing his utmost to fulfil his exacting duties.

As a sample of his splendid work, I remember one night when we were heavily shelled in billets, and instead of waiting in safety at his dressing station for the wounded to be brought to him, he went out to the house that had been struck, and amidst the ruins amputated the leg of a man, under heavy shell fire all the while. No doubt you have heard of his exploits in August, when he took a stretcher party out a considerable distance in front of our lines, and brought back many wounded who had lain there since the attack of the previous day. My last recollection of him was as I made my way back wounded. As usual he had gone out from his dressing station, leaving another M.O. in charge and was standing in a most exposed place, rendering aid to a number of desperately wounded men. He saw me and called out if I was all right, and on my answering "Yes," immediately bent down to his work again. I am quite certain that no doctor did finer work at the war than your brother, or was more admired and esteemed by the officers and men under his charge, and the news of his death was a heavy blow to all of us.—I am, sir, yours very sincerely,

G. H. CHAMBERLIN, Capt.

West Lancs. Reserve Brigade,
Musketry Camp.

HECTOR ROBERT MACDONALD (second year Arts student, 1913-14). Lieutenant, Seaforth Highlanders, was—as briefly mentioned in our last issue—killed in action on 22 February. He received his early education at the Aberdeen Grammar School, and on the outbreak of war was preparing to go up to Cambridge. In June, 1913, he was gazetted Second Lieutenant in the Army Service Corps (T.F.), and was mobilized with the rest of the Highland Division in August, 1914. He was promoted Lieutenant in September, 1914, but afterwards resigned his commission on passing into the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, in February, 1915. In the August following he was gazetted to the Seaforths, and had been on service for some time. He left for Mesopotamia in September last. Lieutenant Macdonald took a great interest in sport, particularly in boxing. He was the only surviving son of the late Mr. Ewen Macdonald, of Johnstone, Aberdeenshire, and of Mrs. Macdonald, Copewood, King's Gate, Aberdeen; and a grandson of the late Mr. Ewen Macdonald, merchant, Aberdeen. He was twenty-two years of age.

Mrs. Macdonald has received the following letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, commanding the Seaforth Highlanders:—

Soon after he joined he was appointed bombing officer to the battalion. He trained our bombers most thoroughly and efficiently and organized everything down to the minutest detail.

When we got our orders to attack Sanna-i-yat he arranged for all the various parties and their different tasks when we reached the Turkish trenches. While blocking the main Turkish trench on our right flank, the majority of the party he was with were killed or wounded. He himself took the place of the bayonet men, who protect the blockers (who make the block with sandbags). It was while doing this that he was mortally wounded. He died shortly after. He was deeply regretted by all of us. He was a charming companion, and a most gallant and efficient officer. He contributed very materially to the great success of that day, as the result of which our troops have taken Kut el Amara and a considerable distance up the river beyond. We are still advancing, and facilities for writing are not many. He is buried in the rear of our lines at Sanna-i-yat, in a cemetery, and his grave is marked and registered.

WILLIAM BRUCE ANDERSON, M.C. (M.A., 1911), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in the "push" from Arras in April. Previous to the outbreak of the war he was a science student in Toronto. He joined a Territorial battalion of the Gordons as a Private and received his commission in September, 1915. He was awarded the Military Cross in January of this year for having "assumed command and led his company

with great courage and determination, capturing one hundred and seventy prisoners”.

WILLIAM R. ANDERSON (Agricultural student, with Diploma in Agr., 1912), Second Lieutenant, Lovat Scouts, and attached to an Entrenching Battalion, was killed by hostile aircraft in France on 4 June. He was the second son of Mr. William Anderson, farmer, Saphock, Oldmeldrum, and was twenty-four years of age.

IAN FORBES CLARK BADENOCH (Arts Bursar, 1915), Second Lieutenant, Royal Fusiliers, died of wounds on 18 March. After finishing at Banff Academy, he gained an Arts bursary at the University, but he never entered on its enjoyment. When he reached the age of eighteen, he joined the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders as a Private, and only a short time before his death he was commissioned to the Royal Fusiliers. He was the eldest son of Mr. John A. Badenoch, accountant, Banff, and was only nineteen years old.

EDGAR HUNTER EWEN (M.A., 1904), Lieutenant 5th Royal Scots Fusiliers, was accidentally killed on 1 May at Catterick, Yorkshire, where there is a large training camp. Previously a Sergeant in the Gordon Highlanders, he received a commission in the Royal Scots. He was a teacher at Tangland, Methlick. He was the seventh son of the late Mr. George Ewen, Tangland, and a brother of Rev. John S. Ewen, minister of Gamrie, Banffshire.

WILLIEJOHN OBERLIN GILMORE (M.A., 1911), Second Lieutenant, Scottish Horse, attached to the South Notts Yeomanry, was reported in May to be wounded and missing, and subsequently was reported killed in action. He was teaching in Leith Academy when the war broke out, and at once enlisted as a private in the Scottish Horse. He was subsequently promoted to be Sergeant, and about a year ago he went to Gallipoli, where he was promoted to a commission for meritorious service in the field. He had been at the western front for some time. He was a son of Mr. Gilmore, head teacher, Crathes, and was thirty-two years of age.

Rev. JOHN SPENCE GRANT, M.C. (M.A., 1911; B.D., 1915), Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France in April. He joined the army over two years ago, and had been on active service since then, and had taken part in a great deal of fighting. “He was a trusted and beloved leader; ever showing a fearless example to his men.” He was awarded the Military Cross last autumn (see p. 69). Prior to entering the army he was assistant minister at Broughty-Ferry. He was a son of Mr. Grant, farmer, Braehead, Leslie, Insch, Aberdeenshire, and was twenty-seven years of age.

ALEXANDER JAMES GUNN (Medical student), Sergeant, 4th Gordon Highlanders, was reported as wounded and missing at the battle of the Somme on 23 July, 1916, and is now regarded by the authorities as having been killed in action on that date. He was the third son of Mr. Alexander Gunn, J.P., Achalone, Halkirk, Caithness, and was a student of distinction and promise—excelling in athletics as well, being in particular an enthusiastic shinty-player. From an “Appreciation” contributed to the “John O’Groat Journal” on

27 April by "A Fellow-Student and Soldier" we cull the following: Gunn, when at the University transferred from the Seaforth Highlanders, the Territorial battalion of which he joined when a boy at school, to U Company of the 4th Gordons, who, when the war broke out, were in camp at Tain. Two days before general mobilization, volunteers were called for to go back post-haste to Aberdeen to guard the Torry Fort; and Gunn was one of the volunteers. He crossed over to Flanders with the battalion at the end of January, 1915.

In one of the tremendous struggles around Ypres, a part of the battalion got cut off from the rest and from battalion headquarters, and remained isolated. Wires were broken, it rained a hell of shrapnel and high explosives all day, the enemy's machine-guns never ceased, and it was dreaded that the isolated section was annihilated. Communication had to be established; and Lance-Corporal Gunn volunteered to effect it. Through a perfect tornado of shell fire, flying debris, deadly shrapnel, and death-dealing confusion, the young Caithness student cut his way and reported to his Colonel the condition and position of the missing Company. Twice again during the same day he performed the same dangerous journey; and came out of it scatheless. For this gallant exploit he was congratulated by the Divisional General and recommended for the D.C.M.

Corporal Gunn was severely wounded on the occasion of the Loos offensive on 25 September—"a fateful day for the Alma Mater at Aberdeen, for many of her noblest sons then made the supreme sacrifice". He returned to "Blighty" and recovered within five months, and he rejoined his regiment in France in June, 1916, just in time for the next big offensive on the Somme. Immediately on rejoining he was made a Sergeant, and in that capacity did some magnificent work.

The night before his last action he went out and rescued four wounded men of an English regiment who had lain in "No Man's Land" for three days. For this and for other consistent good work he was on the eve of again being put forward for military decoration for conspicuous bravery in the field. In the night attack on High Wood his coolness in the inferno of shrapnel and machine-gun fire was almost superhuman. He was the first up to the German trenches, but over his subsequent actions a cloud of mystery hangs, for the enemy successfully counter-attacked, and High Wood remained in his hands for six weeks longer. His non-return caused deep regret in all ranks of the battalion.

EDWIN ALFRED KENNEDY (1st Arts, 1914-15), Second Lieutenant, 6th Seaforth Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 15 May. He joined the Gordons as a private in March, 1915, and received his commission shortly after. Proceeding to France in July, 1916, he had gone through many of the great actions of the campaign. Twenty-one years of age, he was the youngest son of Mr. Robert Kennedy, superintendent of Deveron Fishings, Banff, and a brother of Captain John Alexander Kennedy (M.A., 1902; B.Sc., 1905), killed, 6 August, 1916 (see p. 92).

WILLIAM DAVID MACBETH (M.A., 1909), Second Lieutenant, Black Watch, was killed in action in France on 23 April. He was a member of the teaching staff of the High School, Dundee.

JAMES ALEXANDER MASSON (M.A., 1913), Lieutenant, R.G.A., died in May of wounds received in action. Before joining the army he was an assistant master at Thurso Academy. He was the only son of Mr. James Masson, skipper of the drifter O.E.F., of Fraserburgh, and was twenty-five years of age.

Rev. William Grant, at present *locum* minister of the South U.F. Church, Fraserburgh, writes us:—

I knew Masson at King's, but not until I came to Fraserburgh was I fully aware of the grandeur of his character. His death is particularly sad, for he was an only child, and his parents had given of their small substance to educate him, and all their hopes were centred on him. He was only a few weeks in France when he was so severely wounded that he died. The father, Mr. James Masson, is a remarkable man. He is an elder in the South Church, and is well known for his unobtrusive piety. He has been away mine-sweeping in the Adriatic, but was recently sent home on account of heart trouble. He has a decoration for his services, in the form of a Serbian medal which he wears.

JOHN McCULLOCH (M.A., 1909), Captain, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 9 April. After graduating he adopted the teaching profession, and taught in Dunfermline and Ayr Academy, being classical master in Dollar Academy when the war began. He then enlisted in the Gordons, receiving a commission shortly afterwards and being promoted Captain some time ago. He was the second son of Mr. John McCulloch, formerly a draper in Portsoy, and now in Glasgow, and was about thirty years of age.

MARSHALL MERSON (M.A., 1912), Lieutenant, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action in France on 3 May. Prior to the war, he was studying for the ministry and had just become a probationer of the Church of Scotland. Immediately after receiving license to preach, he enlisted in the 4th Gordon Highlanders, served in the ranks for some time, and then received a commission in the 5th Royal Scots. Owing to the state of his health, he was for a considerable time retained for garrison work at home, and he was passed for the front only in the beginning of the present year. He was a son of Mr. George Merson, fishcurer, Buckie.

WILLIAM S. PIRIE, D.C.M. (Arts student, 1905-7), Captain, Royal Scots Fusiliers, was killed in action in France in April. Before mobilization as a Territorial he was a teacher at Muirkirk, Ayrshire. He went with his battalion to Gallipoli, and while holding the rank of Sergeant-Major won the triple honour of being awarded the D.C.M., mentioned in Sir Ian Hamilton's dispatches, and promoted Lieutenant on the field. He was a son of Mrs. Pirie, Cummingston, Burghead, and was twenty-nine years of age. He was trained for his profession at the U.F. Church Training College, Aberdeen.

LEOPOLD PROFEIT (M.A., 1896), Captain, The King's (Shropshire) Light Infantry, was killed in action on 25 April. He was the youngest surviving son of the late Dr. Alexander Profeit, Commissioner to Queen Victoria at Balmoral, and having been born on Prince Leopold's birthday, 7 April, 1877, was called after him at the request of Her Majesty. Captain Profeit went on the stage as a profession, and played with Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson and the late James Welch. For some years he had been in America, and he was home on holiday when the war broke out. He joined the University and Public Schools Brigade, and gained his commission in December, 1914, and his captaincy in August, 1915.

JAMES RAE (M.A., 1904; M.B., 1909; M.D., 1911), Lieutenant, R.A.M.C., officially reported missing, is believed to have been drowned at sea on 15 April. He had been engaged mostly in hospital work in various parts of the country, and got a commission in the R.A.M.C. in 1915, which

he relinquished about a year ago. He received a fresh commission this year, and left for Egypt on 28 March. A letter, written at sea, was received from him in the beginning of April, stating that all was well, but no further letter came. Lieutenant Rae was of a literary turn, and was editor of "Alma Mater" for a time. His thesis for the M.D. degree was "The History of the Deaths of the Kings of England, from William I to IV," which was afterwards published in book form. He was the author of many contributions to medical papers, both at home and abroad. He was the second son of Mr. William Rae, advocate (M.A., 1873), and was thirty-two years of age.

GEORGE REID (Medical Student), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France in April. A member of the University Territorial Company, he had been with the colours since the beginning of the war, and was wounded at Hill 60 and again at the battle of Loos. He received his commission only a few months ago. He was the second son of Mr. George Reid, wood merchant, Banff, and was twenty-five years of age.

WILLIAM GEORGE REID (M.A., 1911; B.A., Oxon.), Second Lieutenant, Scottish Rifles, was killed in action in France on 23 February. He graduated with first class honours, and was for a time junior assistant to the Professor of Humanity. He then went to Oxford, and, after a distinguished career there, came back to Aberdeen to be second assistant, and this position he filled till March of last year, when he joined the Officers Training Corps and was afterwards gazetted to the 2nd Scottish Rifles. His commanding officer in a letter to his father (Mr. William Reid, 58 Watson Street, Aberdeen), said: "He was a most energetic and capable officer, and very popular with his brother-officers. He was out on a working party bringing stores, etc., to the front line, when a few shrapnel shells came across, one of which got him, and he lived only for some hours. A sergeant was killed at the same time, and there were a few other casualties." Lieutenant Reid was twenty-six years of age.

JOHN DEAN RIDDEL (2nd year's Arts and Medical student, 1915-16), Second Lieutenant, Gordon Highlanders, died of wounds received in action on 17 April. He was a cadet in the University Contingent O.T.C., and enlisted in the 5th Gordon Highlanders, speedily obtaining the rank of Corporal, and acting also as Musketry Inspector. He had intended to become a medical missionary, and was described as a young man of exemplary character in every way. The following is a touching extract from his diary:—

Tell my parents not to weep for me, nor sob with drooping head,
When the troops come marching home again, with gallant stately tread,
But to look upon them proudly, with a calm and steadfast eye,
For their son, too, was a soldier, and not afraid to die.

Lieutenant Riddel was twenty-four years old. His parents live at Myngfield, Kininmonth, Old Deer.

SIMON FRASER ROSS (M.A., 1911), Lieutenant, 4th Gordon Highlanders, was killed in action in France on 23 April. Graduating with second-class honours in Classics, he studied for the ministry, and at the outbreak of the war he was in charge of a mission in Canada. The eagerness to enlist took hold of him, and he was one of fourteen students who enlisted in November.

He rejoined his old battalion, the Gordon Territorials, and during his period of training in the summer of 1915 he was licensed for the ministry by the U.F. Presbytery of Elgin. A few months afterwards, he went to the front. He soon rose to be Sergeant, and later on received a commission. He was the third son of Mr. Simon Ross, Mains of Coltfeld, Alves, Elginshire.

ROBERT FERGUSSON RUSSELL (M.B., 1905), Captain, R.A.M.C., died on service in France on 22 April. He was the second son of Rev. James A. Russell, Causewayend United Free Church, Aberdeen. After graduating, he practised for some time in Shetland and then at Methlick, and subsequently went out to Jamaica, where he held a Government post. About two years ago he returned to Europe to take his part in the war. He had been attached to the 23rd General Hospital. He has left a widow and family, who reside at 61 Hamilton Place.

JOHN MOIR SIM (Arts student), Second Lieutenant, Royal Flying Corps, was killed in action in the air on 26 March. He was a member of "U" Company, 4th Gordon Highlanders, and went to the front with the battalion in February, 1916, and was wounded at the battle of Loos. On his recovery, he received a commission in the Gordons, and was again wounded and "gassed" in July. In October he was transferred to the R.F.C., and passed his final examination as a qualified observer only six weeks before he met his death. He was a son of Mr. Sim, Clochan, Port Gordon.

ROBERT MACKIE SIMPSON (Arts student), Private, Gordon Highlanders, was killed by the bursting of a shell on 1 April. He joined the colours in 1915 on the close of his first session at the University. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Simpson, Wealthiton, Keig.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH, Captain, R.A.M.C. (M.B., 1904), died in June from wounds received in action. A son of Mr. William Smith, Gowanlea, Hatton of Cruden, he was a medical practitioner at Wesham, Lancashire.

JOHN OGILVIE TAYLOR (M.A., 1910), Captain, The Buffs, was killed in action on 3 May. At the outbreak of the war he was engaged as English master in Basingstoke Grammar School. He joined the Inns of Court Officers Training Corps, and received his commission in the Buffs, from which he was subsequently transferred to the Middlesex regiment, leaving for France in October of last year. He was thirty-two years of age, and was the nephew of Mrs. Fyfe, 55 Cranford Road, Aberdeen.

HENRY WILKIESON THOMSON (M.A., 1907, with second-class honours in Classics), Lance-Corporal, Canadian Contingent, was killed in action on 5 May. Previous to emigrating to Canada a few years ago he was on the teaching staff of Dufftown and Huntly schools. He enlisted in the Canadian Contingent, was made a Lance-Corporal, and about a year ago reached the front, where he was wounded last October. He was the youngest son of Mr. John Thomson (M.A., King's College, 1855), formerly head master of Turriff Public School (retired), and a grandson of the late Provost John Hutcheon, Turriff, and was about thirty-one years of age. An appreciative notice of him, over the initials "J.M.R.," appeared in the "Aberdeen Free Press" of 7 June.

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In Memoriam.

1914.

- Medical Officer Thomas Peppé Fraser, H.M. Colonial Medical Service, West African Medical Staff, attached to troops on reconnaissance on the eastern frontier of Nigeria, where he was killed in action, 5 September, aged 35 M.B., Ch.B., '01
- Maj. Alexander Kirkland Robb, Durham Light Infantry, died of wounds received in action, France, 20 September Matr. Student, '89

1915.

- Surgeon William Mellis Mearns, Royal Navy, sank with H.M.S. "Formidable," 1 Jan., aged 31 M.B., Ch.B., '08
- Lieut.-Col. William Henry Gray, Indian Medical Service, died on recall to Service, 14 January, aged 52 M.B., Ch.B., '86
- Lieut. Angus Forsyth Legge, attached Singapore Volunteer Corps, killed in the Singapore Mutiny, 16 February, aged 25 M.B., Ch.B., '12
- 2nd Lieut. Lewis Neil Griffith Ramsay, 2nd Gordon Hrs., killed in action at Neuve Chapelle, 21 March, aged 25 M.A., 1911; B.Sc. (with special distinction in Botany), '12
- Lance-Corpl. Edward Watt, 4th Seaforth Hrs., died 22 March of wounds received at Neuve Chapelle, 10 March, aged 23 B.Sc. (Agr.), '14
- Private James Orr Cruickshank, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders, 15 April, aged 19 1st Sci.
- Sergt. Alexander Skinner, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action in Flanders, 22 April, aged 31
- Teacher in Dumbarton; Arts & Sci. Stud., '09-'11

In Memoriam

- Sergt. Victor Charles MacRae, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in Flanders when attempting to remove a wounded comrade, 28 April, aged 23
M.A., 1st Class Hons. in Classics, '14
- Corpl. Keith Mackay, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Casualty Clearing Hospital, France, of wounds received in action, 20 March, aged 20
2nd Arts & 1st Med.; M.A., '15
- Private Alexander Mitchell, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., died 28 April, in a Field Hosp., France, of wounds received 27 April, aged 25
2nd Arts
- Lieut. Geoffrey Gordon, S.R.O., attd. 12th Lancers, killed in action in Flanders, 30 April I.C.S.; M.A., Hons. Maths., '03
- Private John Forbes Knowles, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 5 May, aged 24
United Free Church Div. Student; M.A., '12
- Private David Wood Crichton, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 7 May, aged 18
1st Agr.
- Sapper James Sanford Murray, 51st (Highl. Divisional) Signal Coy. (formerly 4th Gordon Hrs.), died in a Field Hosp., France, of wounds, 27 May, aged 20.
2nd Arts
- Private Robert Hugh Middleton, D (late U) Coy. Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 1 June, aged 22
3rd Arts
- Private Marianus Alex. Cumming, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 13 June, aged 23
Teacher, Kemnay; M.A., '12
- Lieut. Wm. Leslie Scott, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 22
3rd Med.
- L.-Corpl. Andrew Thomson Fowlie, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 26
Un. Dipl. Agr., '09
- Private James Clapperton Forbes, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 20
3rd Agr.
- Private James Whyte, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16 June, aged 21
2nd Arts
- Private Robert Patrick Gordon, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 17 June, aged 19
2nd Arts

- Private George McSween, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 16 June, aged 23
Aberdeen Training Centre
- Private Harry Lyon, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action,
Flanders, 17 June, aged 22 2nd Arts
- L.-Sergt. Alex. David Duncan, D (late U) Coy. 4th
Gordon Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 16
or 17 June, aged 21 M.A., '14
- L.-Corpl. Murdo MacIver, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 19 June, aged 20 3rd Agr.
- Lance-Corpl. James Cruickshank, 1st Gordon Hrs., died
of wounds, Flanders, July 1st Arts; 3rd Bursar, '14
- Sergt. (of Bombers) Alexander Allardyce, 4th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 20 July, aged 30
M.A., '04; B.L.
- Sergt. John McLean Thomson, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in
action in Flanders, 22 July, aged 26
United Free Church Div. Student; M.A., '11
- Capt. Arthur Kellas, 89th Field Ambulance, killed in
action on the Dardanelles, 6 August, aged 31 M.B., '06
- ? Douglas Jamieson, 8th Australian Light Horse, killed in
action on the Dardanelles, 7 August Former Agr. Stud.
- 2nd Lieut. Frederick Alexander Rose, 4th Gordon Hrs.,
killed in action in Flanders, 10 August, aged 25
M.A., 1st Hons. Eng., '11; B.A., Oxon.
- Sergt. George Cameron Auchinachie, 1st Gordon Hrs.,
killed in Flanders, 23 August, aged 24, by bursting
of a shell; previously thrice wounded Med. Student, '10-'13
- Private Alexander John Fowlie, 13th Infantry Batt.,
Australian Imperial Force, killed in action on the
Dardanelles, August, aged 26 M.A., '11
- Lieut.-Col. John Ellison Macqueen, commanding 6th
Gordon Hrs., killed in action about Loos, Flanders,
25 September, aged 40 Law Student, '91-'95
- Lieut. Alex. Rennie Henderson, 4th Gordon Hrs., reported
wounded and missing after action near Hooge,
Flanders, 25 September, presumed killed on that
date, aged 27 Teacher; M.A., '11

In Memoriam

- Lieut. Frederick Charles Stephen, 6th Gordon Hrs., killed
in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, aged 29
M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '09
- 2nd Lieut. George Macbeth Calder, 8th Gordon Hrs.
(previously Sergt. U Coy.), killed in action, about
Loos, Flanders, 25 September, aged 24 2nd Med., M.A., '15
- 2nd Lieut. Ian Catto Fraser, 2nd Argyll and Sutherland
Hrs., killed in action, Flanders, 25 September,
aged 20 1st Arts
- 2nd Lieut. William Robert Kennedy, 4th Seaforth Hrs.
(previously U Coy. 4th Gordons), killed in action in
Flanders, 25 September, aged 19 1st Med., '14-'15
- 2nd Lieut. George Low, 4th Gordon Hrs. (previously
Sergt. Maj. U Coy.), missing after action near
Hooze, Flanders, 25 September, presumed killed on
that date, aged 25 Teacher; M.A., 1st Hons. Classics, '14
- 2nd Lieut. John Cook Macpherson, 1st Gordon Hrs., died
of wounds received in action about Hooze, Flanders,
25 September, aged 29 M.A., '10; LL.B.
- 2nd Lieut. Ian Charles McPherson, 2nd Gordon Hrs.,
killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September,
aged 21 M.A., '14
- 2nd Lieut. George Buchanan Smith, S.R.O., attd. 2nd
Gordon Hrs., killed in action about Loos, Flanders,
25 September, aged 24 M.A., Hons. Hist. (Glas.); LL.B., '14
- 2nd Lieut. William John Campbell Sangster, 4th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action about Hooze, Flanders, 25
September, aged 20 M.A., '14
- Sergt. John Keith Forbes, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in
action near Hooze, Flanders, 25 September, aged 32
United Free Church Div. Student; M.A., '05
- Sergt. Alexander David Marr, 7th Gordon Hrs., killed in
action, Flanders, 25 September, aged 23 M.A., Hons. Maths., '14
- Sergt. Bertram Wilkie Tawse, 4th Cameron Hrs., killed
in action, Flanders, 25 September, aged 31
M.A., Hons. Maths., '05; B.Sc.
- Corpl. William Stephen Haig, 4th Gordon Hrs. (previously
U Coy.), killed in action about Hooze, Flanders, 25
September, aged 22 M.A., '14

- Lance-Corpl. Alexander Findlater, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., missing after action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, presumed killed on that date, aged 19 1st Arts
- Private James Hume Adams, 6th Cameron Hrs., killed in action about Loos, Flanders, 25 September, aged 27 1st Arts and Law, '14-'15
- Private James Anderson, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., died a prisoner at Giessen from wounds received in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, aged 23 3rd Arts
- Private William Donald, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., missing after action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, presumed killed on that date, aged 22 2nd Arts
- Private John Birnie Ewen, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action about Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, aged 22 M.A., Hons. Class., '14
- Private John Hampton Strachan Mason, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action near Hooge, 25 September, aged 24 M.A., Hons. Engl., '13
- Private Duncan MacGregor, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September About to matriculate
- Private Roderick Dewar MacLennan, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, aged 18 1st Arts, '14-'15
- Private Gordon Dean Munro, 4th Gordon Hrs., died, a prisoner, of wounds received in action near Hooge, 25 September, aged 20 1st Med.
- Private Murdo Morrison Murray, 5th Cameron Hrs., killed in action about Loos, 25 September, aged 30 Teacher; M.A., '08
- Private John William Shanks, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., reported missing after action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, now presumed killed on that date, aged 22 2nd Arts
- Private Alexander Silver, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon Hrs., died a prisoner in a German Hospital of wounds received in action near Hooge, Flanders, 25 September, aged 21 2nd Arts and Agr.
- Private James Mathewson Stuart, 6th Gordon Hrs., killed in action near Loos, Flanders, 25 September, aged 21 1st Arts

- Maj. (Temy.) James Mowat, R.A.M.C., late Fleet-Surg.
R.N., sank with transport in Mediterranean M.B., '91
- Herbert Mather Jamieson, entd. as Temy. Lieut.
R.A.M.C., volunteered for med. service in R.N.,
died 26 September, aged 33 M.B., '04
- Private Frederick William Milne, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed
in action near Hooze, October, aged 19 1st Med., '14-'15
- Rev. Robert Murray, Chaplain, Roy. Austral. Naval Res.,
died 9 October, aged 52 M.A., '83 ; B.D. St. And.
- Lieut. Hector MacLennan Guthrie, 3rd Lancashire Fusi-
liers (previously Sergt. U Coy. 4th Gordons), killed
in action, Gallipoli, November, aged 23 M.A., 1st Hons. Eng., '14
- Lieut. James Reston Gardiner Garbutt, R.A.M.C., attd.
King's Own Scottish Borderers, killed in action in
Flanders, 1 December, aged 26 M.B., '11
- L.-Corpl. Alexander Slorach, D (late U) Coy. 4th Gordon
Hrs., accidentally killed in the trenches near Hooze,
Flanders, 25 December, aged 21 2nd Arts
- Christian Davidson Maitland or Grant, sank with her
husband on the "Persia," torpedoed 30 December,
aged 29 B.Sc., '08 ; M.B. (Edin.)
- Surgeon (Temy.) Douglas Whimster Keiller Moody,
R.N., sank with H.M.S. "Natal" in harbour, 30
December, aged 42 M.B., '00 ; M.D.

1916.

- Lieut. William George Rae Smith, 10th King's Own York-
shire Light Infantry, attd. 21st Divisional Cyclists,
killed in action while saving a wounded comrade, 24
January Former Agr. Stud.
- Lieut. George Dewar, R.A.M.C., killed in action in Flanders,
January, aged 23 M.B., '15
- Lieut. Richard Gavin Brown, R.A.M.C., died in 5th S.
Gen. Hosp. (after operation following on dysentery
contracted in Gallipoli, 14th Cas. Cl. Stn., 11th Div.
Suvla Bay), 14 February, aged 33 M.B., '03
- Lieut. Charles Thomas McWilliam, 5th Gordon Hrs.,
killed in action in France, 19 March, aged 26 M.A., '13

- Captain (Tempy.) George Mitchell Johnston, attd. 7th
Royal Irish Rifles, killed in action in France, 3 April,
aged 26 B.Sc. (Agr.), '11
- Lieut. James Duguid, 7th N. Staffordshire Regt., killed in
action, Mesopotamia, 9 April Former Agr. Stud.
- Private David George Melrose Watt, R.A.M.C., died at
Aldershot, 26 April, aged 19 1st Med., '15-'16
- Fleet-Surg. William Rudolf Center, died from injuries sus-
tained on the sinking of H.M.S. "Russell," 28 April,
aged about 45 Former Med. Stud.
- Deputy-Surg. General Cyril James Mansfield, died at Gos-
port, 7 May, aged 55 M.B., '83 ; M.D., '96
- Qr. M.-Sergt. Charles McGregor, 10th Gordon Hrs., died
of wounds in France, 14 May, aged 43
M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '96
- 2nd Lieut. Robert Reid, 9th Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in France, 21 May, aged 23 M.A., Hons. Class., '14
- Corpl. Norman John Robertson, 4th Gordon Hrs., died of
wounds in France, 30 May, aged 26 M.A., '14
- 2nd Lieut. Frank Lipp, Scottish Rifles, attd. Welsh
Fusiliers, died at Karachi, 30 May, of wounds received
in Mesopotamia, aged 24 M.A., '11
- Coy.-Sergt-Major Charles Neilson, Gordon Hrs., killed
in action in France, 1 June, aged 26 Teacher ; M.A., '13
- Private George Alexander Brown, Machine Gun Section,
4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action in France, 9 June,
aged 19 7th Arts Bursar, '14
- Sergt. Robert Donald, Intelligence Section, 4th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action in France, 9 June, aged 21 1st Arts
- Lieut. Alfred George Morris, Gordon Hrs., died of wounds
received in action, 10 June, aged 21 Agr. Stud., '11
- 2nd Lieut. James Smith Hastings, 4th Gordon Hrs., died
at Ripon, 25 June, aged 26 M.A., '12
- Corpl. John Bowie, Special Brigade, R.E., died of gas-
poisoning in France, 27 June, aged 21 1st Arts & Sci.
- Corpl. George Dawson, Special Brigade, R.E., killed in
action in France, 28 June, aged 33
M.A., 1st Hons. Maths., '05 ; B.Sc. (Spec. dist.)

- Pioneer James Roderick Watt, Special (Gas) Section, R.E.
(previously U Coy. 4th Gordons), killed in action at
Carnoy, France, 30 June, aged 22 1st Med.
- Private William Abernethy, Special (Gas) Section, R.E.,
wounded in action in France, 29, died 30, June, aged 23 1st Sci.
- Lieut. Robert Mackie Riddel, Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in France, 1 July, aged 24 2nd Arts
- 2nd Lieut. George McCurrach, 13th Highl. Light Infantry,
killed in action in France, 1 July, aged 35 Teacher; M.A., '08
- 2nd Lieut. William Adrian Davidson, 2nd Gordon Hrs.,
wounded at Loos, 25 September 1915, died of
wounds received in action, 2 July, aged 21 1st Med.
- 2nd Lieut. Frederick Attenborow Conner, 2nd Seaforth
Hrs., killed in action in France, 2 July, aged 21 1st Agr.
- Alfred Reginald MacRae, Punjab Police Force, India,
died of cholera on service at Nasiryeh, Mesopotamia
- 2nd Lieut. John McRobb Hall, 21st Northumb. Fusiliers,
killed in action in France, July, aged 20 About to matriculate
- 2nd Lieut. John Mortimer McBain, Special Reserve
R.F.A., died of wounds in German Fd. Hosp., Vrau-
court, 9 July, aged 22 2nd Arts, '14-'15
- 2nd Lieut. Colin MacKenzie Selbie, 11th Scottish Rifles
killed in action in Picardy, 15 July, aged 27 B.Sc., '10 (spec. dist.)
- Lieut. Colonel Arthur Hugh Lister, C.M.G., R.A.M.C. (T.),
died at sea, 17 July, aged 52 B.A. (Cantab.), M.B., '95
- Sergt. Andrew Fraser, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in Picardy, 22 July, aged 28 U.F.C. Div. Stud.; M.A., '10
- Lance-Sergt. Alexander J. Gunn, D (late U) Coy. 4th
Gordon Hrs., wounded 25 September, 1915, missing
after action in Picardy, 23 July, presumed killed on
that date, aged 22 1st Med.
- Private Leslie Fyfe, Gordon Hrs., killed in action in France,
23 July, aged 23 Stud., '11-'12
- Capt. Henry Brian Brooke, Gordon Hrs., died of wounds,
July, in Picardy, on 24 July, aged 27 Agr. Student, '06-'07
- 2nd Lieut. (Tempy.) Alexander Lundie Hunter Ferguson,
11th, attd. 8th Gordon Hrs., killed in action in
Picardy, July, aged 21 Arts, '12-'13
- Sergt. John Alexander McCombie, 4th Gordon Hrs., died
of wounds in Picardy, 26 July, aged 21 1st Med.

- Corpl. Charles James Donald Simpson Gordon, D (late U)
Coy. 4th Gordons, missing after action on the Somme,
28 July, presumed killed on that date, aged 21 1st Med.
- Capt. (Tempy.) Robert Lyon, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed in
action in Picardy, 30 July, aged 25
M.A., Hons. Econ., '12; LL.B., '14
- Capt. John Alexander Kennedy, 6th Seaforth Hrs., died
of wounds received in action in Picardy, 6 August,
aged 37 Teacher; M.A., Hons. Maths., '02; B.Sc.
- Capt. A. W. Robertson, Royal Berkshires (formerly Col.
commanding 3rd Vol. Batt. Gordon Hrs., and with
2nd Gordons, Boer War; Queen's Medal, 3 clasps),
killed in action in France, August Stud. Aberd. and Edin.
- Private Malcolm Robert Bain, 6th Seaforth Hrs., killed
in action in Picardy, August, aged 19 16th Arts Bursar, '15
- Lieut. William Urquhart, Black Watch, killed in action in
Picardy, 16 August, aged 32
C. of S. Minister; M.A., Hons. Phil., '06; B.D., '09
- Private Gilbert Alexander Pirie, 4th Cameron Hrs. killed
in action in Picardy, 18 August, aged 22 2nd Med., '15-'16
- Capt. George Harper McDonald, 12th, attd. 2nd Gordon
Hrs., wounded 1 July, killed in action in Picardy,
6 September, aged 30 Teacher; M.A., '08
- 2nd Lieut. Alexander Francis Johnston, 11th London,
attd. 1st Queen's Westminsters, killed in action,
10 September, aged 31 Teacher; M.A., '07
- 2nd Lieut. John Alexander King, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed
in action in Picardy, 12 September, aged 32
Teacher; M.A., Hons. Class., '09
- Capt. Robert S. Kilgour Thom Catto, 4th Gordon Hrs.,
killed in action in Picardy, 5 October, aged 43 Stud., '91-'92
- 2nd Lieut. Edward Martin Cook Tennant, 4th Gordon
Hrs., wounded 25 September, 1915, died of wounds re-
ceived 16 October, aged 21 1st Sci.
- Surgeon Probationer Alexander Ledingham Strachan,
R.N.V.R., sank with H.M.S. "Genista," 23 October,
aged 21 3rd Med., '15-'16
- 2nd Lieut. Donald Fraser Jenkins, M.C., 6th Seaforth
Hrs., killed in action in Picardy, 13 November, aged
19 1st Agr., '14-'15

- Capt. William Murison Smith Merson, 7th Gordon Hrs.,
killed in action in Picardy, 13 November, aged 24
M.A., '13; LL.B., '14
- Capt. William Stephen, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in Picardy, 13 November, aged 34 Merchant; M.A., '03
- 2nd Lieut. John Alexander Wilson, Gordon Hrs., T.F.,
killed in action in Picardy, 13 November, aged 26
Teacher; M.A., '13
- 2nd Lieut. Robert James Smith, 6th Seaforth Hrs., killed
in action in Picardy, while rescuing wounded com-
rade, 13 November, aged 27. Recommended for
V.C. Former Agr. Stud., N.D.A.
- Lieut. James Lyall, Gordon Hrs., killed in action in
Picardy, November, aged 29 Teacher; M.A., '10
- Sergt. Norman Birss, 7th Gordon Hrs., killed in action in
Picardy, 13 November, aged 23 2nd Arts, '13-'14
- Capt. Henry Begg, 1st Highland Fd. Amb., R.A.M.C.,
killed in action, 14 November, aged 36 M.B., '06
- Capt. (Tempy. Major) James Brown Gillies, 4th Gordon
Hrs., died of wounds received in action, 14 November,
aged 31 Stud., '04-'05; B.L., '08
- Rev. William A. Macleod, Y.M.C.A. Service, Medit.
Exped. Force, died of dysentery at Salonika, 16
November, aged 36 Former Arts and Div. Stud.
- 2nd Lieut. Norman Crichton, 5th Seaforth Hrs., killed in
action in Picardy, November, aged 29
U.F.C. Prob.; M.A., '11
- 2nd Lieut. John Watt Simpson, 7th Border Regt., acci-
dentally killed by premature shell explosion, 8 De-
cember, aged 28 M.A., '09; LL.B.
- Major William Russell, S. Afr. Exped. Force, trsf.
Tempy. Capt. R.A.M.C., died at Kimberley, after
resuming practise, 10 December, aged 45 M.B., '90; M.D.
- Private Richard Surtees, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in Picardy, 16 December, aged 24 M.A., '14
- Private James Kirton Collie, Gordon Hrs., killed in action
in Picardy, 16 December, aged 23 M.A., '16
- Private Andrew James Baxter Taylor, 4th Gordon Hrs.,
Signal Section, died 28, of wounds received in action
26, December, Picardy, aged 21 3rd Arts, '15-'16; M.A., '17

In Memoriam

II

1917.

- 2nd Lieut. Edgar George William Bisset, Gordon Hrs.
and R.F.C., died 7 January of wounds received in
Picardy, aged 20 2nd Med., '15-'16
- Private William Mitchell Reid, S. Afr. Force in E. Africa
(through S.W. Afr. Campaign), died of wounds, Janu-
ary, aged 28 Teacher; M.A., '09
- Corpl. Jack Galloway, Tasmanian Contingent, died in a
Military Hosp., Salisbury, 17 January, aged 35 Former Stud.
- Lance-Corpl. Alex. Robertson Horne, 4th Gordon Hrs.,
died in Military Hosp., Northampton, 25 January,
of wounds received in action, aged 29 Teacher; M.A., '09
- Seaman John Winchester Cowie, Hawke Batt., R.N.D.,
wounded on the Ancre, November, 1916, killed in
action, January, aged 26 Arts Stud., '11-'13
- Capt. Joseph Ellis Milne, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., killed in
action on the Somme, 22 February, aged 48 M.A., '88; M.D.
- Lieut. Hector Robert Macdonald, Seaforth Hrs., killed in
action in Mesopotamia, 22 February, aged 22 2nd Arts
- 2nd Lieut. William George Reid, 3rd Scottish Rifles, killed
in action in March, aged 28 M.A.; 1st Class Hons. Class., '11
- 2nd Lieut. Ian Forbes Clark Badenoch, 20th Royal
Fusiliers (3rd Public Schools Batt.), died of wounds
in France, 19 March, aged 20 Arts Bursar, '15
- 2nd Lieut. John Moir Sim, 6th Gordon Hrs., and R.F.C.
(previously U Coy. 4th Gordons), wounded twice, 25
September, 1915, and 30 July, 1916, and killed in
action in the air, 25 March, aged 23 1st Arts
- Private Robert Mackie Simpson, 4th Gordon Hrs., killed
by bursting of a shell, 1 April, aged 21 1st Arts, '14-'15
- Lieut. (the Rev.) John Spence Grant, M.C., 6th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action in France, April, aged 27
Prob. C. of S.; M.A., '11; B.D.
- Corpl. (Tempy.) John MacCulloch, 5th Gordon Hrs., killed
in action in France, 9 April, aged 31
Teacher; M.A.; 1st Class Hons. Class., '09.
- 2nd Lieut. George Reid, Gordon Hrs. (previously U Coy.
4th Gordons), killed in action in France, April, aged 25 2nd Med.

- 2nd Lieut. William Bruce Anderson, M.C., 5th Gordon
Hrs., killed in action in France, April, aged 29 M.A., '11
- Lieut. James Rae, R.A.M.C., missing and believed to
have been drowned at sea, 15 April, aged 37 M.A., '04; M.D.
- Capt. Robert Ferguson Russell, R.A.M.C., died on service
in France, 22 April, aged 33 M.B., '05
- 2nd Lieut. John Dean Riddel, Gordon Hrs., died of
wounds received in action, April, aged 24
2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16
- Captain William S. Pirie, D.C.M., Royal Scots Fusiliers
(previously Sergt. promoted on the field), killed in
action in France, 23 April, aged 29
Teacher; Arts Stud., '05-'07
- Lieut. Simon Fraser Ross, Gordon Hrs. T.F., killed in
action in France, 23 April, aged 30
Div. Stud.; M.A., Hons. Classics, '11
- 2nd Lieut. William David Macbeth, Black Watch, killed
in action in France, 23 April, aged 32 Teacher; M.A., '09
- Capt. Leopold Profeit, The King's (Shropshire) Light
Infantry, killed in action in France, 25 April, aged 30
Actor; M.A., '96
- Lieut. Edgar Hunter Ewen, Royal Scots T.F., accidentally
killed at Catterick, May, aged 36 Teacher; M.A., '04
- Capt. John Ogilvie Taylor, The Buffs, trsf'd. Middlesex
Regt., killed in action in France, 3 May, aged 32
Teacher; M.A., '10
- Lieut. (the Rev.) Marshall Merson, 5th Royal Scots
Fusiliers (Pte. 4th Gordons), killed in action in France,
3 May, 1917, aged 27 C. of S. Prob.; M.A., '12
- 2nd Lieut. James Alex. Masson, R.G.A., died of wounds
received in action, May, aged 25
Teacher; M.A., 1st Hons. Class, '13
- 2nd Lieut. Williejohn Oberlin Gilmour, Scottish Horse,
killed in action, May, aged 33 M.A., '11
- Lance-Corpl. Henry Wilkieson Thomson, Canadian Con-
tingent, wounded October, 1916, killed in action in
France, 5 May, aged 31 M.A., Hons. Class, '07
- 2nd Lieut. Edwin Alfred Kennedy, Seaforth Hrs., killed
in action in France, 13 May, aged 22 1st Arts, '14-'15

In Memoriam

13

- Capt. William Alexr. Smith, R.A.M.C., died of wounds
received in action, June, aged 37 M.B., '04
- 2nd Lieut. William Anderson, 2nd Lovat Scouts, killed
in action, 4 June, aged 24 Un. Dip. Ag., '12
- Capt. Robert Dunlop Smith, 33rd Punjabis Indian Army,
Brigade Machine Gun Officer, Indian Expeditionary
Force E, killed in action in East Africa, 12 June,
aged 24 Arts Stud., '11-'12

MISSING.

- Lieut. James Scott, 6th Gordon Hrs., since 25 September,
1915 M.A., '13
- Lieut. Arthur Frederick Vere Stephenson, 4th Gordon
Hrs., since 23 July, 1916 Stud. '08-'09
- 2nd Lieut. Walter Inkster, 4th Gordon Hrs., since 25 Sep-
tember, 1915 M.A., '11; B.Sc. Agr.
- Coy.-Sergt-Major Robert Falconer, 4th Gordon Hrs., since
23rd July, 1916 2nd Law
- Private Wm. Duncan Alexander, 4th Gordon Hrs., since
25 September, 1915 2nd Med.
- Private George Kemp Saunders, 4th Gordon Hrs., since
25 September, 1915 1st Med.

I. THE STAFF.

THE CHANCELLOR.

His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (mil.), Hon. Col. (late Col. Commdg.) 3rd Batt. Royal Sussex Regt., A.D.C. to the King, Lord Lieutenant of Elgin and Banff, and President, Territorial Force Associations.

MEMBER OF THE UNIVERSITY COURT.

William A. Stewart, City Treasurer, Member of City of Aberdeen Tribunal.

MEMBERS OF THE TEACHING STAFF.

Professor James Black Baillie, D.Phil., on service with the Admiralty, Whitehall.

Professor Henry Cowan, M.A., D.D., D.Th., D.C.L., part-time service 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp.

Professor Hector Munro Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S., on service with the Munitions Department.

George Duncan, Lecturer on International Law, Military Representative, Aberdeen City Tribunal.

MILITARY EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

The Principal, Chairman (Chaplain (1st Class) of the University Contingent O.T.C.), Sir John Fleming, M.P., D.L., LL.D., Colonel Scott Riddell, M.V.O., T.D., M.B., C.M., and Rev. James Smith, T.D., M.A., B.D., Chaplain (1st Class), representing the Court; Professors James W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S., Robert W. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S., Hector M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S., and Theodore Shennan, M.D., F.R.C.S.E., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine; with Captain George A. Williamson, M.D., and Capt. John P. Kinloch, M.D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Alexander Smith Kemp. In Munition Factory, Aberdeen.

George R. Stephen, gunner, 53rd Res. Battery, R.F.A.

UNIVERSITY SERVANTS.

Charles G. Paterson, attendant, Anatomy, Private, 4th Gordon Hrs.

Alex. S. Taylor, technical assistant, Laboratories of Physiology and
Bio-Chemistry.

II. GRADUATES.

GRADUATES HOLDING COMMISSIONS ROYAL NAVY.

Surg. George Allan, Sydney, N.S.W.	M.B., '88 ; M.D.
„ (Tempy.) William Francis Whitaker Betenson, R.N. Hosp., Gosport (Sergt. O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ (Tempy.) George Paterson Burr, H.M.S. "Monitor 31," Egypt	M.B., '11
„ (Tempy.) Arthur Percy Spark (formerly Corpl. U Coy. 4th Gordons, and 2nd Lieut. 7th Gordons)	M.B., '17

Surgeon Probationer.

Alex. Gavin Morison	M.A., '14 ; 2nd Med., '15-'16
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Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Sub-Lieut. Robert Selbie Clark	M.A., '08 ; B.Sc.
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Naval Instructor.

Allan James Low, H.M.S. "Shannon"	M.A., '14
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WAR OFFICE AND OTHER STAFFS.

Tempy. Maj. Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B., while employed
as Assistant Director, War Office ; brought to notice
of Secretary for War for valuable services rendered
in connection with the War

	M.A., '79 ; B.Sc., and LL.D. (Edin.)
Capt. Alex. Forbes Grant, Financial Adviser's Staff, H.Q., I.G.C., B.E.F., France	

Head Master, Cradock, S. Afr. ; M.A., '87

Regular Army

17

Hector Munro Macdonald, on service in Dept. of Muni-
 tions Professor of Mathematics; M.A., '86; F.R.S.
 Wm. Campbell Anderson, Member Medical Board,
 Western Command M.B., '03; B.Sc., M.D.

REGULAR ARMY.

Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieut. James Alexander Bowie, R.G.A. (previously
 Gunner) M.A., '14
 „ „ Ernest Duncan Craig, 24 Ammunition Sub.
 Park Teacher; M.A., '11
 „ „ Robert Younger Hunter, 202 H.B., R.G.A.
 (from Artists' Rifles, p. 31) M.A., '11; LL.B.
 † „ „ James Alexr. Masson, R.G.A. (formerly bom-
 bardier, R.F.A.), died of wounds, May, '17,
 aged 25 Teacher; M.A., '13
 „ „ George Rae, R.G.A. (previously Gunner) B.Sc., '06
 „ „ George Kenneth Sutherland, 269 S. Battery
 M.A., '09; D.Sc., '16

Infantry.

† Capt. John Ogilvie Taylor, The Buffs, attd. Middlesex
 Regt., killed in action in France, 3 May, 1917, aged
 32 Teacher; M.A., '10
 Lieut. John Peters Thomson, Res. Batt. Cameron Hrs.
 Teacher; M.A., '08
 2nd Lieut. (the Rev.) William Robertson Brown, Royal
 Scots Fusiliers (now Chaplain, p. 25) M.A., '04
 „ „ Cyril Martin Hadden, Royal Scots Fusiliers
 M.A., '02; B.L.
 ? „ „ Alex. Simpson Harper, Black Watch (L.-Corpl.,
 Gordons) M.A., '11
 „ „ Peter Kemp, Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud.; M.A., '09
 „ „ Robert Strachan Knox, S.R.O., Gordon Hrs. M.A., '10
 „ „ Bertram Mitchell Laing, Black Watch (Pte. 3rd
 Gordons) M.A., '11
 † 2nd Lieut. Wm. Geo. Reid, 3rd Scottish Rifles, killed in
 action, March, '17, aged 28 M.A., '11

- † 2nd Lieut. John Watt Simpson, 7th Border Regt., accidentally killed by premature bursting of shell at bombing base, France, 8 Dec., '16, aged 28 M.A., '09; LL.B.
- † " " (Rev.) William Urquhart, Black Watch, C.S. Minister, Kinloch Rannoch, killed in action in Picardy, 16 Aug. '16, aged 32 M.A., '06; B.D.

Royal Machine Gun Corps.

- Lieut. Edward George Bruce, Heavy Branch ("Tanks") (Sergt., R.A.M.C.) M.A., '14

Royal Flying Corps.

- 2nd Lieut. James Drummond Smith, Administrative Dept. M.A., '11

Royal Army Medical Corps.

To be Lieuts. with rank of Temporary Captains.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| Gavin Alex. Elmslie Argo | M.B., '13 |
| Alex. Lindsay Aymer | M.B., '13 |
| Hamish Douglas Ferguson Brand | M.B., '13 |
| Douglas Gordon Cheyne | M.B., '10; M.D. |
| Rudolf Wm. Galloway, M.C. | M.B., '14 |
| Robert Boulton Myles | M.B., '15 |
| Alex. Lawrence Robb | M.B., '13 |

These seven have been entered on preceding lists as Temporary or S.R. Officers in the R.A.M.C.

R.A.M.C. Temporary Lieut.-Colonel.

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| Lt. Col. Herbert John Hargrave, Suffolk Rifles, T.F. | M.B., '85 |
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R.A.M.C. Temporary Majors.

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| John Baker (Honorary), Crowthorne War Hosp. | M.B., '83; M.D. |
| Frank Lang Collie | M.B., '86; M.D. |

R.A.M.C. Temporary Captains.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------|
| Robert Moir Lechmere Anderson | M.B., '10 |
| Robert Milne Beaton | M.B., '83 |

Hugh Stewart Brander, Registrar and Surgeon War Hosp., Keighley	M.A., '99; M.B., '03; M.D.
James George Copland	M.B., '02
Norman Davidson	M.B., '99
John Findlay	M.B., '01
John Aldington Gibb, relinq. comm.	M.B., '95
Alex. Gibb Glass	M.A., '99; M.D., Edin.
Andrew Paton Gray	M.B., '12
Herbert Hargreaves	M.A., '09; M.B.
Alfred James Ireland, 39th Brig., 13th Div., Mesop. Exp. Force (from S.A.M.C., p. 27)	M.B., '14
? James Miller	M.B., '91
James Murray Mitchell, attd. Northd. Fusiliers, wounded Sept. '16	B.Sc., M.B., '07; M.D.
Eric Newton, Egypt, and E. Africa	M.B., '15
Ian Ogilvie	M.B., '08
Alistair Gordon Peter, M.C., mentd. disp., Jan. '17	M.B., '98
†William Russell, M.C. (from S.A.M.C.), died 1916	M.B., '90; M.D., '96
Lindley Moarcroft Scott	M.B., '86; M.D.,
†William Alex. Smith, died of wounds received in action, June, 1917	M.B., '04
Frederick George Stuart, 49th Gen. Hosp.	M.B., '13
Charles Claud Twort	M.B., '09; M.D.

R.A.M.C. Temporary Lieutenants.

George Adam	M.A., '99; M.B.
James Milner Adams	M.B.; M.A., '00
Crichton Alison	M.B., '15
William Stephen Angus	M.B., '08
Alexander Andrew Bisset	M.B., '08; M.D.
Hardress Brayshaw	M.B., '10
James Broomhead, relinq. commn. Nov. '16.	M.B., '93
Robert Brown	M.B., '05; M.D.
Robert Walker Brown	M.B., '13
? James Campbell	M.B., '01
George Chalmers	M.B., '96
Clifford Cuthbert Chance (formerly Tempy. Surgeon, R.N.)	M.B., '11
Thomas Clapperton	M.B., '07
Jas. Alex. Macdonald Clark	M.B., '07
Riley Cunliffe	M.B., '92

Archibald Dingwall	M.A., '84 ; M.D.
James Donaldson	M.B., '07
Alfred Duguid	M.B., '12
Ernest Paul Duncan, Mesopotamia	M.B., '11
Robert James Duthie, attd. 58th Division, B.E.F., France	M.B., '06
Robert William Eddie	M.B., '09
John George Elder	M.B., '12
Harry Willmott Elwell	M.B., '02
Alexander Falconer	M.B., '95
George Greig Farquhar	M.B., '00 ; F.R.C.S.
Alexander Fraser	M.B., '92 ; M.D.
Alex. Penrose Forbes Gammack	M.B., '89
Charles Butchart Gerrard	M.B., '05
Adam Gilchrist	M.B., '08
Arthur Norman Haig, relinq. commn. Nov. '16	M.A., '95 ; 'M.B.
Alfred William Hare	M.B., '97
Alfred Paul Hart (Lt.-Col., retired), mentd. disp. Jan. '17	M.B., '79
George Forbes Hunter	M.B., '08
James Hunter	M.B., '07
Thomas Christie Innes	M.B., '04
Henry William Jeans, Blackpool	M.B., '04
John Jenkins	M.A., '00 ; M.B.
James George Johnstone	M.B., '13
Edward Dawson Keane, 38th Motor Amb. Convoy	M.B., '01
Benjamin Knowles, attd. 16th Middlesex (Corpl. King Edward's Horse)	M.B., '07
Alexander Walker Laing, 29th Fd. Amb. B.E.F., France	M.B., '05 ; D.P.H. (Manch.)
? James Laing	M.A., '03 ; M.B.
? John Wm. Lindsay	M.B., '95
James Brown MacAllan	M.B., '08
John Alexander Mackenzie	M.A., '99 ; M.B.
Robert John MacKessack	M.A., '99 ; M.D., Edin.
Angus Mackintosh	M.B., '11
Duncan Davidson Mackintosh	M.B., '92
Allan John Macleod	M.B., '10
Malcolm Macleod	M.B., '02
Charles Grant MacMahon	M.B., '04
William M'Quiban	M.B., '01

Commissions R.A.M.C.

21

? Angus MacRae	M.B., '09
George Alex. Mavor	M.A., '94 ; M.B.
Frederic Crompton Merrall, Adj. Sheffield (Res.) Training Centre, M.O. Troops in Hull and Grimsby, and then M.O. 3rd Manchester Regt.	M.B., '13
William Linton Millar	M.A., '02 ; M.B.
James Webster Miller	M.B., '03
James Elmslie Mitchell	M.B., '07
Charles Murray	M.A., '96 ; M.D.
? William Alfred Murray	B.A. (Cantab.); M.B., '90
Andrew McKay Niven, Garrison Duty, Egypt	M.B., '07
Gavin Emslie Argo Petrie	M.B., '06
Alfred James Pirie	M.B., '07
Arthur William Rettie Pirie, in France	M.B., '08
† James Rae, missing, believed drowned at sea, 15 April '16	M.A., '04 ; M.D.
James Raffan, relinq. commn. Nov. '16	M.B., '06 ; M.D.
Alexander Christie Reid	M.A., '97 ; B.Sc., M.D.
Robert Watson Reid	M.B., '01
? James Robertson	M.A., '03 ; M.B.
Albert Nathaniel Ewing Rodgers	M.B., '06
Alexander Munro Ross	M.B., '01
David Ross, Blackpool Training Centre	M.B., '94 ; M.D.
George Brebner Scott	M.B., '96 ; M.D.
Robert Semple (from W. Afr. Med. Service)	M.B., '10 ; M.D.
Charles Kelman Smith	M.B., '10
Alexander Graham Stewart	M.B., '07
Henry Wm. Martyn Strover, relinq. commn. Jan. '17	M.B., '00
Francis Wilson Stuart, South Midland Fd. Amb., B.E.F., France	M.B., '09 ; M.D.
Alexander Philip Thom	M.B., '83
William Alexander Watson	M.B., '08
Thomas Duncan Webster	M.B., '96
John Horne Wilson, 37th Casualty Clearing Stn.	M.B., '99 ; M.D.
Charles Melville Young	M.B., '00

Called up under the new Medical Scheme.

John Shaw	M.B., '12
James Silver	M.B., '05

R.A.M.C. Special Reserve Supplementary Officers.

Capt. Alexander Henderson Craig	M.B., '16
„ George Ewen, 83rd Fd. Amb., Salonika Army	M.B., '16
„ Andrew Fowler (L.-Corpl. O.T.C.)	M.B., '16
„ Alexander Johnstone (O.T.C.)	M.A., '14 ; M.B., '16
„ Gordon James Key (O.T.C.)	M.B., '16
„ James Lawson, mentd. in disp., Jan. '17	M.A., '78 ; M.B.
„ Alistair Cameron Macdonald (Capt. Seaforths)	M.A., '13 ; M.B., '16
„ George Strathdee Mather (O.T.C.), Lowland Fd. Amb., 52nd Lowland Div. Egypt ; B.E.A. Exped. Force	M.B., '16
„ Douglas Somerville Scott (Corpl. O.T.C.)	M.B., '16
„ William Duke Whamond (O.T.C.)	M.B., '16
Lieut. William Corner (U. Coy. 4th Gordons), Amara	M.B., '16
„ George Stewart Davidson (2nd Lieut. O.T.C.)	M.A., '14 ; M.B., '16
„ Ian George Macdonald Firth. Shell Shock	M.B., '15
„ James Sutherland Balkwill Forbes (Sergt. O.T.C.)	M.A., '13 ; M.B., '17
„ Richard Ramsay Garden (Sergt. O.T.C.)	M.A., '14 ; M.B., '17
„ Archibald Clive Irvine (O.T.C.)	M.A., '13 ; M.B., '17
„ George Smith Lawrence (O.T.C.)	M.A., '10 ; M.B., '16
„ Alex. Gow Lumsden (O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ William Calthrope MacKinnon (2nd Lieut. O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ George Reid McRobert (O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ George Strattam Martin (O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ Charles Gordon Shaw Milne (Sergt. O.T.C.)	M.A., '14 ; M.B., '17
„ Andrew Henry Mitchell (2nd Lieut. O.T.C.)	M.B., '16
„ James Macdonald Morrison	M.B., '17
„ John Archibald Nicholson (O.T.C.), Mesopotamia	M.B., '16
„ William Wyness Nicol (O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ Alexander Keith Robb (O.T.C.), Mesopotamia	M.B., '17
„ Frank Miller Rorie (O.T.C.), 55th Field Amb.	M.B., '17
„ Charles Shearer	M.A., '12 ; M.B., '17
„ Robert John Smith	M.B., '16
„ Robert Thom (O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ Charles Tighe	M.B., '16
„ Thomas David Watt (Corpl. O.T.C.)	M.B., '17
„ Vincent Thos. Borthwick Yule (O.T.C.)	M.A., '12 ; M.B., '17

Hospital Service.

Miss Mabel Hector, Malta, Territorial Force M.B., '11

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Cavalry.

† 2nd Lieut. Williejohn Oberlin Gilmour, Scottish Horse
(previously Sergt.), killed in action, May, 1917 M.A., '11

Royal Artillery.

2nd Lieut. Alexander Wilson Anderson, No. 331 (S.)
Battery R.G.A. B.Sc., '13
" " Alexander Cardno Paterson M.A., '11
" " James Thomson Taylor, N. Scottish R.G.A.
(Sergt. R.G.A., p. 28) M.A., '15

Royal Engineers.

Capt. Charles James Mackie M.A., '94
2nd Lieut. John Grant, 15th Div. Salvage Coy., B.E.F.,
France M.A., '15

Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. George Haddon Bower (formerly O.C. 7th
Gordons), now a Batt. Black Watch, mentd. in
dispatches M.A., '91
Lieut. Henry James Findlay, to unattd. list T.F. for service
with George Watson's Cont. O.T.C. M.A., '97
† " James Lyall, Gordon Hrs., killed in action,
Picardy, Nov. '16 Teacher; M.A., '10
" Alexander George Willox, Gordon Hrs., wounded
Sept. '16 Teacher; M.A., '10
2nd Lieut. James Knox Allan, Gordon Hrs. M.A., '14
" " Gavin Leith Allardyce, Gordon Hrs. (Pte. R.A.)
W.S. Edin.; M.A., '05
" " Spencer Stephen Fowlie, Seaforth Hrs. (Pte.,
Cdt.), wounded, May, 1917 Teacher; M.A., '12
? " " Andrew Gordon, Gordon Hrs. (Corpl. and Cdt.) M.A., '13
" " Alexander Francis Johnston, 11th London,
attd. 1st Queen's Westminsters (Cdt.) Teacher; M.A., '07
" " Frederick William Lovie, Gordon Hrs.
(L.-Corpl.) Div. Stud.; M.A., '12

- † 2nd Lieut. William David Macbeth, Black Watch, killed
in action, 23 April, '17 Teacher; M.A., '09
- " " Alexander Ritchie Doughty McKenzie, Gordon
Hrs. (previously in Training Batt., p. 29) M.A., '16
- " " Arthur Farquhar Murray, Gordon Hrs.
Teacher; M.A., '03
- " " Grigor Charles Allan Robertson, Seaforth Hrs.
(Corpl.) B.Sc. (Agr.), '13; M.A., '14
- " " Donald Stewart (Cameron Hrs.) M.A., '16
- " " Chas. John Thom, Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '99
- " " James Alex. Watson, Gordon Hrs. (formerly
Pte. Arg. and Suthtd. Hrs.) Teacher; M.A., '12
- " " William Weir, Gordon Hrs. (Pte.) M.A., '11; B.Sc. Agr., '13
- † " " John Alexander Wilson, Gordon Hrs. (Pte.),
killed in action, 13 Nov. '16, aged 26 Teacher; M.A., '13

Territorial Force Reserve.

- Lieut. Alexander Emslie Smith, Jnr., Recr. Offr., Aberdeen M.A., '85
- " " Alexander John Ramsay Thain M.A., '84

Royal Army Medical Corps.

- Lieut.-Col. James Robertson, 2/1st Highl. Fd. Amb.
51st Div., B.E.F., France M.B., '04; M.D., Ch.M.
- Capt. Alexander Elmslie Campbell, Highl. Cas. Cl. Stat.
M.A., '11; M.B., '14
- " " James Clark, 3rd N. Gen. Hosp., Sheffield M.B., '04; M.D.
- " " Joseph Hadfield, 1st T.C.B. Cheshire Regt., M.O.,
Glossop, and Chief Recr. M.O., Glossop area M.B., '00
- " " John Low, M.C., 1st Fd. Ambul. 14 Div. Mesopotamia M.B., '99
- " " James Williamson Tocher, M.C., 97th (County
Palatine) Fd. Amb., 30 Div., B.E.F. M.B., '11
- Lieut. Robert James Clark, 3/1st London Fd. Amb. M.B., '16
- " " William Wilfred James Lawson, 3rd W. Riding
Fd. Amb. M.B., '04
- " " Douglas Lyon, Highl. Fd. Amb. M.B., '16
- " " George Thomson, 3/1st London Fd. Amb. M.B., '16
- 2nd Lieut. James S. Anderson, to unattd. list T.F. for
service with Aberd. Univ. Cont., O.T.C. M.A., '15; Med. Stud.

Sanitary Service.

Capt. Henry Duguid, Egypt

M.B., '09

VOLUNTEERS.

City of Aberdeen Volunteer Regiment.

Colonel Lachlan Mackinnon, O.C.	Advocate; M.A., '75
Capt. (Tempy.) Walter Smith Cheyne, M.O. (Lt.-Col. T.F.)	M.B., '76; M.D.
Lieut. James Thomson	M.A., '09

County of Aberdeen Volunteer Regiment.

Tempy. Lieut. Wm. Reid	Head Master; M.A., '84
„ „ James Cruickshank	Head Master; M.A., '88
„ „ John Stuart Burns, relinqu. commn., on joining the army, see p. 29.	Teacher; M.A., '99

1st City of Edinburgh Volunteer Regiment.

2nd Lieut. John Morrison Caie	M.A., '99; B.L.; B.Sc. Agr.
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County of London Volunteer Rifles.

Tempy. Lieut. James Mitchell Thom, 2/12th Batt.	M.A., '02; B.L.
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Morayshire Volunteer Regiment.

Tempy. 2nd Lieut. James Davidson Cheyne	Teacher; M.A., '89
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ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT.

Rev. William Robertson Brown, 4th Class (see p. 17)	M.A. '04
„ Henry Coulter, 4th Class, Tempy. 6th Royal Hrs., 51st Div., B.E.F., France	B.A.; B.D., '12
„ Donald Macgregor Grant, 4th Class (Sapper R.E., p. 28)	M.A., '01; B.D.
„ Joseph Johnston, 4th Cl. mentd. in disp.	M.A., '94
„ Christian Victor Aeneas MacEchern, Presb. Chapl., Malta	M.A., '07
„ Norman Mackenzie, 4th Class, Auchterarder	M.A., '94

Rev. Alexander Irvine Pirie, 4th Class, Tempy.	M.A., '02 ; B.D.
„ William Robert Stewart, 4th Class, Tempy. Slammann, Acting Chaplain to the Forces, 9th Res. Infantry Brigade	M.A., '91
„ Robert Harvey Strachan, 4th Class, Tempy. for Cambridge Hospitals	M.A., '93

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieut. William Gilbert Lyon Gilbert, Res. of Offrs., attd. Q.V.O. Corps of Guides	M.A., '13
2nd Lieut. John Hall Ritchie, Res. of Offrs., attd. 103rd Maratha Light Infantry, Poona	M.A., '12
„ „ William Duncan Vivian Slessor, Cav. Branch, Res. of Offrs., Zhob Militia (Supt. Police, previous Suppl., p. 19)	M.A., '08

FORCES OF H.M. DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

Canadian Forces.

Lieut. George Wood, Canadian Field Artillery	M.A., '10
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British Honduras.

Lieut.-Col. the Honourable James Cran, O.C. British Honduras Territorial Force	M.B., '95 ; M.D.
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Uganda Medical Service.

Capt. John Henry Goodliffe, M.O. Uganda	M.B., '94
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West African Service.

Major George Keith Gifford	M.B., '93 ; M.D.
Medical Offr. Cecil Vivian Moore Etienne Le Fanu, Gold Coast	M.B., '99
„ „ George Ernest Hugh Le Fanu, Gold Coast	M.B., '01
„ „ Edward Wood Wood-Mason	M.B., '98 ; M.D.
Lieut. William Slessor Simpson (formerly Staff-Sergt.), Engineer Detachment, Union Central Africa Cont.	M.A., '00 ; B.Sc.

Enlisted

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East African.

Capt. James Mearns Macdonald, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '06
? Alexander Frank Wallace	M.B., '06 ; M.D.

South African.

Lieut.-Col. Alex. Herbert Mackenzie, O.C., 1st Composite Regt.	M.A., '87
Major Robert Hepburn Welsh, S.A.M.C.	M.B., '91
Capt. Alfred Jas. Ireland, S.A.M.C. (see p. 19)	M.B., '14
Capt. John Rose, S.A.M.C.	M.A., '98 ; M.B., '02
Medical Offr. Walter James Flett, Native Recruiting Corps, Cape Province	M.B., '01

Natal Volunteer Medical Corps.

Major Harry Edgecombe Fernandez, Durban	M.B., '89
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Cape Mounted Riflemen.

Medical Offr. Frederick Hamilton Welsh	M.B., '05
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Australian Forces.

Capt. Thos. Craig Boyd, Austr. Army Med. Corps	M.A., '04 ; M.D.
„ Joshua Law Kerr, Austr. Army Med. Corps	M.B., '80 ; M.D.
Rev. Frank Milne	M.A., '88 ; B.D.

New Zealand Forces.

Major Charles McBeath Dawson, N.Z. Med. Corps, P.M.O. Samoan Exped. Force	M.B., '92
Capt. John Stott Beedie, N.Z. Med. Corps	B.Sc., '04 ; M.B.
„ Theodore Grant Gray, N.Z. Med. Corps	M.B., '06
„ Albert Henderson, N.Z. Med. Corps	M.A., '89 ; M.D.
„ James Alexander Macdonell, N.Z. Med. Corps	M.B., '82 ; M.D.

GRADUATES ENLISTED OR RE-ENLISTED.

ROYAL NAVY.

Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve.

George Milne Gray, resumed studies	M.A., '16 ; 2nd Med., '15-'16
Charles Joiner	M.A., '15 ; 2nd Med., '15-'16

Yeomanry.

Sergt. John Rose, 1st Yeomanry Cyclist Regiment B.Sc. (Agr.), '11

Royal Artillery.

- Sergt. James Thomson Taylor, N.S. R.G.A. (now commd.,
p. 23) M.A., '15
Corpl. John Wright Duncan, R.G.A., in France M.A., '15
Corpl. Andrew James Aiken Falconer, 171 Siege Batty.
R.G.A. Teacher; M.A., '07
6264 Bombardier William Hendry, 2/2nd Coy. North
Scottish R.G.A., Broughty-Ferry Teacher; M.A., '00
Bombardier Robert Bain, B/5 Res. Brig. R.F.A. (T.)
Teacher; M.A., '02
„ Alex. Keith Reid, A Batty. 351st Brig.
R.F.A. Teacher; M.A., '08
12608 Gunner Edmund B. Boyd (Siege), R.G.A. 2 Coy. M.A., '16
Gunner (Rev.) Sam. Wood Cameron, R.G.A. Prob. C. of S.; M.A., '11
„ (Rev.) John Barclay Davie, R.G.A. Prob. C. of S.; M.A., '12
218421 Driver William C. Thom, C Sub-Section 53rd
Res. Batty. R.F.A. Div. Stud., M.A., '17
218441 Driver Archibald Dey Wilson M.A., '15

Royal Engineers.

- L.-Corpl. (Rev.) Colin Mackay Kerr
Ch. of S. Min., M.A., '03; B.Sc.; B.D.; Ph.D.
Pioneer Alfred Hamilton Burr, Chem. Section, released
from service with colours for munition work M.A., '11; B.Sc.
155000 Pioneer William Grant Thomson, W.D. Experi-
mental Ground Teacher; M.A., '11
108709 Pioneer Alex. Stuart Watt, Chem. Section M.
Coy. Lecturer; B.Sc., Agr., '13
199033 Sapper Donald MacGregor Grant, R.E. (Wire-
less) 1st Austr. Tunnelling Coy., B.E.F. (now Chap-
lain, p. 25) Ch. of S. Minister, M.A., '01; B.D.

Infantry.

- Sergt. Charles David Sim, Gordon Hrs., wounded thrice
Teacher; M.A., '08
L.-Sergt. David Stuart Davidson, 42nd Res. Training
Batt. Teacher; M.A., '08

- Corpl. Wm. Jas. Entwistle, 12th Scottish Rifles (Cameronians) (previously Pte. R.F.A.) M.A., '16
- L.-Corpl. John Stuart Burns, 3rd Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '99
- † „ Alex. Robertson Horne, 4th Gordon Hrs., died, 23 Jan. '17, of wounds received in action, aged Teacher; M.A., '09
- „ George Andrew Johnston, 84th T.R.B. (previously 29th Northumberland Fus. and Ross Batty. H.M.B.) M.A., '12
- „ Alex. R. D. McKenzie, 11th Gordon Hrs., 42nd T.R.B (now commd., p. 24) M.A., '16
- „ Robert Pearson Masson, Mach. Gun Sect. 1st Gordon Hrs. then Cadet Batt. M.A., '06; LL.B.
- „ Harry Edward Shand, 3rd London Rifle Brigade; then D. Coy. 6th Officer Cadet Battn., Oxford M.A., '13
- 14126 L.-Corpl. Robt. Weir Wilson, 3rd Arg. and Suthd. Hrs., invalided, Nov. '16 Teacher; M.A., '05
- 5165 Private Thomas Anderson, 4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '12
- 5144 Private (Rev.) Alfred Saunders Barron, 4th Gordon Hrs. Asst. Minister; M.A., '12; B.D.
- 4849 Private Chas. Buchan, 4th Gordon Hrs. Div. Stud.; M.A., '12
- † Private James Kirton Collie, Gordon Hrs., killed in action, 16 Dec. '16 M.A., '16
- „ George Alex. Cameron, 1st Cameron Hrs. Teacher; M.A., '12
- 24636 Private Leslie Findlay, A Coy. 1st Royal Scots, Salonika M.A., '15
- Private Alex. Glennie, 3rd Gordon Hrs. M.A., '15
- 1236 Private John Gordon Gray, 4th Gordons, discharged '14 on medical grounds Teacher; M.A., '14
- Private Frederick Laing, 11th Gordon Hrs. M.A., '12; B.Sc.
- „ John Robbie McKenzie, 3rd Gordon Hrs., returned to teaching Teacher; M.A., '09
- „ John Mackintosh, 14th Scottish Rifles, B.E.F. M.A., '16
- 15837 Private John Henderson Mennie, Scots Guards M.A., '00

† Private Murdo Morrison Murray, 5th Cameron Hrs., killed in action near Loos, 25 Sept. '15, aged 30	M.A., '08
„ (Rev.) John Simpson Mutch, A Coy. 5th Cameron Hrs. Probationer, Ch. of S. ; M.A., '13 ; B.D., '15	
14050 Private Alex. Nicol, 4th, formerly 6th Gordon Hrs., invalided	M.A., '15
Private James Wm. Olson, 5th Seaforth Hrs., invalided	M.A., '15
317247 Private Francis James Skinner Paterson, 3rd Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '08
5284 Private Harry Thomson Reid, 4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher ;	M.A., '03
Private Francis McD. Robertson, Gordon Hrs. Teacher ;	M.A., '06
12561 Private John Jas. Roy, 6th Gordon Hrs., B.E.F. Tchr. ;	M.A., '14
5187 Private John Scott, 4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher ;	M.A., '07
7311 Private Harry Williamson Smart, 4th Seaforths Teacher ;	M.A., '09
? Wm. Alex. Sutherland, 3rd Gordon Hrs. Teacher ;	M.A., '12
Private Patrick Walker, 3rd Cameron Hrs.	M.A., '15

Army Service Corps.

L.-Corpl. Murdo Mackenzie, 243 Coy. Ripon Camps	M.A., '15
Private Ernest Main, Motor Transport	M.A., '12
„ Norman John Jamieson Walker	M.A., '05 ; LL.B.

R.A.M.C.

Corpl. Donald Benjamin Gunn, Administrative Staff, 1st Scot Gen. Hosp.	Teacher ; M.A., '15
„ Gordon Gray Stewart, 4/1st Highl. Fd. Amb. Teacher ;	M.A., '08
L.-Corpl. Edward George Morrison Murray, 3/1st Highl. Fd. Amb.	Teacher ; M.A., '08
Private Herbert Alex. Darg Alexander, 42nd Gen. Hosp., Salonika	M.A., '15
83811 Private William John Booth, 42nd Gen. Hosp., Salonika	Div. Stud. ; M.A., '14
Private John Fraser, Aldershot	Div. Stud. ; M.A., '14
2026 Private Wm. Grant, 4/1st Highl. Fd. Amb.	M.A., '15
Private Donald MacVicar, in France	M.A., '16

Officers Training Corps.

Robert Cowan Colvin, R.F.A. Cadet Corps	M.A., '14 ; B.Sc. Agr.
George Gardiner Dawson, Artists' Rifles O.T.C.	M.A., '10 ; LL.B.
Robert Younger Hunter, Artists' Rifles O.T.C., p. 17	M.A., '11 ; LL.B.
Thomas Hunter Donald, 2nd Artists' Rifles	M.A., '02 ; B.Sc.
James Temple Jenkins, Inns of Court	M.A., '04
Alex. Larg, Artists' Rifles O.T.C., 11th Officer Cadet Batt.	M.A., '15

Units Unknown.

James Smith Barron	Teacher ; M.A., '14
Rev. William Dey Fyfe	C.S. Minister ; M.A., Edin. ; B.D., '10
Rev. Alexander MacKenzie	C. S. Prob. ; M.A., '13
Alexander Smith, serving in France	M.A., '16
Rev. John Younie	C. S. Prob. ; M.A., '09

H.M. FORCES IN INDIA AND OVERSEAS DOMINIONS.

Sergt. David Gordon Smart, 30th Reinforcements, N. Zealand Exped. Force	B.L., '03
Corpl. Alex. Ogilvy Galloway, Austr. Imperial Force	M.A., '07
† L.-Corpl. Henry Wilkieson Thomson, Canadian Contingent, wounded Oct., 1916, killed in action in France, 5 May, 1917, aged 31	M.A., '07
Trooper David Auchterlonie, E (Agra) Troop 2nd United Prov. Horse	M.A., '05
John Miller, Malay Estates Volunteer Rifles	B.Sc. Agr., '16
† Private William Mitchell Reid, S. African Forces, E. Africa, severely wounded ; died of wounds	Teacher ; M.A., '09
Trooper Adam Alex. Ritchie, Punjab Light Horse	
Science Master, Aitchison College, Lahore ;	M.A., '12 ; B.Sc.
Gunner (Rev.) Wm. George Robertson, No. 4 Ahmedabad Coy. Bombay Volunteer Artillery	
Principal, Guzerat College ;	M.A., '94 ; B.D.
Angus Alex. Ross, Motor Patrol, Canada	Teacher ; M.A., '12

Y.M.C.A.

Rev. Wm. Milne Grant, United Free Ch., Drumoak	M.A., '84
„ George Henderson, United Free Ch., Monzie	M.A., '76 ; B.D.
„ Donald MacDonald	Probationer, Ch. of S. ; M.A., '13

Rev. Alex. Hood Smith, Ch. of Scotland, Newmachar	M.A., '88
„ George Tod Wright, Prob. Ch. of Scotland Dumfries	M.A., '13 ; B.D.

City of Aberdeen Volunteers.

John M. Barclay	M.A., '94
Edward H. Hay	M.A., '83
Patrick Murray	M.A., '99
Edmund Sinclair	M.A., '91
W. M'Queen Smith	M.A., '90
Donaldson Rose Thom	M.A., '81

Non-Combatant Corps.

Private John Alex. Gunn	M.A., '15
Private Alex. Guthrie Tulloch, 3rd Scottish Coy. N.C.C.	M.A., '16

Attested, Not Yet Called Up.

James Brown, C III	M.A., '09
William Philip Wishart, C III	M.A., '09 ; B.D., '17
William Milne, B III	M.A., '14
Charles H. Simpson, B III	M.A., '14
Ewen A. Cruickshank	M.A., '14
John Falconer	M.A., '14
Charles Thomson, B II	M.A., '03 ; B.Sc.
John L. Robertson	M.A., '07
Alex. Hastings, passed for garrison duty	M.A., '13

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.

Corrections and Additions to List in Last Supplement.

Col. John Scott Riddell, M.V.O., Member of Council and of the War Executive of the Scottish Branch, Red Cross Commissioner for the North-Eastern District of Scotland and Consulting Surgeon to the Royal Navy in the district from Montrose to Elgin	M.A., '84 ; M.B.
Alex. Thomson Arthur, Murtle House Aux. Hosp., 40	M.B., '80
Wm. Rt. Duguid, Portessie Hosp., Buckie, 30	M.A., '88 ; M.D.
Wm. Manson Fergusson, Banff, 30	M.B., '05 ; M.D.
Chas. Cormack Greig, Fyvie Cott. Hosp., 6, and Aux. Hosp., 18	M.B., '73

Adam Hutton, Kinbroon Aux. Hosp., Rothienorman, 15	M.B., '07
George Mitchell, Drumrossie Hosp., Insch, 30, and Leith Hall, Kennethmont, 25	M.B., '07
John Geddes Pirie, Cullen Hosp., 14	M.B., '96
Alex. Reid, Hedgefield, Aux. Hosp., Inverness, 24	M.B., '94; M.D.
Thos. Alex. Sellar, Aberlour, Orphanage Hosp., 20, and Fleming Hosp., 20	M.B., '80
George Baird Sleigh, Aboyne Castle Hosp., 100	M.A., '93; M.B.
Robert Alex. Slessor, Aux. Hosp., Fraserburgh, 10	M.A., '97; M.B.
Charles Melvin Stephen, Mountstephen Hosp., Dufftown, 14	M.B., '12
James Taylor, Gordon Castle Aux. Hosp., Fochabers, 100, and Earlsmount Hosp., Keith, 36	M.B., '83; M.D.
James Walker Watson, Braemoriston Aux. Hosp., Elgin, 25	M.B., '90
John Osbert Wilson, Huntly Cott. Hosp., 22	M.A., '73; M.D.

Civil Surgeons.

Robert Gibson Davidson, Anæsthetist, Military Hosp. Croydon	M.B., '09
William Dunn, late Civil Surgeon	M.B., '91
James Aberdein Milne, Resident M.O. King Edward VII. Sanatorium, Midhurst	M.B., '07
James Rae, Resident Surgeon, 1st Birmingham War Hosp.	M.A., '04; M.D., B.Sc., '00
Henry Watson, Lakenham Mil. Hosp.	M.B., '02
John Wishart, M.O., Elswick	B.Sc., '00; D.Sc., M.D.

Munition Work.

William Milne Birse, Chemist in H.M. Factory	M.A., '10; B.Sc.
Alfred Hamilton Burr, released from service with (see p. 28)	R.E. M.A., '11; B.Sc.
John Raitt, Chemist, H.M. Factory	M.A., '13
Robert A. Morrison, H.M. Factory	M.A.
Alexander Webster, Analytical Chemist under an Explosives Coy.	B.Sc., '17

III. ALUMNI.

ALUMNI COMMISSIONED.

ROYAL NAVY.

Surg. (Tempy.) Halliday G. Sutherland Stud. Ab., M.D. Edin.

REGULAR ARMY.

Lieut.-Gen. George Francis Milne, C.B., D.S.O., mentd.
in disp. from Egypt, 1916; Serbian Order of the
White Eagle (1st Class with Swords); commanding
British Forces at Salonika; Lieut. R.A. '85, Capt.
'95, Maj. '00, Lt.-Col. '02, Col. '05, Maj.-Gen. '15;
Egyptian and S. Afr. Campaign Arts Stud., '81-'83

Capt. James L. Hendry, R.A.M.C.

L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., '15; Med. Stud. Aberd., '10-'15

† „ A. W. Robertson, Royal Berkshires (Formerly Col.
commanding 3rd Vol. Batt. Gordon Hrs.), served
through Boer War with volunteers in 2nd Gordon
Hrs.; Queen's Medal, 3 clasps; killed in action in
France (?) Aug. '16

Lieut. (Tempy. Capt.) Robert James McKay, Argyll and
Sutherland Hrs. (Sergt.-Maj. R.A.M.C., S. Afr.
Campaign, 2 medals and clasps and Medal for
Somali campaign), Military Cross; wounded 18
Aug. '16, also D.S.O. 10th Bursar 1st Arts, at King's, '99-'00

„ S. Hoyland, Special Reserve, R.A.M.C. Med. Stud.; L.R.C.P.S.
2nd Lieut. W. Lyne Watt, Royal Flying Corps Forest Stud., '11-'12

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

† Capt. William S. Pirie, D.C.M., Royal Scots Fusiliers,
previously Sergt. T.F., mentd. in disp. and pro-
moted on the field, served at Gallipoli; killed in
action, France, 23 April, '17 Teacher; Arts Stud., '05-'07

Lieut. Charles William Duff, 5th Seaforth Hrs.

Stud. Arts and Law, '81

2nd Lieut. John Underwood Nicol, 4th (Res.) Royal Scots
(Q.E.R.)

Arts Stud., '01-'04.

INDIAN ARMY.

2nd Lieut. F. W. Gerrard, 116th Mahrattas

Indian Police.

† Alfred Reginald MacRae, Punjab, died of cholera on
service at Nasiriyeh, Mesopotamia, '16

DOMINIONS OVER THE SEAS.

James Booth Clarkson (Civil Surg. S. Afr. Field Force

'01-'02, Medal and 3 clasps; Capt. Natal Med.

Corps) Austr. Army Med. Corps (Res.) of Officers,

'15. Pub. Health Dept., Newcastle, N.S.W.

Stated in Med. Dir. to have studied at Aberdeen

University

L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., '81

Robert Walker Gray, Senior M.O., W. Afr. Med. Staff

Arts and Med. Stud., '84-'87; M.B., Edin., '92

Major Norman Henry Lawrence, S. Afr. Med. Corps,

Capetown

Med. Stud., '77-'81; L.R.C.P. and S. Edin., '81

ALUMNI ENLISTED.

ROYAL NAVY.

† Seaman John Winchester Cowie, R.N.D., Hawke Batt.,

served at Gallipoli, wounded on the Ancre, Nov.

'16, killed in action Jan. '17

Arts Stud., '11-'13

ARMY.

Artillery.

Gunner William Alexander Christie Carr, A. Batty., 6th

Res. Brig. R.F.A. (T.) Former Agr. Stud.; N.D.A., U.D.A.

Driver Francis Lee Stuart, Sign. Sect., 6th C. Res. Brig.

Teacher; Arts. Stud., '04-'08

Infantry.

- Sergt. James Patrick George Smith, 15th Lincs. Fusiliers,
 B.E.F., re-enlisted for 1 year Arts Stud., '00-'01
 4934 L. Corpl. R. D. High, 3/4th Gordon Hrs.
 Teacher ; Arts Stud., '00-'03
 5304 Private Robert Burgess, 3/4th Gordon Hrs. Teacher
 † Private Leslie Fyfe, Gordon Hrs., killed in action in
 France, 23 July, 1916, aged 23 Stud., '11-'12
 Private A. W. Gordon, Cameron Hrs. (previously 3rd
 Highl. Fd. Art., and Lovat Scouts) Arts, '06-'10
 „ John Leslie, 3rd Black Watch Arts, '99-'02

R.A.M.C.

- Sergt. Alexander M. Donald, 102 Fd. Amb. Teacher ; Arts, '98-'01
 David Rae, discharged on Medical grounds after joining
 colours U.D.A., '15

OVERSEAS FORCES.

- † Corpl. Jack Galloway, Tasmanian Cont. Austr. Imp.
 Force, died in the Military Hosp., Salisbury, 17
 Jan., '17, aged 35 Former Student
 Private Arthur Hallam Davidson, 4th Austr. Imp. Force,
 Law Agent ; Arts Stud., '93-'94

Y.M.C.A. Service.

- † Rev. William A. Macleod, on service with the Y.M.C.A.
 Medit. Exped. Force, died of dysentery at Salonika,
 16 Nov., '16, aged 36
 Probationer, C. of S. ; Arts and Div. Stud., '09-'16

ADDITION TO PAGE 35.

County of Aberdeen Volunteer Regiment.

- Tempy. Capt. Thomas Garland (late Major, 2nd Vol.
 Battn. Gordon Hrs.) Alumnus

IV. STUDENTS.

STUDENTS HOLDING COMMISSIONS

(and Surgeon Probationers).

Surgeon Probationers.

? John Allan, H.M.S. "Hilary"	2nd Med., '15-'16
Duncan Wm. Mackay, returned to study	6th Med., '14-'15
Hugh Graeme Topping	3rd Med., '15-'16

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

2nd Lieut. James David Maxwell Smith (Pte. U Coy. 4th Gordons, and Cadet, Offr. Training Battn.)	1st Arts, '13-'14
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Royal Artillery (Tempy. and S.R.O.).

Lieut. George Alex. Macdonald, Mobile Anti-Aircraft, R.G.A., B.E.F.	1st Med., '14-'15
2nd Lieut. Alex. Eric Bruce, R.G.A., France (from Ed. Univ., O.T.C.)	1st Arts, '15-'16
2nd Lieut. Allan Macd. Clark, S.R.O., R.F.A. (see p. 40)	2nd Arts, '15-'16
„ „ James Williams Gill, S.R.O., R.G.A. (see p. 40)	2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16
„ „ John Lumsden, S.R.O., 24 Batty. 38th Brig. R.F.A. (Cdt.)	3rd Arts, 2nd Med., '15-'16
„ „ Henry Jas. M. Mutch, R.G.A. (Sergt. R.E.)	2nd Arts, '13-'14
„ „ Lewis Stevens Robertson (O.T.C.), 165th Brig. R.F.A., wounded 26 May, 1917	2nd Med., '13-'14
„ „ Alister Rose, R.G.A. (Sergt. R.E.)	1st Sc. Agr., '13-'14

Royal Engineers.

2nd Lieut. Hector Steedman Anderson	1st Arts, '14-'15
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Infantry.

† 2nd Lieut. Ian Forbes Clark Badenoch, 20th Royal Fusiliers, formerly Private, Argyll & Suther- land Hrs., died 19 March, '17, of wounds received in action in France, aged 20	Arts Bursar, '15
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- 2nd Lieut. Murray Young Gordon Hrs.
 (O.T.C.), returned to study 2nd Med., '14-'15
- " " James Stuart Hutchison, 11th Gordon Hrs.
 (L.-Corpl. Gordons, (p. 43), and O.T.C.) 1st Med., '15-'16
- " " Daniel Kerrin, King's Liverpool Regt. (L.-
 Corpl. 4th Gordon Hrs.) wounded near
 Hooge, June, '15, severely, April, '17 1st Arts, '13-'14
- " " Harold J. Milne, S.R.O., attd. Gordon Hrs.,
 severely wounded, April, '17, France 2nd Law, '13-'14
- " " Alex. Morrison, 1st Batt. H.L.I. 1st Sci., '15-'16
- " " Wilson Henry Gordon Park, Gordon Hrs.
 (see p. 45), (O.T.C.) 2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16
- " " Arthur Leslie Scott, W. Yorks Labour Batt.
 (Pte., p. 42) 1st Arts, '14-'15

TERRITORIAL FORCE.

Yeomanry.

- 2nd Lieut. George Burnett, Scottish Horse (Pte. R.A.M.C.)
 2nd Arts, '13-'14

Royal Artillery.

- 2nd Lieut. John Keay, R.G.A. (Gunner and Cadet, p. 41)
 3rd Arts, '15-'16
- " " Frederick W. Robertson, 1st Highl. Brig.
 R.F.A. 2nd Law, '13-'14

Infantry.

- † Lieut. Hector Robert Macdonald, Seaforth Hrs., killed
 in action in Mesopotamia, 22 Feb., '17, aged 22
 2nd Arts, '13-'14
- 2nd Lieut. James Archibald, 7th Gordon Hrs. (Pte.) 1st Med., '13-'14
- " " Alex. Cruden, Gordon Hrs. (Pte.) 1st Arts, '15-'16
- " " Vivian Leslie Ferguson, 7th Gordon Hrs.
 1st Med., '14-'15
- " " Stanley Forrest, Gordon Hrs. (Pte. and Cdt.)
 1st Arts '13-'14
- " " Allan Hendry, Gordon Hrs., M.C. About to matriculate
- " " Samuel Hoare, Cameron Hrs. (Cdt.) 3rd Arts, '15-'16

2nd Lieut. Oliver Lawrence, Gordon Hrs. (Pte. R.A.M.C.)

3rd Arts, '13-'14

„ „ Wm. Marshall Ledingham, Gordon Hrs. (L.-Corpl., U Coy.)

1st Sci., '13-'14

„ „ Duncan Tait Hutchison McLellan, Seaforth Hrs. (Pte. U Coy. 4th Gordons; Cdt.)

3rd Arts, '13-'14; M.A., '16-'17

Tempy. 2nd Lieut. George Fowler Mitchell, unatt. list for T.F. for service with Aberd. Univ. Cont. O.T.C., now Lieut. R.A.M.C.

5th Med., '16

2nd Lieut. William George Murray, Gordon Hrs. (Sergt.) severely wounded, 9 April, '17, previously invalided

1st Med., '13-'14

† „ „ George Reid, Gordon Hrs. (L.-Corpl. U Coy. Gordons), killed in action in France, April, '17, aged 25

2nd Med., '13-'14

„ „ Wm. Ledingham Rennie, Gordon Hrs. (Pte.)

1st Arts, '14-'15

† „ „ John Dean Riddel, Gordon Hrs. (O.T.C. Corpl. Gordons), died of wounds received in action, 7 April, '17

2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16

„ „ Norman Keith Robson, Gordon Hrs. (Sergt.)

1st Arts, '13-'14

„ „ Alexander Rule, Gordon Hrs. (Pte. U. Coy. 4th Gordons)

1st Arts, '13-'14

„ „ Norman Jas. Wilson, 4th Gordon Hrs. (Pte.)

1st Arts, '15-'16

„ „ Wm. Cruickshank Winton, Gordon Hrs. (Pte. and Cdt.)

2nd Arts, '13-'14

Army Veterinary Corps.

Captain William Marshall, V.S.

1st Sci., '14-'15

Indian Army.

2nd. Lieut. Gordon N. MacKintosh, 36th Sikhs

1st Arts, '14-'15

STUDENTS ENLISTED.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Hector M. Gunn, Seaman or Deck Hand, H.M. Motor Launch, No. 417

2nd Arts, '15-'16

? John Macdonald (Sheshader, Lewis)

3rd Med., '14-'15

Students

John MacDonald (Ness, Lewis) 2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16
 Kenneth Norman Macdonald, Deck Hand, H.M.D.
 "Arthur H. Johnson" (1025) 2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16

Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Robert Urquhart Gillan, Signal Recruit, C.Z. 8269 1st Arts, '15-'16
 James F. Rennie, Wireless Telegraphist on Aux. Patrol
 Vessel 1st Arts, '15-'16

Auxiliary Sick Berth Reserve Attendants.

Wm. S. Cochar 1st Med., '15-'16
 George Brown 2nd Med., '15-'16
 John Grant, H.M.H.S. "Rewa" 2nd Med., '15-'16
 Roydhu R. W. MacLaren, H.M.H.S. "Magic II" 2nd Med., '14-'15
 ? Roderick MacLeod (Stornoway) 1st Med., '15-'16
 Samuel Hawkrigde Matheson, R.N. Hosp., Edin. 4th Med., '15-'16

Yeomanry.

L.-Corpl. John M. Abel, 2/2nd Scottish Horse,
 Salonika 3rd Arts, '14-'15
 Private Eric R. Linklater, 2/1st Fife and Forfar Yeomanry
 (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '16-'17
 Private Peter Salmon Syme, 1 Scottish Horse, attd. 13th
 Black Watch, Salonika 3rd Sci., '13-'14

Artillery.

Sergt. Alex. J. MacLeod, Ross & Cromarty Mtn. Batty.

About to matriculate

Corpl. James Campbell Leslie, 157th Brig. R.F.A. 1st Arts, '14-'15
 218403 Bombardier John Falconer, 35th Batty. R.F.A.

2nd Arts, '16-'17

Gunner Allan McD. Clark, A Batty. No. 5 Res. Brig.

R.G.A. ; now commd., p. 37

2nd Arts, '15-'16

„ (Signaller) John Calder, R.G.A., France 1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15

„ Douglas John Cormack, 17th Res. Batty. R.F.A.

Cadet, R.A. Cadet School

3rd Arts, '15-'16

„ Nenion Elliot, "B" Coy. Signalling School,

R.G.A.

1st Arts, '15-'16

„ James Williams Gill, 240th Brig. R.F.A., from

Edin. Univ. O.T.C., now commd., p. 37.

2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16

Gunner Francis McLeod Glennie, 2/2nd N. Scot. R.G.A.

Lorimer Bursar, '17; About to matriculate

- „ George Green, R.F.A., Salonika Forces 1st Sci., '15-'16
- „ William Greenlaw (187762) A Batt. 5th Res.
Brig., R.F.A. (T.) 1st Arts, '15-'16
- „ James Hutcheon, C Batty. 95th Brig. R.F.A. 2nd Med., '15-'16
- „ John Keay, 126th Heavy Batty. R.G.A., Aug.-
Dec, '16; Cadet School, Jan. '17, now commd.,
p. 38 3rd Arts, '15-'16
- „ Matthew Hannah Logg, 6th B Res. Brig. R.F.A.
(O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17
- „ Alex. M. Macfarquhar, R.F.A. 2nd Sci., '16-'17
- „ Walter Johnston Ogilvie, 36th Res. Bty., R.F.A.
2nd Arts, '16-'17
- „ (Signaller) James Robertson, R.F.A., T.F., France
1st Arts, '14-'15
- „ Alfred Torrie, R.G.A., now commd., p. 47 1st Arts, '15-'16
- „ Robert S. Walker, R.G.A. 1st Arts, '15-'16
- „ John C. Wilkie, Signal Depot, R.G.A. 5th Arts, '14-'15
- „ James Youngson, B Batty. No. 5 Res. Brig.
R.F.A., (T.) 5th Arts Burs., '16

Royal Engineers.

158727 Corpl. Andrew Calder, 5th Sect. A Coy. 1st

Special Batt.

1st Sci. Agr., '15-'16

Corpl. Everett G. Michelson, Gas Section (formerly

Corpl. Instr. 5th Royal Scots)

4th Med., '15-'16

L.-Corpl. William M. Cattanaach, 2/3rd Highl. Fd. Coy.

1st Law, '13-'14

„ John Johnston, 2nd Highl. Fd. Coy.

2nd Sci., '14-'15

„ Robert Milne, Dispatch Rider

1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15

Henry J. Dawson, Special Brigade

3rd Arts and Med., '15-'16

Sapper Albert A. Diack

2nd Arts, '15-'16

† William Abernethy, Gas Section, wounded in action

29, and died 30, June, '16

1st Sci., '13-'14

Douglas Ross Dugan, Chem. Sect.

1st Med., '15-'16

Richard Ogilvie Girdwood

1st Med., '15-'16

Murdo MacKenzie Gunn

1st Med., '15-'16

Students

George Gordon Wallace Hay, Chem. Sect.	2nd Med., '15-'16
John Milne (O.T.C.)	1st Med., '15-'16
Victor Edmond Milne, City of Aberd. A.T. Coy.	1st Med., '15-'16
Sapper Lewis Morrison, 2/1st City of Aberd. A.T. Coy.	1st Sci., '15-'16
155479 Pioneer Alex. C. Nicol, D Coy. 1st Special Batt.	1st Sci., '15-'16
Ian Robert Spark, City of Aberd. A.T. Coy.	2nd Med., '15-'16
Alex. C. Stephen, Chem. Sect.	3rd Sci., '15-'16
Pioneer Hubert J. Stewart, Chem. Corps, 1st Spec. Batt.	3rd Sci., '14-'15
Charles Mann Stuart, 1st City of Aberd. A.T. Coy.	1st Med., '15-'16
Pioneer John S. Taylor, Signals	1st Med., '15-'16
Moore Taylor, City of Aberd. A.T. Coy.	1st Med., '15-'16
Alex. Ross Wood	2nd Med., '15-'16

INFANTRY.

Scots Guards.

Private George W. Marwick, L Coy.	1st Sci. Agr., '14-'15
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Royal Scots.

46268 Private Norman McIver, D Coy. 3rd Batt.	1st Sci. Agr., '13-'14
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Royal Scottish Fusiliers.

Private Francis Cameron (trsfd. from Gordons), on the "Ivernia" when torpedoed	23rd Burs., '16
29138 Private Stephen Keenan, 6/7th Batt., and 5th Entrenching Batt.	2nd Med., '13-'14

King's Own Scottish Borderers.

L.-Corpl. John Davidson Bisset, Depot Works Coy. 3rd Batt.	2nd Arts, '15-'16
Private Findlay MacLean	4th Med., '15-'16

6th Black Watch.

6491 Private Ian J. Simpson	1st Arts, '14-'15
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12th (Labour) Black Watch.

Private Arthur Leslie Scott, now commd. (see p. 38)	2nd Arts, '15-'16
„ Theodosius Stewart	2nd Arts, '15-'16

Scottish Rifles.

19314 L.-Corpl. James B. Smith, 3 Coy. 14th Batt.

1st Arts and Sci., '14-'15

25th Middlesex Regiment.

Private James Alexander Rae, B Coy.

1st Sci., '15-'16

1st Gordon Highlanders.

11429 Private William R. Milne, D Coy. Signaller

1st Arts, '15-'16

2nd Gordon Highlanders.

43492 Private James R. Matheson, Hqrs. Scouts

5th Sci., '14-'15

3rd Gordon Highlanders.

L.-Corpl. Arthur A. Eagger (O.T.C.), (see p. 45)

1st Med., '16-'17

Private Alex. Murray Marr

1st Arts, '15-'16

„ Leonard C. Scroggie (O.T.C.), (see p. 45)

1st Med., '16-'17

5/17588 Private James A. Symon, A Coy. (O.T.C.)

2nd Arts and 1st Med., '16-'17

Private George P. Webster

1st Arts, '15-'16

4th Gordon Highlanders.

Coy. Sergt.-Major Robert Falconer, missing since 23 July,

'16 (see p. 13)

1st Law, '13-'14

L.-Corpl. John Mitchell Duthie (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '15-'16

„ James Stuart Hutchison (O.T.C.), now

commd., p. 38

1st Med., '15-'16

„ Norman Taggart (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '15-'16

Private James G. Bremner (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '16-'17

„ James Clark, (O.T.C.)

3rd Arts, 2nd Sci., '16-'17

„ Alex. Cruden, now commd., p. 38

1st Arts, '15-'16

5229 Private Patrick Cecil Gammie, wounded

1st Arts, '15-'16

Private Robert Henry George Hector Denham (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '15-'16

„ Alex. Lyall, D Coy., 16 Platoon (after doing

munitions till Aug. '16)

1st Arts, '14-'15

„ Alan McBain, discharged, now in munitions

1st Arts, '14-'15

„ Harvey G. Mackintosh (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '16-'17

1286 Private Charles Keith McWilliam, invalided

2nd Arts, '13-'14

5094 Private Henry D. Nicol

1st Arts, '15-'16

5098 Private Charles Pirie

3rd Arts, '15-'16

- ? Private Robert A. F. Smart (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '16-'17
 ? „ Patrick Strachan, wounded, July, '16 Agr.
 5222 Private Norman James Wilson, now commd., p. 39
 1st Arts, '15-'16

5th Gordon Highlanders.

- 4460/7 Private George Napier, wounded 3rd Sci., '14-'15

6th Gordon Highlanders.

- 15687 L.-Corpl. Walter J. Meldrum (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '15-'16
 † Private James Mathewson Stuart, killed in action near
 Loos, 25 Sept. '15 1st Arts, '13-'14

8th-10th Gordon Highlanders.

- 15217 Private James R. Legge, wounded, Feb. '17 1st Arts, '15-'16

11th Gordon Highlanders.

- L.-Corpl. Archd. C. Spark, A Coy. 1st Arts, '15-'16

Seaforth Highlanders.

- Private John Falconer Stuart, 6th Batt. 1st Sci., '13-'14

Cameron Highlanders.

- † Private James Hume Adams, 6th Batt., killed in action
 in Flanders, 25 Sept. '15 1st Arts and Law, '14-'15

40th Territorial Reserve Battn. (Cameron Hrs.)

- 9724 L.-Corpl. Robert A. Cameron, E Coy. (O.T.C.)
 1st Med., '16-'17
 9723 L.-Corpl. Alex. R. Gray, E Coy. 1st Arts, '16-'17
 9781 L.-Corpl. John Paton Murray, E Coy. 2nd Arts, '16-'17
 9566 Private John J. H. Anderson, F Coy. (O.T.C.)
 2nd Med., '16-'17
 Private David Inglis Duff 1st Arts, '16-'17
 9726 Private Robert A. Forbes, E Coy. 2nd Arts, 1st Med., '16-'17
 9674 Private Grigor G. French, F Coy. 1st Arts, '16-'17
 9721 Private John Ogilvie Gordon, E Coy. (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '16-'17
 9722 Private James W. Hay, E Coy. 1st Arts, '16-'17
 Private Henry Humble, E Coy. 1st Arts, '16-'17
 Private David George Ewen Main, F Coy. (O.T.C.)
 3rd Arts and 2nd Med., '16-'17

9438 Private Edwin N. D. Repper, B Coy. (O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17
 9427 Private Francis S. Thomson, B Coy. (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '16-'17

1st Banffshire Volunteer Regiment.

David W. MacLean, Instructor and Commander of
 Cabrach Platoon, nominated for commn. 3rd Sci., '14-'15

Officers Training Corps.

Charles Alastair Aymer, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '15-'16
 Wm. Alex. Christie Carr, No. 2 R.A., Offr. Cadet

School 3rd Sci. Agr., '13-'14 ; U.D.A.

John G. J. Coghill, 5th Offr. Cadet Batt. (O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

Hugh W. Corner, 11th Offr. Cadet Batt. (L.-Corpl.

O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

John Craig, R.G.A. Cadet School (O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

9193 Reginald March Douglas, 2nd Artists' Rifles (O.T.C.)

1st Arts, '15-'16

Arthur A. Eagger (from 3rd Gordons, p. 43) 12th Offr.

Cadet Battn. 1st Med., '16-'17

Archibald N. Forsyth (O.T.C.), R.F.A. Cadet School

2nd Med., '16-'17

Ronald K. Grant (O.T.C.), previously 4th Gordons 2nd Med., '16-'17

Edward White Irvine, R.A. Cadet School (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '15-'16

John Macdonald (Coll), R.A. Cadet School (from Ross

Mtn. Bty.) 3rd Arts, '13-'14

Donald Meldrum (O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

John I. Milne, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. 2nd Med., '15-'16

Robert B. Milne, Lichfield Cadet School (O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

Lewis Morgan (O.T.C.) 1st Med., '16-'17

James L. Mowat, Edin. Univ., O.T.C. Artillery Unit 1st Arts, '16-'17

Wilson H. G. Park, C Coy. 5th Offr. Cadet Batt.

(previously Gordon Hrs., Sup. I., p. 37), now

commd., p. 38 2nd Arts and Med., '15-'16

Leonard C. Scroggie (from 3rd Gordons, p. 43), 6th Offr.

Cadet Batt. 1st Med., '16-'17

Alick Drummond Buchanan Smith, Edin. Univ. O.T.C.

Infantry Unit 1st Arts, '16-'17

James Strachan (O.T.C.), 2nd Offr. Cadet Batt. 1st Med., '16-'17

Archibald M. Williamson, Edin. Univ. O.T.C. 1st Arts, '16-'17

Robert A. G. Young (L.-Corpl. O.T.C.) 2nd Med., '16-'17

Royal Military Academy.

George David Rennet McRobie 1st Arts, '15-'16

Army Service Corps.

Private Ian R. G. Galloway, Motor Transport (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '16-'17

Private Norman A. Scorgie, Mesop. Exped. Force 2nd Law, '15-'16

„ Alan T. T. Whitehouse, Permanent Staff, No. 1

M.T. Res. Depot

2nd Law, '15-'16

Royal Army Medical Corps.

Sergt. Keith S. Roden, 37th Gen. Hosp., Salonika 3rd Med., '13-'14

Corpl. George Matthew Fyfe, 1st Scot. Gen. Hosp. ;

formerly 4th Gordons, wounded

2nd Med., '16-'17

Private John Badenoch

2nd Div., '15-'16 ; M.A.

112807 Robert J. Campbell, R Coy. (O.T.C.)

2nd Med., '16-'17

83814 Private Alex. Rae Grant, River Sick Convoy Unit,

Mes. Exped. Force, D Basra

2nd Arts, '15-'16

16601 Private Alex. Reid, 1/2nd Highl. Fd. Amb. 51st

Highl. Div., B.E.F.

64th Bursar, '15

83836 Private Harold Ross, 42nd Gen. Hosp., B.E.F.,

Salonika

2nd Arts, '15-'16

Private William R. Soutter

1st Arts, '16-'17

86147 Private Alex. Forbes Stuart, Provisional Coy. J.

Block, Aldershot (O.T.C.)

1st Med., '15-'16

Private James G. Walker, B.E.F.

2nd Arts, '14-'15

Army Veterinary Corps.

Corpl. Robert Watson

3rd Sci. Agr., '13-'14

Private William J. Adam

2nd Med., '15-'16

Australian Imperial Forces.

7046 Private George S. Strachan, 2nd Batt.

1st Arts, '13-'14

Royal Flying Corps.

Frank R. Glenesk, Air Mechanic, 5th Res. Squad.

1st Sci. Agr., '13-'14

Units Unknown.

Alexander Anderson

1st Sci. Agr., '15-'16

Francis Cameron

23rd Arts Burs., '16

William Forbes	6th Arts Burs., '15
? Hugh McLaren, Infantry (O.T.C.)	1st Med., '16-'17
Alexander MacLeod	2nd Arts, '15-'16
Roderick Macleod, Infantry (O.T.C.)	1st Med., '15-'16
Henry B. Mearns	2nd Arts, '16-'17
Norman Charles Simpson (O.T.C.)	2nd Med., '16-'17
James Stephen, discharged 21 Aug. '16	1st Law, '14-'15
? Andrew Stott	2nd Sci. Agr., '15-'16

Red Cross.

John B. Duguid, Motor Driver, Friends Amb. Unit	3rd Med., '15-'16
James Smith, Quartermaster, Red Cross Hosp., Durris	1st Sci., '14-'15

Y.M.C.A. Work.

Stanley N. Grant, at Arras	2nd Arts, '15-'16
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Munitions, Certified Occupations or other War Work.

James R. Anderson, Chem. on Staff of H.M. Factory	1st Sci., '14-'15
George D. Duthie, Shipbuilding	1st Sci. Agr., '13-'14
John L. Irvine, British Legation, Copenhagen	3rd Arts, '14-'15
James Jamieson, in certified trade for Admiralty	2nd Sci., '14-'15
James B. Jessiman, a certified occupation	2nd Med., '15-'16
Alan McBain (from 4th Gordons, p. 43)	1st Arts, '14-'15
William S. Milne, Chemist-in-charge, H.M. Factory	4th Sci., '14-'15
James Thomson, Manufacturing Chemist, Controlled Factory	3rd Sci., '14-'15

ADDITIONS TO PAGE 37.

2nd Lieut. Francis Pirie Wilson Alexander, R.G.A. (from Cadet School)	1st Med., '16-'17
„ „ George Morrison Thomson, R.G.A. (Pte., 4th Gordons)	4th Arts, '15-'16
„ „ Alfred Torrie, R.G.A. (Gunner, p. 41)	1st Arts, '15-'16

LIST OF ORDERS AND DECORATIONS.

K.C.M.G.—1.

Surg.-Gen. Sir James Porter, R.N., K.C.B.

M.A., '74; M.B., '77; M.D., L.L.D. (Ed.)

C.B.—4.

Col. James Thomson, R.A.M.C., mentd. dispatches

M.A., '83; M.B., '86

„ Douglas Wardrop, C.V.O., R.A.M.C.

M.B., '75

„ (Tempy.) James Galloway, R.A.M.C. M.B., '83; M.D., F.R.C.S.

„ „ Henry M. W. Gray, R.A.M.C., mentd. twice

M.B., '95; F.R.C.S.E.

C.M.G.—8.

Col. Stuart MacDonald, R.A.M.C., mentd. thrice

M.B., '84

Lieut.-Col. Andrew Hosie, R.A.M.C.

M.B., '83; M.D.

† „ „ Arthur H. Lister, R.A.M.C., mentd.

B.A. (Cantab.); M.B., '95; M.D.

„ „ Claude Kyd Morgan, R.A.M.C., mentd. thrice

M.B., '93

„ „ George Scott, R.A.M.C.

M.B., '85

„ „ David S. Wanliss, O.C. 6th Batt. Austral.

Exp. Force Arts Stud., '81-'84; B.A. LL.B. (Cantab.)

„ „ (Tempy.) Arthur D. Milne, E. Afr. Med. Serv.,

mentd.

M.B., '92

Maj. George Hall, R.A.M.C.

M.A., '00; M.D.

DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER—23.

Col. Henry McK. Adamson, C.B., mentd.

M.B., '84

Lieut.-Col. (Tempy. Col.) Peter MacKessack, R.A.M.C.,
mentd.

B.Sc., '92; M.B., '96

„ „ „ „ Chas. Wm. Profeit, R.A.M.C.,
mentd. thrice

M.B., '93

„ „ James Dawson, 6th Gordon Hrs., mentd. thrice

M.A., '96

„ „ Wm. B. Skinner, E. Afr. Med. Serv.

M.B., '87

Lieut. Col. George A. Smith, O.C., 8th Batt. King's Own	
(R. Lanc.) Regt., mentd. twice	Law Stud., '87-'88
Maj. (Tempy. Lieut.-Col.) Robert Bruce, O.C., 7th	
Gordons, mentd. thrice	M.A., '93 ; M.D.
Maj. (Tempy. Lieut.-Col.) Hugh A. Davidson,	
R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '00
" " " " Henry F. Lyall Grant, R.A.,	
mentd.	M.A., '98
" (Acting Lieut. Col.) William Rae, 30th Canad. Inf.	
Batt., mentd. twice	M.A., '03 ; B.L.
" (Tempy. Lieut. Col.) Theod. F. Ritchie, R.A.M.C.,	
mentd.	M.B., '98
" " " " David Rorie, R.A.M.C.	
Med. Stud., '82-'83 ; M.B., Ed. ; D.P.H.,	Aberd.
" " " " Alex. MacG. Rose, R.A.M.C.,	
mentd. twice	M.B., '99
" Jas. A. Butchart, R.F.A., mentd.	Alumnus
" Robt. Mitchell, O.C., 2nd Highl. Fd. Coy. Highl.	
Divisl. Engineers, mentd.	M.A., '94 ; B.L.
" Michael B. H. Ritchie, R.A.M.C., mentd. twice	M.B., '04
Capt. (Tempy. Maj. Acting Lieut.-Col.) Alex. D. Fraser,	
R.A.M.C., mentd. twice	M.B., '06
" Hamilton MacCombie, Birm. Univ. O.T.C., Worces-	
tershire Regt.	M.A., '00 ; B.Sc. (Lond.)
" (Actg. Lieut.-Col.) George Mackie, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '91
" (Tempy.) Joseph Ellis Milne, R.A.M.C., mentd.	
	M.A., '88 ; M.D.
" " Edmund H. Moore, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '11
" " Donald O. Riddel, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '12
Lieut. Robert Jas. Mackay, M.C., Arg. and Suthd. Hrs.,	
mentd.	Arts Stud., '99-'00

MILITARY CROSS—40.

Capt. (Tempy. Maj. acting Lieut.-Col.) Alex. D. Fraser,	
D.S.O., R.A.M.C., mentd. twice	M.B., '06
" " " Maurice J. Williamson, R.A.M.C.,	
mentd.	M.B., '08
" (and Adjt.) William S. Trail, 57th (Wilde's) Rifles,	
Ind. Army, mentd.	Alumnus, '01-'03

Capt. Austin B. Clarke, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '15
„ Robert S. Cumming, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '15
„ George F. Dawson, R.A.M.C.	M.A., '03 ; M.B., '06
„ Robert Forgan, R.A.M.C., S.R.O., mentd.	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '15
„ Wm. John S. Ingram, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '12
„ Wm. Brooks Keith, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.B., '06 ; M.D.
„ William Lyall, 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '06
„ Herbert S. Milne, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '09
„ Wm. Fraser Munro, R.A.M.C., S.R.O., mentd.	M.B., '03
Tempy. Capt. William Ainslie, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '97 ; M.D.
„ „ Archd. S. K. Anderson, R.A.M.C., with a bar	M.A., '09 ; M.B., '14
„ „ John Lyon Booth, 2nd Seaforth Hrs.	M.A., '14
„ „ William Campbell, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '05
„ „ Rudolph Wm. Galloway, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '14
„ „ Wm. Wilson Ingram, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '12
„ „ George Robertson Lipp, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '14
„ „ Jas Wm. Littlejohn, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '08 ; M.D.
„ „ John Low, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.B., '99
„ „ John Moir Mackenzie, R.A.M.C.	M.A., '11 ; M.B., '15
„ „ Jas. Murray MacLaggan, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '13
„ „ John Hay Moir, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '07 ; M.D.
„ „ John Boyd Orr, R.A.M.C.	M.A., M.D. (Glasg.)
„ „ Alistair G. Peter, R.A.M.C., mentd.	M.A., '08 ; M.B.
„ „ Dav. J. Shirres Stephen, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '10 ; M.D.
„ „ Geo. R. Wilson Stewart, Gordon Hrs., O.C. Trench Mortar Batty.	1st Med.
„ „ James S. Stewart, R.A.M.C., mentd. twice	M.B., '13
„ „ Jas. W. Tocher, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '11
Tempy. Surg. Geo. Lee Ritchie, R.N. Division	M.B., '14
Lieut. Robert Jas. Mackay, D.S.O., Arg. and Suthd. Hrs.	Arts Stud., '99-'00
„ „ David MacKenzie, 6th Gordon Hrs., mentd.	M.A., '05
Tempy. Lieut. Frederick Wm. Bain, 4th Gordon Hrs., mentd.	Former Agr. Stud.
„ „ Thos. Jas. Gordon, R.E., T.F.	1st Med.
„ „ Peter M. Turnbull, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '01
Q.M. and Hon. Lieut. Robert C. T. Mair, 6th Seaforths	M.A., '02 ; LL.B. (Edin.)
† 2nd Lieut. Wm. Bruce Anderson, 5th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '11

Foreign Orders and Decorations 51

† 2nd Lieut. John S. Grant, 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '11 ; B.D., '15
„ „ (Acting Capt.) Jas. MacD. Henderson, 4th Gordon Hrs., with bar	M.A., '12
„ „ Allan Hendry, Gordon Hrs.	About to matriculate
† „ „ Donald F. Jenkins, 6th Seaforth Hrs.	1st Agr., '14-'15
„ „ Ronald Maclure Savege, 2nd Northumbr. Br.	
R.F.A.	2nd Med., '14-'15
„ „ Harold Addison Sinclair, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '02

DISTINGUISHED CONDUCT MEDAL—1.

† Capt. W. S. Pirie, Roy. Scots Fusiliers, mentd.	Arts Stud., '05-'07
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MILITARY MEDAL—2.

Corpl. Benjamin Knowles, King Edward's Horse (now Tempy. Lieut. R.A.M.C.) mentd.	M.B., '07
Private Frank Emslie, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '06

RECOMMENDED FOR THE VICTORIA CROSS—2.

† Lieut. Wm. Geo. Rae Smith, 10th King's Own Yorks, L.I. attd. 21st Divisl. Cyclists, killed while saving a wounded comrade	Former Agr. Stud.
† 2nd Lieut. Robt. Jas. Smith, 6th Seaforth Hrs., killed while saving a wounded comrade	Former Agr. Stud., N.D.A.

FOREIGN ORDERS AND DECORATIONS—9.

Lieut.-Gen. George Francis Milne, D.S.O., Serbian Order of the White Eagle (1st Class with Swords)	Arts Stud., '81-'83
Col. Stewart MacDonald, C.M.G. R.A.M.C., French Croix de Guerre	M.B., '84
Lieut.-Col. James Dawson, D.S.O., 6th Gordons, Montenegrin Order of Danilo	M.A., '99
Maj. Maurice Forbes White, I.M.S., French Croix de Guerre	M.B., '01
Tempy. Capt. Francis Fred. Brown, R.A.M.C., Serbian Order of St. Sava (5th Class)	M.B., '13
„ „ Donald Olson Riddel, D.S.O., R.A.M.C., Montenegrin Silver Medal for Bravery	M.B., '12
„ „ Wm. Miller Will, R.A.M.C., Serbian Order of St. Sava (5th Class)	M.B., '11
Tempy. Surg. Wm. Innes Gerrard, R.N.V.R., Russian Order of St. Anne (3rd Class)	M.B., '09
Sergt. Charles A. Coquerel, French Army, French Croix de Guerre	Arts Stud., '10-'11

*Besides most of the above the following have been mentioned in
Despatches—48.*

Lieut.-Gen. George F. Milne, D.S.O.	Arts Stud., '81-'83
Lieut.-Col. Geo. H. Bower, 7th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '91
„ „ Thos. Finlayson Dewar, T.D., R.A.M.C.	M.B., '87; M.D.
„ „ Thomas Fraser, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.A., '94; M.B., '98
„ „ Philip Jas. Lumsden, I.M.S.	M.B., '86
† „ „ John E. Macqueen, 6th Gordon Hrs.	Law Stud., '91-'95
Maj. (Temp. Lieut.-Col.) Wm. Geo. Maydon, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '01
„ „ „ „ Alfred J. Williamson, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.A., '05; M.D.
„ (Brevet Lieut.-Col.) Farquhar MacLennan, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '98
„ Alexander Don, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.A., '84; M.B., '94; F.R.C.S.E.
„ Frank Fleming, T.D., R.F.A., T.F.	
„ Jas. Wm. Garden, R.F.A., T.F.	M.A., '99; B.L.
„ Wm. Duncan Ritchie, I.M.S.	M.B., '99
„ Cresswell Fitzherbert White, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '87
Capt. (Temp. Maj.) Eric. Wm. Harcourt Brander, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '10; LL.B.
„ „ „ William Cowie, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.A., '92; M.B.
„ (and Adjt.) Robert Adam, 7th Gordon Hrs., thrice	M.A., '00; B.L.
† „ Henry Brian Brooke, 3rd Gordon Hrs.	Agr. Stud., '06-'07
„ George Davidson, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.A., '84; M.D.
„ Leslie Evan Outram Davidson, R.A., twice	Arts Stud., '99-'00
„ Richard Edw. Flowerdew, I.M.S., twice	M.B., '08
„ James Lawson, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.A., '78; M.B.
„ David Murdoch Marr, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '14
„ George Spencer Melvin, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.B., '09; M.D.
„ John Phimister Mitchell, R.A.M.C., S.R.O.	M.B., '07; M.D.
„ Henry Edward Shortt, I.M.S.	M.B., '10
„ Alex. Pyper Taylor, Seaforths, attd. 51st Divis. Cyc. C.	M.A., '07; B.Sc.
„ Jas. Ettershank Gordon Thomson, R.A.M.C., T.F.	M.B., '07
„ William J. Webster, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '15
Temp. Capt. Simon J. Coulter Fraser, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '93; M.D.
„ „ John Kirton, R.A.M.C.	M.A., '11; M.B., '14

Tempy. Capt. Wm. Geo. MacDonald, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '08
„ „ Duncan James MacRae, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '03
„ „ Edmund Lewis Reid, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '10; F.R.C.S.
† „ „ William Russell, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '90; M.D.
„ „ Robert Tindall, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '09
Rev. Joseph Johnston, Tempy. Chaplain to the Forces	M.A., '94
„ James Tindal Soutter, Tempy. Chaplain to the Forces	M.A., '10
Lieut. Henry Hargrave Cowan, R.F.A., T.F.	Alumnus
„ Murray Munro Jack, 5th Gordon Hrs.	1st Arts, '14-'15
„ William McHardy, E. African Field Force	M.A., '07
„ James Scott, 6th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '13
Tempy. Lieut. Arthur P. Hart (Lieut.-Col. Retired), R.A.M.C.	M.B., '79
„ „ George Grant Macdonald, R.E.	B.Sc., Agr., '09
† „ „ George Harper Macdonald, attd. 2nd Gordons	M.A., '08
2nd Lieut. William Taylor, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '13
Tempy. 2nd Lieut. Godfrey Geddes, attd. 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '15
† Sergt. Alex. Allardyce, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '04; B.L.
<i>The following were brought to the notice of the Secretary of State for War for Valuable Services rendered in connection with the War.—9.</i>	
Lieut.-Col. (and Hon. Col.) D. B. Douglas Stewart, V.D., T.F. Res.	M.A., '82
„ „ George H. Bower, 7th Gordon Hrs. and now Royal Hrs.	M.A., '91
„ „ Harry Herbert Brown, R.A.M.C.	M.B., '83
Maj. (Tempy. Lieut.-Col.) Edward Wm. Watt, 4th Gordon Hrs.	M.A., '98
„ Wm. Gordon Craigen, R.F.A., T.F.	M.A., '05; LL.B.
Tempy. Maj. Francis Grant Ogilvie, C.B., War Office	M.A., '79; B.Sc., LL.D. (Ed.)
Capt. (Tempy. Maj.) Robert Bruce, R.E., T.F.	M.A., '05; B.L.
„ „ „ Clement Lee Cobban, Indian Army	M.A., '00
„ Patrick Ashley Cooper, R.F.A., T.F.	B.A. (Cantab.); LL.B., '12
„ John Reid, R.E.	M.A., '93

Summary of the Provisional Roll and Two Supplements.

I. Members of the Staff not Graduates of this University	20
II. Graduates Commissioned—	
Royal Navy—Medical Service (incl. 4 civilians)	47
Regular Army, incl. S.R.O. and Tempy. Commissions	85
" " R.A.M.C., incl. S.R.O. and Tempy.	
Commissions	483
Territorial Force	192
" " R.A.M.C.	206
Volunteers	9
Indian Army, incl. Reserve of Offrs. and Volunteers	12
" " Chaplains	2
India Medical Service	41
Army Chaplains Department	46
Overseas Forces	11
" " Chaplains	4
" " Medical Service	53
	<hr/>
Graduates Commissioned	1191
Graduates Enlisted	229
" Volunteers (very imperfect list)	6
" Serving with Brit. Red. Cross or as Dressers	3
" on Y.M.C.A. Service to Troops	6
	<hr/>
	Graduates on Service
" in charge of Red Cross or Military Hospitals	1435
	37
III. Alumni (Non-Graduates) Commd.	87
" " Enlisted	81
" " Serving with Brit. Red. Cross	1
	<hr/>
	Alumni on Service
IV. Students Commissioned	159
" Enlisted	381
" Serving as Dressers, etc.	5
" Aberdeen Univ. O.T.C.	65
	<hr/>
	Students on Service *
	610
	<hr/>
Total of Members of Univ. and Alumni on Service	2271
Add those who but for Service would have matriculated	
for first time	29
" Sacrist and Univ. Servants on Service (2 commd.)	18
	<hr/>
	Total on Service
	2318

* These are all undergraduate students; among the graduates numbered above there are at least 35 who have still to complete second courses of study.

The Roll of the Fallen numbers one hundred and seventy, and there are six others missing ; and fourteen prisoners of war.

The number of the wounded has not been fully ascertained ; towards 200 have been reported.

The Honours awarded have been : K.C.M.G.—1 ; C.B.—4 ; C.M.G.—8 ; D.S.O.—23 ; Military Cross—44 ; Distinguished Conduct Medal—1 ; Military Medal—2 ; Foreign Decorations—9 ; while 84 have been mentioned in dispatches—several of these more than once.

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The Aberdeen university review

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